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WESTERN AUSTRALIAN YEAR-BOOK

FOR

1892-93.

(SEVENTH YEAR OF ISSUE.)

BY

MALCOLM A. C. FRASER,

REGISTRAR GENERAL.

PERTH:

BY AUTHORITY: RICHARD PETHER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1893.

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PREFACE.

THIS, the seventh edition of the WESTERN AUSTRALIAN YEAR BOOK, has been considerably enlarged, and, I trust, improved; the position and prospects of the Colony warranting the preparation of a more ambitious work, containing fuller information as to its vast Mineral Resources and numerous other undoubted advantages as a field for investment or immigration.

One branch of its contents had already received attention in earlier editions, but not the care desired, and that was the short History of the Discovery and first Settlement of the Colony. This has been carefully re-written, and the statements have been verified, in all cases possible, by reference to original authorities, and certain erroneous representations which have got abroad, and since come to be accepted as authentic, have been corrected.

The information given with reference to the several Goldfields, and other resources of the Colony, has been greatly enlarged, and made as complete as the space available allows; this part of the work being kindly undertaken by Mr. H. P. Woodward, the Government Geologist.

A new Map, fully up to date, has been added, containing most accurate and invaluable information as regards the Land Divisions, Goldfields, Stock Routes, Agricultural Areas, Steam and Mail Routes, Railways open and in course of construction, Telegraphs, Lighthouses, Water-holes, Rainfall, &c., &c.

The endeavour throughout the book has been to condense into the smallest space the largest possible amount of reliable and readable information, useful alike to persons living within the Colony or at a distance, and to produce a work which will be of use to those to whom the name of Western Australia is becoming increasingly familiar, as that of a Colony destined to witness one of the great gold developments of the close of the present century, perhaps to repeat, in "the nineties," the history of "the fifties" of Victoria.

As it has been found hardly possible to compile the Year Book until the appearance of the Annual Departmental Reports, which takes place about the middle of the year, and this causes considerable delay in its time of publication, I have thought it as well to embody, for the future, the two years in the title, calling the present issue The Year Book for 1892-93.

In conclusion, I have to express my obligation to the heads of the various Government Departments, and others, who have rendered such ready and kindly assistance in the compilation of this little book, without which its production, in this completer form, would have been a matter of great difficulty, if not almost of impossibility.

The greatest care has been taken to ensure accuracy, but should any errors come under observation information respecting them will be gladly received.

MALCOLM A. C. FRASER,
Registrar General.

Registrar General's Office,
Perth, October, 1893.

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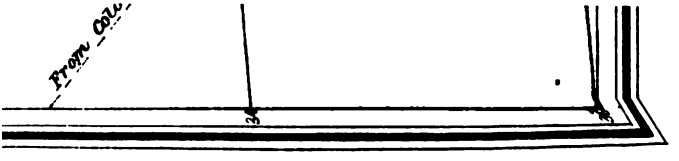
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WESTERN AUSTRALIAN YEAR-BOOK

FOR 1892-93.

DISCOVERY OF, HISTORY, &c.

TERRA AUSTRALIS INCOGNITA, or MAGELLANICA, the unknown Southern Continent, or Great Southern Land of ancient geographers and explorers, is said to have been first discovered by the Portuguese in the year 1527, when some vessels belonging to that nation, engaged in the exploration of the Indian Seas, were driven out of their course, and accidentally drifted on to the Australian coast.

In 1567 Alvaro de Mendana sailed from Peru in search of the Continent believed to exist in the Southern Seas, but the only result of the expedition was the discovery of the Solomon Islands.

In 1595 Mendana again left Peru in charge of an expedition equipped for the purpose of colonising the Solomon Islands, previously discovered, and chanced on the Marquesas and Santa Cruz Islands. He died on one of the latter, the expedition returning to Peru.

In 1597 Cornelius Houtman, a Dutchman, who had been in the employ of the Portuguese as an East Indian pilot, and who for some unknown cause appears to have suffered imprisonment at the hands of the Inquisition, offered to lead an expedition of his own countrymen to the Indies. The offer was accepted, the result being the formation of the Dutch East India Company and the establishment of Dutch factories in Java and other Islands. Houtman, on one of his voyages, in company with his brother Frederick, is said to have sighted and given the name of "Frederick Houtman's Abrolhos," to the cluster of rocky islets lying about 45 miles to the West and North-West of Champion Bay. The term Abrolhos is a contraction of the Portuguese words "abri vossos olhos," meaning in English "keep your eyes open," or "look out," and was applied by the Portuguese to outlying coastal dangers.

In 1605, on the 21st December, Pedro Fernandez de Quiros, who had been pilot under Mendana and Luiz Vaz de Torres, left Callao

with three Spanish vessels in search of the supposed *Tierra Austral*, and amongst other islands discovered one of the islands now called the New Hebrides, to which, supposing it to be the object of their search, they gave the name of *Australia del Espiritu Santo*. Torres, however, got separated from de Quiros, and, ascertaining that it was only an island, continued his search Westward, passing, unconsciously, in sight of the sought-for Continent, through the Straits that now bear his name.

In March, 1606, Abel Jansen Tasman was despatched in the Dutch yacht "Duyfhen" (Dove) to explore the island of New Guinea, and landed on that portion of *Terra Australis* lying a little to the West and South of Cape York, thinking it to be a part of New Guinea.

In 1616 Dirk Hartog, in command of the Dutch vessel "Endragt," or "Endracht" (Concord), a vessel of 360 tons burthen, outward bound from Holland to the Indies, entered Sharks Bay, and gave his name to the island upon the Western side of the Bay. Another of the islands he named Doore, after Peter Doore, his pilot. A tin plate nailed to a post erected at the North end of Dirk Hartog's Island, and bearing the following inscription, remained for many years a memento of his visit:—

> ANNO 1616, the 25th of October.—Arrived here the ship "Endragt," of Amsterdam; the first merchant Gillis Miebais of Luik. Dirk Hartog, of Amsterdam, Captain. They sailed from hence for Bantam 27th Do.

Whilst on the lower part, cut with a knife, as far as could be deciphered, were the words:—

> The Under Merchant Jan Stins, Chief mate Pieter Dookus of Bill, A° 1616.

The plate was seen by his countryman, William de Vlaming, on 3rd February, 1697.

Baudin, the Commander of the French exploring vessel "Naturaliste," also saw the plate in 1803, but it had disappeared in January, 1822, when King caused a careful search to be made for it, it having been removed by Captain de Freycinet, and by him deposited in the Museum of the Institute of Paris.

Dirk Hartog examined the coastline between South latitude 26° 30′ and 23,° and called the country "Endragt Land."

In July, 1618, a Dutch vessel called the "Mauritius" is said to have touched near the North-West Cape.

In July, 1619, Jean Van Edel, with an outward bound fleet, accidently discovered and gave his name to the district, Edel's Land, lying between Sharks Bay and Champion Bay, sighting and examining the Abrolhos.

In 1622 the Dutch vessel "Leeuwin" (Lioness), rounded the Cape at the South-West corner of the Continent, which still bears

her name, and examined the shore as far as the present King George's Sound.

In 1623, an expedition under Jan Carstens, from Amboyna, in the vessels "Pera" and "Arnhem," discovered Arnhem Land, which included the present Northern district of South Australia.

In January, 1627, the "Gulde Zeepart" (Golden Sea Horse), having on board Peter Nuyts, afterwards Ambassador to the Court of Japan, sighted Cape Leeuwin, and made a close examination of the Southern coastline. Nuyts gave the name of Nuyts Land to the country lying round what is now known as the Great Australian Bight.

In 1628, on the 8th October, a colonising expedition of eleven vessels, in charge of Commodore Francis Pelsart, left Holland, bound for the East Indies. Ten of these ships appear to have foundered in a terrible storm encountered off the South-West coast of New Holland, as they were never afterwards heard of; and the "Batavia," Pelsart's ship, driven out of her course during the same storm, and having lost her reckoning, struck, on the night of the 4th June, 1629, on one of the islands of Houtman's Abrolhos, and became a total wreck. The greater part of the crew and passengers, however, safely reached the shore. After vainly searching for water on the adjacent islands, and the mainland opposite, Pelsart, with seven others, eventually made his way in one of the vessel's boats to Batavia, where he arrived on the 3rd July; here he obtained the use of a frigate called the "Sardam," in which he returned to rescue the remainder of the castaways. On his arrival he found that during his absence a portion of the crew, under the supercargo, Jerome Cornelis, had mutinied, and massacred the greater number of the passengers, intending to seize any vessel that might chance to come near the islands, and then become pirates. Pelsart, being forewarned of this intention by some of those who had escaped from the mutineers to another island, easily captured the ringleaders, who were promptly tried and as quickly executed, two of their number being marooned on the mainland near Champion Bay. On the 28th October, 1629, the chief part of the silver treasure, having been recovered from the wrecked vessel, the "Sardam," having on board the survivors, sailed for Batavia.

In 1628 Captain De Witt, of the "Vianen," a vessel named after a small town in Holland, discovered and gave his name to the land which is now known as the North-West District and Kimberley Districts. The "Vianen" is said to have been afterwards wrecked in the neighborhood of Dampier's Archipelago.

In 1644 Abel Jansen Tasman, the celebrated Dutch explorer, during his second expedition in these seas, examined and gave the name of Tasman Land to the country bordering on the extreme North-Western coast line of the Continent, from Arnhem Land, or what is now the Northern Territory of South Australia, to Exmouth Gulf, in latitude 22° S. in this Colony. This comprised the country

previously discovered, and named by De Witt, as well as part of Endraght Land—namely, the present districts of Kimberley and the North-West. He appears to have landed in what was subsequently called Roebuck Bay, and also on some of the islands in Dampier's Archipelago.

1656 the "Vergulde Draeck" (Golden Dragon), homeward bound from Batavia, was wrecked on the Western coast, either on the Abrolhos or one of the islands of Dampier's Archipelago.

1659 the "Boneé à la Veille" made an unsuccessful search for the wrecked "Vergulde Draeck." During the search, one of her boats being accidentally separated from her during bad weather was thought by those on board to have been lost, and was consequently abandoned; its crew, however, after almost incredible sufferings from exposure, hunger, and thirst, managed to reach Java in safety.

In 1665 the Dutch, having examined and roughly charted almost the whole of the coast line of the Western portion of the Continent, gave the country the name of New Holland, thus marking the priority of their claim to its possession. The names which were originally given to the most prominent features on the Western coast are still in most instances retained, and serve to perpetuate the memory of many of the earliest explorers, their vessels, and the principal officers of their crews.

In 1688, on the 4th January, the first Englishman landed on the coast of Western Australia, in the person of William Dampier, and he it was who published to the world the earliest authentic information regarding "New Holland." Dampier appears to have left Brazil as supercargo in a small vessel called the "Cygnet," commanded by a friend of his named Swan, and intended for the trade with South America; the crew, however, mutinied and became buccaneers, and eventually Captain Swan and about forty of those who remained faithful to him were abandoned to their fate on one of the Philippine Islands. Dampier remained in the vessel, which after her extended voyage appears to have required overhauling. Their occupation rendering an unfrequented spot desirable for the purpose, the buccaneers steered for the coast of New Holland, and on the 4th of January, 1688, anchored in a bay in the North-Western corner of King Sound, in the present West Kimberley District, now known as Cygnet Bay, where they beached the vessel and executed the necessary repairs. During their stay here (and they did not leave until the 12th March) Dampier, who does not seem to have found the society of the buccaneers or their mode of life congenial, made a careful exploration of the surrounding country. He succeeded in leaving the vessel at the Nicobar Islands, from which he reached Sumatra in a canoe, and eventually, after many adventures, arrived in England.

In 1696, Commander William de Vlaming, whilst on a voyage to Batavia in a vessel called the "Gielvink" (Goldfinch), convoying

two other vessels, the "Nyptang" (Pincher) and "Wezel" (Weazel), was ordered, by the Dutch East India Company, to carefully examine the Western coast of New Holland for traces of a vessel named the "Ridderschap" (Knighthood), which had left Holland for the Dutch colonies some twelve years previously (1684 or 1685), and had never reached its destination. On the morning of Christmas Day, 1696, land was sighted, and on the 29th the ships anchored off the island of Rottnest, which the next day they explored, giving it its name from the abundance of rats' (wallabies) nests found upon it. On the morning of the 5th January, Vlaming landed on the mainland with a party of eighty-eight men, fully armed, and marching eastwards, came to some salt lakes. On the following day the party divided into three, and went in different directions—one North, one South, and the third four miles further East. Returning towards the ships, it was discovered, from the fall of the tide, that the supposed lakes were a large river with communication to the sea. The next day the ships were anchored close off the mouth of the river, which Vlaming himself ascended for a distance of fourteen or sixteen leagues, and is mentioned to have caught some smelts, whilst on the surface of the water were seen numerous black swans. Of this hitherto unknown prodigy, the fabulous black swan of Juvenal, the "*Rara avis in terra nigroque similima cygno,*" Vlaming captured several specimens, two of which were taken alive to Batavia. The river was named the Black Swan River, and on the 13th January, having, as it is reported, found "neither good country nor seen anything worthy of note," the expedition proceeded slowly Northwards, examining the shore carefully with the boats for traces of the lost ship, and occasionally landing and making short excursions inland. On the 3rd February Sharks Bay was reached, and carefully explored. The tin plate of Dirk Hartog was discovered, and, leaving a somewhat similar memorial of their own visit, the ships, on the 12th February, proceeded as far as the North-West Cape, from which, on the 21st of the same month, they steered a direct course to Batavia.

In 1699, Dampier—who, since his arrival in England, had published accounts of his previous adventures and discoveries in New Holland—was sent by William III. in the "Roebuck," under an Admiralty Commission, to make further explorations on the North-West coast of that country, and to solve, if possible, the question as to whether it was a continent or only a succession of islands. On the 1st August, 1699, he entered and named Sharks Bay, and here he spent eight days in fruitless search for water. Frequent further attempts for a like purpose, as he proceeded slowly Northward up the coast, were also of no avail, and only once was water obtained in a sufficient quantity to replenish his supply. So greatly disgusted was he with the extreme sterility and waterless aspect of the coastal country—he never appears to have explored any distance inland—that he abandoned the object of his mission and proceeded straight to New Guinea. His unfavorable comments on the barren appearance of the land, and its wretched poverty-stricken inhabitants—whom he describes as "the misera-

blest people in the world"—militated strongly against further investigation being made, and from that time to 1770—when Cook, landing at Botany Bay, discovered and took possession of the more fertile regions of the Eastern coast—Australian exploration, so far at all events as England was concerned, appears to have been neglected. During this voyage Dampier discovered and roughly charted the Dampier Archipelago, and added much to the knowledge of the habits and customs of the aborigines and the natural history of the country. He described the kangaroo as "a strange creature like a raccoon, which used only its hind legs, and, instead of walking, advanced by great bounds or leaps, of twelve or fifteen feet at a time."

In March, 1705, a small Dutch exploring squadron of three vessels left Timor, to explore the North-Western coast of New Holland, but little of importance resulted from the visit.

In 1727 a Dutch vessel, the "Zeewyck," so named after a small fishing village in Holland, was wrecked on a reef off the Houtman's Rocks, near the island to which in 1840 Captain Wickham gave the name of Gun Island, from the fact of his finding a gun on it, with other relics of the wrecked vessel. The crew of the "Zeewyck" reached Batavia in safety, in a boat built out of fragments of the wreck. Numerous relics of the wreck have since been discovered, including pieces of ordnance, cannon balls, clay pipes, broken gin bottles, tumblers, wine glasses, iron, &c., and several silver coins bearing date 1720 and 1722.

In 1772 Captain de St. Alouarn, in the "Le Gros Ventré," is said to have anchored off Cape Leeuwin, and from him no doubt the St. Alouarn Islands received their name.

In 1791, on the 1st April, Captain George Vancouver, who had previously served as a midshipman under Cook, left Falmouth in H.M.S. "Discovery," accompanied by Captain Broughton in H.M.S. "Chatham," on his way to North-West America, *viâ* the Southern Coast of Australia. On September the 26th he arrived off Chatham Island, which is situated close to the mainland, off Point Nuyts, about one hundred miles S.E. from Cape Leeuwin. From here he made a careful survey of the coast as he proceeded Eastward. On the 28th he discovered a sound, to which he gave the name of King George the Third Sound. Here he remained until the 11th of October, being especially minute in his survey and examination of its outer harbour, and the adjacent country. Continuing his voyage adverse weather greatly interfered with his exploration of the coast, which he eventually quitted for America, when somewhere in the neighbourhood of Esperance Bay. Archibald Menzies was naturalist and botanist to the expedition.

In 1792 a French expedition of two vessels, one "La Recherche," commanded by Joseph Antoine Bruni D'Entrecasteaux, and the other called "L'Espérance," Captain Huon de Kermadec,

appeared on the South-Western coast, looking for traces of Count La Jean François Perouse, who, early in 1788, had left Sydney with the vessels "Boussole" and "Astrolabe," the latter commanded by Captain de Lange. The fate of these ships remained a mystery for nearly forty years, when, in 1825, Captain Peter Dillon of the "Research" discovered remnants of the wrecks on Vanikoro, or Matlikoro, an island to the North-West of the New Hebrides, being the Southernmost of the Santa Cruz group. So minute was the search made by D'Entrecasteaux that he is said to have touched at more than three hundred places on the South-West coast of New Holland. He died on board his ship on 20th July, 1793. Monsieur Labillardière was naturalist to the expedition.

In 1801, on the 18th of July, Captain Matthew Flinders left Spithead in the "Investigator," a sloop of 334 tons. He reached Cape Leeuwin on the 6th November, and commencing at King George's Sound, where he arrived on the 9th December, he explored and charted Princess Royal Harbour, and carefully examined the whole of the Southern coast of the continent as far as Bass Straits. On board the "Investigator" was Robert Brown, the well-known botanist; William Westall, the famous landscape painter; and John Franklin (who afterwards became the celebrated Arctic explorer) was one of her lieutenants. In 1814, upon Captain Flinders' suggestion, the continent received its name of Australia, "as being," as he said, "more agreeable to the ear, and an assimilation to the names of the other great portions of the earth."

In 1801-2 a further search for traces of Count La Perouse was undertaken by a French expedition of three vessels: the "Geographe," commanded by Commodore Nicholas Baudin; the "Naturaliste," by Captain Hamlin; and a small vessel called the "Casuarina," under Captain Louis Claud Desaules de Freycinet. The whole of the Western coast between Cape Leeuwin on the South, and Cape Levèque to the North, was minutely but unsuccessfully examined. On their return Southward they anchored off the mouth of the Swan River, which they explored as far as the islands, which form a part of the present Perth Causeway, and which yet retain the name of Heirrison Islands, given to them by M. Heirrison, one of the officers. M. Leschenault, the celebrated naturalist, was attached to this expedition, as was also M. de Peron, the historian.

In 1810 Captain de Freycinet was again exploring off the Western and North-Western coasts. An account of this voyage is given by Gaudichaud, the botanist, in his "Botanique Voyage autour du monde par Freycinet."

In 1818-22 Lieutenant Philip Parker King, in the first place in the colonial cutter "Mermaid," 84 tons, and secondly in the brig "Bathurst," 170 tons, both vessels being purchased for the purpose in Sydney, carried out a careful survey of the whole of the Western coast, commencing from King George's Sound as far as Cambridge Gulf, and continuing along the Northern

coast. King's instructions from the Admiralty were to explore the yet undiscovered coast of New Holland, and to complete, if possible, its circumnavigation, also to examine minutely all gulfs and openings in the Northern coast for any river on that part likely to lead to an interior navigation of the continent. Mr. Allan Cunningham was the botanical collector of the party, and one of the two master's mates was Mr. John Septimus Roe, afterwards the first Surveyor General of the Colony. King's charts and sailing directions still form the basis of those in use at the present day. He died a Rear Admiral in 1855.

In 1825 the French vessels "Thétis" and "Espérance," commanded respectively by De Bourgainville and Ducampier, were cruising about the Southern coast; and, as it was at that time strongly suspected that France desired to found a settlement in Australia, Lieutenant-General Sir Ralph Darling, then Governor of New South Wales, sent Major Lockyer, with a detachment of the 39th Regiment, and a party of convicts, numbering all told about 75, to found a settlement at King George's Sound. The expedition landed at the Sound on the 25th December, 1825.

In 1827, on the 17th January, Captain Gilbert, in H.M.S. "Success," having on board as a passenger Mr. Charles Fraser, the Colonial Botanist of New South Wales, sailed from Sydney to examine the country in the vicinity of the Swan River, with a view to the establishment of a Settlement. Rottnest Island was reached and explored on the 5th March, and next day the vessel anchored off the mouth of the Swan. On the following day the ship was moored at Berthollet Island, now called Carnac, and on the 8th the first gig and cutter, victualled for a fortnight, and well armed, proceeded up the Swan River, which they explored to its supposed source, experiencing, however, in doing so, great difficulty in getting their boats across the shallows near the islands which form part of the present causeway. Two gardens were planted about 15 miles up the river, and friendly relations were established, by means of presents, with a party of natives whom Captain Gilbert, in his journal, mentions, "seemed particularly fond of bread and sugar," but who "could not relish salt meat." Abundance of swans and ducks were shot, the soil of the banks was examined, fresh water was found to be easily obtainable, and an ascent of the Darling Hills was made by Mr. Fraser. The cutter then returned to the ship, leaving the gig to make a hurried exploration of another river, to which the French explorers had given the name of the Moreau, now called the Canning, which they satisfactorily accomplished. After this the crew were employed in surveying the Islands of Rottnest, Berthollet, and Bûache, and the adjacent rocks. On Bûache a garden, from which it probably derived its present name of Garden Island, was planted, and a cow, three goats, and three sheep were left there. The "Success," on the 21st March, 1827, sailed for Geographe Bay, which was reached on the 24th; on the 2nd April she arrived at King George's Sound, the settlement at which, it is said, they found to have by no means reached

expectation. Leaving there on the 4th, the anchor was dropped in Port Jackson on the morning of the 15th April, 1827. Both Captain Gilbert and Mr. Fraser appear to have been greatly impressed with the capabilities of the newly examined country, the latter making the following entry in his journal:—

"In delivering my opinion on the whole of the lands seen on the banks "of the Swan, I hesitate not in pronouncing it superior to any I have seen "in New South Wales, Eastward of the Blue Mountains, not only in its "local situation, but in the many existing advantages which it holds out to "settlers, viz:—

"1st. The evident superiority of the soil.

"2nd. The facility with which settlers can bring their farms into "a state of culture from the open state of the country, the "trees not averaging more than ten to the acre.

"3rd. The great advantage of fresh-water springs of the best "quality, and consequent permanent humidity of the soil— "two advantages not existing Eastward of the Blue Mount- "ains.

"4th. The advantage of water carriage to their own doors, and the "non-existence of impediments to land carriage."

The favourable report made by Captain Gilbert, backed up by the glowing description given by Mr. Fraser, induced General Darling to recommend the Home Government to at once establish a Settlement; and to Captain James Stirling, who appears to have conveyed the recommendation in person to England, the charge of organising the expedition was entrusted by the English Government.

In 1829, on the —th April, Captain Fremantle, of H.M.S. "Challenger," who had been despatched by Commodore Schomberg, of the Indian Squadron, for the purpose, anchored off the Swan River, and, hoisting the British flag on the North side, at its mouth, took formal possession, in the name of His Majesty King George IV., of "all that part of New Holland which is not included within the territory of New South Wales."

In 1829, on the 6th June, the hired transport "Parmelia," 443 tons, J. H. Luscombe, Commander, anchored in Cockburn Sound, having on board Lieutenant Governor Stirling, his family, and other intended settlers, numbering in all 69. Two days later, on the 8th June, her consort, H.M.S. "Sulphur," arrived with a detachment (Light Company No. 2) of the 63rd Regiment, consisting of 3 subalterns, 1 staff officer, 2 sergeants, 3 corporals, 1 bugler, and 46 men, under the command of Captain F. C. Irwin. Having left a party of about half its strength to protect the stores, settlers, &c., on Garden Island, the remainder of the force, on the 17th June, disembarked, and encamped on the North bank of the Swan, now Rous Head, relieving the party of seamen and marines from the "Challenger," which had been left to protect the British

flag planted there by Captain Fremantle during the preceding month. With the landing of the emigrants from the "Parmelia," the history of Western Australia, as a British Colony, begins.

COLONISATION AND EARLY SETTLEMENT.

In order to induce persons to proceed to the contemplated Settlement on the Swan River, the Home Government, whilst refusing to incur any expense of passages, maintenance on arrival, or subsequent removal from the Colony, if found necessary, promised that all persons arriving before the end of the year 1830 should receive grants of land free of quit rent in proportion to the capital introduced by them, to be invested in the improvement of the lands, at the rate of 40 acres for every sum of £3 invested, or 1s. 6d. per acre; choice to be made in the order of arrival. Invested capital was to comprise:—

(1.) Stock of every description.

(2.) All implements of husbandry and other articles applicable to the purposes of the productive industry, or necessary for the establishment of the settler on the land where he is to be located.

(3.) The amount of any half-pay or pension received from Government.

Persons who imported labor were also entitled, for the passage of every laboring person imported (amongst whom were included women and children above 10 years of age), to land to the value of £15, that is, to 200 acres, the importers being, however, liable, if necessary, for the future maintenance of the laborers so introduced.

Selection Licenses were granted to settlers on proof of value of property imported, but the fee simple could not be obtained until proof was given that the sum of 1s. 6d. per acre had been expended in the cultivation of the land, or in other solid improvements.

All land granted was to be within three years cultivated, or otherwise improved, or reclaimed from its wild state, to a fair proportion of at least one-fourth, or the owners would be liable to the payment of 6d. per acre into the public chest; and should the land, at the end of seven years, still remain in an unimproved state, it was then to revert absolutely to the Crown.

After the year 1830 fresh conditions were to be made as to the disposal of land.

An agreement was also given that no convicts or prisoners were to be transported to the new Settlement, as was then being done to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land.

The tempting offer made by the Home Government of grants of land, large and small, in proportion to the amount of property introduced attracted, many holders of capital, the consequence being that extensive tracts of the best land were granted to purely speculative persons.

The first vessels to sail for the Swan River Settlement were H.M.S. "Sulphur," having on board a detachment of the 63rd regiment of Light Infantry, and the hired transport "Parmelia," which carried the emigrants and the principal part of their belongings. They arrived in the Colony on the 8th and 6th June, 1829, respectively.

The following is a List of the First Arrivals by the "Parmelia."

Names.		Ages of Children.	Names.		Ages of Children.
pt. Stirling, R.N.	Lt. Govr.		Mr. Jas. Drummond	Agriculturist	
rs. Ellen Stirling...			Mrs. Sarah Drummond		
ndrew Stirling ...	...	3 years			
m. Stirling ...	his Nephew		Thomas Drummond	...	18 years
o. Mangles ...			Jane Drummond ...	...	16 years
o. Eliot	...	11 years	James Drummond ...	...	15 years
os. Blakey ...			John Drummond ...	...	13 years
rah Blakey ...			Johnson Drummond	...	9 years
hn Kelly			Euphemia Drummond	...	3 years
izabeth Kelly ...					
mes Morgan ...	...	11 years	Elizabeth Gamble ...		
. P. Brown ...	Col. Secretary		Mr. Chas. Simmons	Surgeon	
s. Caroline Brown			Mr. Tully Daly ...	Asst. Surgeon	
cBride Brown ...	...	2 years	Mrs. Jane Daly ...		
n Brown	...	6 months	Jessie Jane Daly ...	...	8 years
hard Evans ...			Joseph T. Daly ...	...	6 years
rgaret McLeod ...			Hy. Jno. Daly ...	...	4 years
ry Ann Smith ...			Edwd. N. Daly ...	...	2 years
. James Morgan	Storekeeper		Eliza Rose Daly ...	...	2 months
s. Rebecca Morgan			Jas. Elliott		
becca Morgan ...	...	12 years	Alex. Fandam ...	Cooper	
n Shipsey			Mary Fandam ...		
trick Murphy ...			Wm. Hoking ...	Artificer	
mmander M. J.			Mary Hoking ...		
Currie, R.N. ...	Harbor Master		Jno. Hoking	...	14 years
s. Jane Currie ...			William Hoking ...	...	12 years
derick Ludlow ...			Mary Hoking ...	...	10 years
ldred Kitts Ludow			Thos. Hoking ...	...	8 years
			David Hoking ...	...	6 years
ne Fruin			Chas. Hoking ...	...	2 years
. Jno. S. Roe ...	Surveyor		Thos. Davis	Smith	
s. Matilda Roe ...			Catherine Davis ...		
as. D. Wright ...			Jno. Davis	...	3 years
. Hy. C. Sutherand	Asst. Surveyor		Charlotte Davis ...	...	2 years
			John Davis	his Nephew ...	13 years
s. Ann Sutherland			James C. Smith ...	Boatbuilder	
. W. Shilton ...	Clerk to Col. Secretary		Sarah Smith		

Closely following the "Sulphur" and "Parmelia," the following vessels arrived in the order named:—

Date of arrival.	Name.	Tonnage.	Cargo.	Stock.	Passengers.
1829.					
5th August ...	Calista	316	General	14 horses and 200 sheep	73 men, women, and children.
6th August ...	St. Leonard	352	Do.	26 horses, 11 cows, 61 bullocks, 70 sheep ...	*Nil.*
23rd August ...	Marquis of Anglesea	351	Do.	2 horses, 1 cow, 4 calves, and 50 sheep... ...	104 men, women, and children.
20th September	Thomson	266	Government Stores	7 head catttle, 6 sheep, and 1 lamb	*Nil.*
22nd September	Amity	175	Do.	*Nil*	*Nil.*
5th October ...	Georgiana	403	*Nil*	*Nil*	
6th October ...	Lotus	397	General	3 horses, 7 head cattle, 48 sheep...	60 men, women, and children.
9th October ...	Ephemina	288	Tea and Sundries ...	4 horses, 5 cows, 155 sheep, and fowls	12 men, women, and children.
12th October...	Orelia	382	General	3 horses, 17 cows, and 127 sheep..	11 men and women.
12th October...	Caroline	329	Do.	12 horses, 9 cows, 1 bull, 182 sheep, 24 pigs ...	66 men, women, and children.
12th October...	Cumberland	444	Wheat	*Nil*	4 men, women, and children.
17th October...	Governor Phillips ...	...	Government Stores	2 working bullocks	*Nil.*
19th October...	Atwick	341	General	5 horses, 4 cows, 37 sheep, and 20 goats ...	72 men, women, and children.
22nd October...	Admiral Gifford ...	43	Spirits and Corn ...	*Nil*	*Nil.*
11th November	Lion	275	General	15 cows and 400 sheep	*Nil.*
14th November	Dragon	134	*Nil*	200 sheep and 4 pigs...	*Nil.*
15th December	Gilmore	500	General	3 horses, 4 cows, 3 calves, pigs, fowls, &c. ..	182 men, women, and children.
	H.M.S. Success ...	...	... ...	... ...	
1830.					
9th January ...	Norfolk...	536	*Nil*	60 head of cattle	A detachment of H.M. 30th Regt.
9th January ...	Nancy	382	General	3 horses, 4 cows, and 10 pigs	68 men, women, and children.
15th January...	Leda	188	Spirits and Wood...	40 head cattle...	3 men.
17th January...	Skerne	121	General	5 horses, 19 head cattle, 120 sheep and pigs ...	12 men, women, and children.
	H.M.S. Cruizer ...	...	... ...	... ...	
20th January...	Minstrel	351	General	60 sheep and 6 pigs	46 men, women, and children.
	Parmelia (from the Dutch Islands)	443	Grain...	head cattle and pigs	*Nil.*

	Industry	87	Provisions	60 sheep, 10 pigs, and fowls	*Nil.*
25th January	Eagle	107	General	1 cow, 6 sheep, and 6 pigs	19 men, women, and children.
28th January	Lady of the Lake	243	Do.	30 head cattle and 460 sheep	6 men.
30th January	Wanstead	364	Do.	3 horses, 2 cows, 120 sheep, and dogs	88 men, women, and children.
	Tranby	264	Do.	7 horses, 8 oxen, 26 sheep, and 6 pigs	39 men, women, and children.
12th February	Hooghly	465	Do.	2 bulls and 4 cows	116 men, women, and children.
13th February	Egyptian	359	Do.	2 horses, 3 cows, 64 sheep	78 men, women, and children.
16th February	Thomson	266	*Nil*	76 head cattle and 200 sheep	*Nil.*
16th February	Thames	366	*Nil*	16 head cattle and 1,089 sheep	*Nil.*
26th February	Protector	382	General	1 horse, 18 head cattle, and 55 sheep	64 men, women, and children.
12th March	Warrior	478	Do.	3 horses, 4 cows, and 22 sheep	106 men, women, and children.
15th March	Emily Tailor	207	Wheat	1 horse	5 men.
	Prince Regent	527	*Nil*	1,700 sheep	*Nil.*
18th March	Emelia and Ellen	83	General	*Nil*	9 men and women.
31st March	Bussorah Merchant	530	*Nil*	110 head cattle, 1,100 sheep	7 men, women, and children.
30th April	James Pattison	510	*Nil*	*Nil*	Detachments of regt. in India.
6th May	Britannia	190	General	13 sheep	38 men, women, and children.
8th May	Bombay	315	Do.	4 horses, 10 sheep, 16 goats	16 men, women, and children.
8th May	James	196	Do.	*Nil*	70 men, women, and children.
8th May	Eliza	391	Provisions	4 bullocks and 700 sheep	3 men.
14th May	Rockingham	423	General	*Nil*	175 men, women, and children.
19th May	Orelia	382	Sugar and Spirits	*Nil*	*Nil.*
	William	337	General	31 head cattle and 700 sheep	8 men.
6th July	Medina	467	Do.	*Nil*	52 men, women, and children.
16th July	Skerne	121	Do.	*Nil*	*Nil.*
24th August	Edward Loomb	347	Do.	*Nil*	21 men and women.
	H.M.S. Comet	...	...	...	...
22nd September	Thistle	57	Sundries	*Nil*	1 man.
12th November	Orelia	382	General	*Nil*	3 men and women.
29th November	Faith	135	Do.	*Nil*	*Nil.*
28th December	Nimrod	231	Do.	*Nil*	1 man.

Up to the 31st of December, 1830, there had arrived in the Colony as nearly as can be reckoned, without counting the detachment of troops and their families in the "Sulphur," "Norfolk," and "James Paterson," about 1,767 persons, with stock as follows:—horses 101, cattle 583, sheep 7,981, pigs 66, goats 36, and a variety of poultry, including turkeys, ducks, geese, fowls, and pigeons, and also a few dogs.

The value of the property introduced upon which land was claimed between the 1st of September, 1829, and 30th June, 1830, amounted to £73,260 8s. 3½d., equal, at 1s. 6d. per acre, to 976,805 acres of freehold land, whilst miscellaneous property inapplicable to the improvement of land had been imported to the value of £21,021 2s. 7d., making a total value of £94,281 10s. 10½d.

To show how rapidly and prodigally all the best land was taken up, a late arrival wrote, on the 12th November, 1830, just five months after the first settlement of the Colony:—"The only land available for present purposes is on and near the banks of the rivers" (viz., the Swan and Canning)—"all this is now allotted on both sides of each river, almost to their source;" and, writing again on the 8th December, in the same year, he said "All the lands up the Swan and Canning have been long since granted, but some of the grantees have left the Colony, and their lands may be resumed by the Government if not occupied at the expiration of the year."

There being no made roads, and the bush tracks consisting solely of dry heavy sand, water carriage was the one means of transport for produce, and the only way to obtain land, in an accessible position, suitable for farming purposes, was for the recent arrival to take over a portion of a block already granted, guaranteeing to the owner to perform sufficient location duties on the part taken to secure the whole grant, when the remainder of the property in all probability was left permanently unimproved.

Many of the first arrivals were persons totally unqualified for a settler's life, especially as the pioneers of a new settlement.

Arriving also as they did during the most inclement season of the year, exposed to the elements, and utterly unaccustomed to the hardships and privations incident to their new life, and in most cases totally ignorant of agriculture, and unused to poverty and isolation, there is little wonder that the first reports which reached their friends in England were of a gloomy and discouraging description.

Numerous persons, indeed, in disgust left the Colony, but retained possession of the immense tracts of land granted to them; so that those who arrived afterwards were unable to obtain land in favorable localities, and the population was in this way thinly scattered over a wide area, the best of the land being unprofitably locked up.

Gradually, also, it was discovered that the expectations entertained as to the fertility of the soil had been far too sanguine; food became scarce, and pastoral and agricultural operations languished from want of capital to stock and till the lands. Sheep and cattle went blind or dropped dead in a mysterious way, from eating the (at that time unknown) poison plant, and at last it became apparent that the infant settlement could only with great difficulty support itself independently of extraneous aid. On the top of all this came serious troubles with the natives—life was threatened, houses were robbed, crops rooted up, and stock speared; and the abandonment of the Colony was at one time seriously contemplated.

But the settlers as a body struggled manfully on, and the Colony progressed steadily, if slowly. Its development was once more, however, further retarded by the discovery of the marvellous goldfields of Victoria, and again it seemed probable that it would be entirely deserted. Happily, however, the goldfields of the Eastern Colonies have now ceased to possess the extraordinary fascination they formerly did; and Western Australia, with extensive goldfields of her own, and other numerous undeveloped resources, at the present time offers to the small capitalist and industrious immigrant a better chance of success than those countries where competition is more keen and opportunities are more rare; it being especially a country where every diligent settler may secure an independence and possess at least the substantial comforts, if not the refined luxuries, of life.

GEOGRAPHY.

Position.—Western Australia, as defined by Her Majesty's Commission dated 10th July, 1873, includes all that portion of the Australian Continent "extending from the parallel of thirteen "degrees thirty minutes South latitude to West Cape Howe, "in the parallel of thirty-five degrees eight minutes South latitude, "and from the Hartog's Island, on the Western Coast, in longitude "one hundred and twelve degrees fifty-two minutes, to one hundred "and twenty-nine degrees of East longitude, reckoning from the "meridian of Greenwich, including all the islands adjacent in the "Indian and Southern Oceans, within the latitudes aforesaid of

"thirteen degrees thirty minutes South, and thirty-five degrees "eight minutes South, and within the longitudes aforesaid of one "hundred and twelve degrees fifty-two minutes, and one hundred "and twenty-nine degrees East, from the said meridian of Green-"wich." Its greatest length in statute miles is 1,480 from North to South, and its breadth from East to West about 1,000 miles.

AREA.—The greatest length of this territory, from Cape Londonderry in the North to Peak Head (South of King George's Sound) in the South, is 1,450 miles, and its breadth from Steep Point, near Dirk Hartog's Island, on the West, to the 129th meridian, on the East, about 850 miles, containing, according to the latest computations, an area of 975,920 square miles, or 624,588,800 acres.

The following information, which has been introduced for the sake of comparison, is taken (with the permission of Mr. Hayter, the Government Statist of Victoria), from the Victorian Year-Book. As a whole, Australia is estimated to contain 2,944,628 square miles, and Western Australia, therefore, occupies nearly one-third of the continent, being equal in size to all the following European States if joined together:—

	Square miles.
Austro-Hungary	264,443
Great Britain and Ireland	120,840
France	204,092
Germany	208,640
Italy	114,410
Greece	24,970
Switzerland	15,892
Servia	19,050
Montenegro	3,486
Total	975,823 sq. miles

The area of the whole Continent of Europe is 3,797,000 square miles, whilst the grand total of the British Dominions is 9,178,071 square miles, with a population of 345,598,344.

The occupied portion of the Colony is comprised in an area of about 1,200 miles in length, by about 150 in average breadth, lying between Albany (King George's Sound) in the South, and Wyndham (Cambridge Gulf), in the East Kimberley District, in the North, namely, between the 15th and 35th parallels of South latitude. Settlement towards the interior is, however, by reason of the recent gold discoveries, being rapidly extended.

THE following TABLE gives the approximate LATITUDES and LONGITUDES of some of the principal Towns and Villages in the Colony :—

TOWNS.	Lat., S.		Long., E.	
	°	′	°	′
Albany	35	02	117	54
Augusta	33	40	115	10
Beverley	32	07	116	57
Bridgetown	33	57	116	8
Broome	17	57	122	15
Bunbury...	32	18	115	38
Carnarvon	24	42	113	39
Cossack	20	40	117	8
Coolgardie	50	57	121	10
Cue	27	25	117	52
Derby	17	18	123	40
Dongara...	29	77	114	53
Eucla	31	42	128	53
Fremantle	32	03	115	45
Geraldton	28	46	114	36
Gingin	31	13	115	47
Golden Valley	30	54	119	1
Greenough	28	56	114	42
Guildford	31	53	116	1
Hall's Creek	18	15	127	46
Hope's Hill	31	11	119	16
Katanning	33	38	117	31
Marble Bar	21	9	119	31
Newcastle	31	34	116	27
Nannine	26	53	118	19
Northam	31	40	116	40
Northampton	28	22	114	37
Parker's Range	31	39	119	35
Perth	31	57	115	52
Pinjarrah	32	37	115	35
Roebourne	20	46	117	8
Shellborough	19	58	119	21
Southern Cross	31	14	119	19
Vasse	33	58	115	22
Wyndham	15	27	128	5
York	31	53	116	47

LATITUDES and LONGITUDES of the Capitals of the Australasian Colonies.

Colony.	Capital City.								
	Name.	Latitude S.			Longitude E.		
		°	′	″	°	′	″
Victoria	Melbourne ...	37	49	53	144	58	32
New South Wales	Sydney ...	33	51	41	151	12	23
Queensland	Brisbane ...	27	28	0	153	1	36
South Australia...	Adelaide ...	34	55	34	138	35	4
Western Australia	Perth ...	31	57	24	115	52	42
Tasmania...	Hobart ...	42	53	25	147	19	57
New Zealand	Wellington...	41	16	25	174	46	38

PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

CAPITAL.—Perth, the capital of the Colony (latitude 31° 57′ 24′ S. and longitude 115° 52′ 42″ E.) is pleasantly and picturesquely situated on the banks of the Swan River, about 12 miles in a North-easterly direction from the port of Fremantle, which is in latitude 32° 03′ and longitude 115° 45′. The first stone of the city was publicly laid on the 12th August, 1829, the anniversary of the birth of the then reigning monarch, King George the Fourth.

The population of Perth, as disclosed by the Census of April 1891, was not so large as it was generally thought to be, it having been usually estimated at about 10,000 persons. The Census, however, only gave Perth Municipality 4,239 males and 4,208 females, making a total of 8,447 persons, the balance of the sexes being extraordinarily even. Taking, however, the population of the Perth Magisterial District, which includes several small outlying hamlets, the total reached 9,617, consisting of 4,978 males and 4,639 females.

The estimated population of Perth on the 31st December, 1892, was: Males, 6,847; females, 4,270; total 11,117.

The following vital statistics concerning the city and suburbs of Perth, during 1892, are of interest:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Births	260	211	471
Deaths under 1 year	55	43	98
Deaths, 1 and under 5 years	6	7	13
Deaths over 5 years	130	47	177
Total Deaths ...	191	97	288

The area of Perth and its suburbs, not including a Park reserve of 980 acres, is calculated at about 3,850 acres.

All the following towns are connected with Perth by telegraph, and the coastal ones have a steam coastal service at regular and frequent intervals. When the estimated population is given, it is that for the 31st December, 1892.

ALBANY, first settled in December, 1825, is situated on the north side of Princess Royal Harbour, King George's Sound, about 254 miles by road, and 352 miles by rail from Perth. The harbour is the finest in the southern portion of the Colony, and is the port of call for the mail steamers between Europe and Australia, and is

now being fortified, with the intention of making it an Imperial naval coaling depôt. The town has grown rapidly since the opening of the Great Southern Railway, which now connects it with the Capital. The population as estimated on 31st December, 1892, is, males 1,498; females 1,360; total 2,858.

Beverley is a small township on the Avon River, about 110 miles from Perth. Here the Government railway (the Eastern) joins the Great Southern line, belonging to the West Australian Land Company. Round Beverley there is excellent agricultural country. Population about 170.

Bridgetown is a small township on the Blackwood River, about 55 miles by road from Bunbury. Until the discovery, at Greenbushes, in its vicinity, about three years ago, of rich deposits of stream tin, it was purely an agricultural and pastoral centre. During the last three years 537 tons of tin have been exported, valued at £29,443.

Broome is a small town at Roebuck Bay, on the N.W. Coast. The alternative cable of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Cable Company from Banjoewangie is landed here. It is also the principal rendezvous of the vessels engaged in the pearling industry, being centrally situated, and possessing an excellent harbour, where the boats lie safely during the hurricane season.

Bunbury is a seaport on the Western Coast, about 107 miles south of Perth, to which it has lately been joined by railway. There is excellent agricultural and pastoral land near Bunbury, and an abundant rainfall. It is the port for the Greenbushes tinfields, and good coal has been discovered about thirty miles distant, on the Collie River. Estimated population, males 310; females 334; total 644.

Carnarvon is situated at the mouth of the Gascoyne River, and is the shipping port for the wool produced in that extensive pastoral district. Population, males 157; females 83; total 240.

Cossack is the principal port for the North-West district and for the Pilbarra goldfield. It is connected with Roebourne by a tramway 8½ miles long. Cossack was formerly the main rendezvous of the pearling fleet. Population, males 189; females 91; total 280.

Derby is the chief town of the West Kimberley District, and is situated near the mouth of the Fitzroy River, at the south end of King Sound. It has a fine natural harbour, where a large amount of wool, cattle, and other produce of the district are shipped both for Fremantle and Singapore. Population, about 100.

Dongara is a small port at the mouth of the Irwin River, along which is a considerable extent of magnificent agricultural lands. It is connected with Geraldton by the Midland Railway. Population, males 69; females 56; total 125.

EUCLA is a small township situated near the boundary of the Colony, in the Great Australian Bight. It is here that the South Australian telegraph line connects with the West Australian line.

FREMANTLE is the chief port of the Colony, and is situated at the mouth of the Swan River, about 12 miles West-South-West of Perth, with which it is connected by road, railway, river, telegraph, and telephone. The extensive harbour improvements, now in course of being carried out, are being rapidly proceeded with. Estimated population, males 3,080; females 2,787; total 5,867.

GERALDTON, the chief town of the Victoria District, is situated in Champion Bay, and is the port of a rich agricultural and pastoral district. It is here that the Murchison wool is shipped. It is connected with the Northampton lead and copper mines by railway. The Midland Railway, which is open from Geraldton to Dongara, will, when completed, eventually connect Geraldton with Perth. The rich and extensive gold finds lately made on the Murchison must materially increase the prosperity of the district. Population, males 632; females 620; total 1,252.

GINGIN is a small township on the Midland Railway, about 50 miles North of Perth, and is the centre of a rich agricultural district.

GUILDFORD is situated in the centre of a thriving agricultural district at the junction of the Swan and Helena Rivers, about nine miles East from Perth.

KATANNING is a new township on the Great Southern Railway, situated half-way between Albany and Beverley. There is excellent agricultural land in its vicinity, which is being rapidly taken up. Population, about 220.

NEWCASTLE is a small agricultural town on the Avon River, about 50 miles East of Perth. Round Newcastle there is some of the finest land in the Colony, especially adapted for the growth of cereals, vegetables, fruit, and wine. Estimated population, 393 males; 362 females; total 755.

NORTHAM is a thriving little township situated about 18 miles South of Newcastle, on a branch line of the Eastern Railway. It is the centre of an excellent agricultural district, and is the starting point of the Railway to the Yilgarn Goldfields, now being constructed. Population, 262 males; 302 females: total 564.

NORTHAMPTON, the terminus of the Geraldton-Northampton Railway, is situated about 34 miles North of Geraldton, and is the principal lead and copper mining centre. Population, about 200.

ONSLOW, situated at the mouth of the Ashburton River, is the port of a rich and extensive pastoral district. Gold has also been discovered on the Upper Ashburton River.

PINJARRAH is situated about 54 miles south of Perth, on the banks of the Murray River, on the main road between Perth and Bunbury. The district is admirably adapted for agriculture, and especially fruit-growing, and when transport is cheapened and facilitated, as it shortly will be, by the advantage of railway communication with the capital, this industry should prove highly remunerative. There are already in the district several fruit preserving manufactories, where excellent goods are turned out, and where fish preserving is also carried on.

ROEBOURNE is the chief town of the North District, where a large proportion of the principal sheep stations of the Colony are located. Recently also, gold discoveries in the neighbourhood, at Pilbarra and Nullagine, have given an impetus to the trade and prosperity of this district, counterbalancing perhaps, to a certain extent, the heavy losses incurred during the terrible drought of 1891. Population, males 355; females 125; total 480.

VASSE is a small seaport town, about 30 miles south from Bunbury. Here also, as throughout the South-Western portion of the Colony, there is some very excellent agricultural land, which it only requires the projected railway communication to develop. The climate is cool, the rainfall abundant and regular, and all English fruits, such as apples, pears, cherries, plums, gooseberries, raspberries, etc., thrive luxuriantly. Estimated population, males 144; females 169; total 313.

WYNDHAM, at the head of Cambridge Gulf, the capital of the East Kimberley District, is the port for the Kimberley goldfield, and is connected with Perth by a monthly steam coastal service and by telegraph. Population, 30 males; 8 females; total 38.

YORK, at present the largest agricultural centre of the Colony, is situated in the valley of the Avon River, about 60 miles East from Perth, between Northam and Beverley, and is the starting point of the new road to the Yilgarn goldfields. Population, 946 males; 787 females; total 1733.

YILGARN, the chief township on the Yilgarn Goldfield. Population, males 236; females 74; total 310.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The physical conformation of Western Australia presents no very remarkable features.

The Coast Line, extending for a distance of about 3,500 miles, presents long straight stretches, little broken by creeks, bays, or gulfs, and is, therefore, remarkably short when the immense size of the Colony is taken into consideration. The coast is rising rapidly, which accounts for the low alluvial sandy plains occurring between the sea and the ranges, varying from a few hundred yards to twenty miles in width, and interspersed with numerous salt inlets, lakes, lagoons, and swamps.

Tides.—There is great variation in the rise and fall of the tides. On the South and South-West Coast, as far North as

Sharks Bay, there is hardly any tide worth mentioning; but from the North-West Cape, northwards and eastward, the rise and fall is considerable, being 18ft. at Cossack, 36ft. 6in. at Roebuck Bay, 46ft. at King Sound, and 20ft. at Cambridge Gulf.

Bays, Gulfs, Inlets, &c.—The coast line is very deficient in natural harbour accommodation. The principal inlets, commencing from the North, are Cambridge Gulf, Vansittart Bay, Admiralty Gulf, York Sound, Brunswick Bay, Camden Sound, Collier Bay, King Sound, Beagle Bay, Roebuck Bay, La Grange Bay, Port Walcott, Nichol Bay, Exmouth Gulf, Sharks Bay, Champion Bay, Cockburn Sound, Geographe Bay, Flinders Bay, and King George's Sound. With the exception of Princess Royal Harbour, the inner harbour of King George's Sound, and some others, the principal anchorages used are open roadsteads, only partially protected, but as a rule the holding ground is good, and accidents seldom happen to vessels properly found.

Capes.—The principal capes are Cape Londonderry, which is the most Northerly point of the Colony; Cape Lévêque, at the South entrance to King Sound; North-West Cape, by Exmouth Gulf; Cape Inscription, on the North end of Dirk Hartog's Island; Steep Point, at the South entrance to Sharks Bay; Cape Naturaliste, by Geographe Bay; Cape Leeuwin, the South-West point of the Colony; Point D'Entrecasteaux, West Cape Howe, and Cape Arid, on the South coast.

Islands.—The Northern coast is fringed with numerous small islands, concerning most of which very little is at present known. The only islands of any size are Dirk Hartog's Island, in Sharks Bay, and Rottnest and Garden Island, off Fremantle. Guano is found on some of the islands composing Houtman's Abrolhos, off Champion Bay, and on several islands on the North coast, more especially the Lacepedes.

Mountains.—The mountains are not remarkable for their height, though many of them, rising as they do abruptly from the plains, present a very striking appearance. The principal ranges in the South-West are the Darling, Roe, and Blackwood. The Darling Range is the most important, extending almost due North and South from Yatheroo, at the North, to Point D'Entrecasteaux on the South Coast—a distance of about 300 miles—and running parallel with the coast line at about a distance of from 18 to 20 miles. The highest peak in this range is about 1,500 feet. Mt. William, in the Murray District, is the highest peak in the Roe Range, a range running parallel to the Darling Range further to the Eastward. The Blackwood Range, although it does not anywhere attain a greater height than 2,000 feet, has a higher average elevation than either the Darling or the Roe. The Stirling Range, situated about 40 miles to the north of Albany, is the loftiest range in the settled districts of the Colony, and being perfectly isolated and rising abruptly from a low coastal plain, is visible

for an immense distance. The chief peaks in this range are Ellen's Peak, 3,420 feet, and Mt. Toolbrunup, 3,341 feet. To the South-West of the Stirling Range is the Porongorup Range.

In the Kimberley District the two principal ranges of hills are the Leopold and Mueller Ranges; the highest point in the latter being Mt. Amherst, which attains an elevation of 2,333 feet. Mt. Barrett, an isolated hill between the Panton and Elvire Rivers, reaches a height of 2,297 feet, whilst Mt. Coghlan, situated on the watershed of the Margaret and Ord Rivers, is 2,084 feet high.

The settled districts are usually level or undulating, rarely mountainous. The Western sea-board is comparatively flat, of a sandy character, with indications of a recent geological formation. To the eastward of the Darling Range, especially in the latitude of Perth, the country changes its character, and improves considerably as you proceed inland. With the exception of a few sand plains, the whole of the uncultivated portion of the South-Western Districts may be said to be a vast forest, principally timbered with jarrah, and white and red gums.

Settlement has as yet only penetrated a little over 200 miles inland; but, from information gained by explorers, the interior of the Colony appears to be a vast sandy table-land from 1000 to 2000 feet above sea level, with here and there large areas of depressions, in which are situated immense salt clay pans, surrounded by low broken ranges of granitic and other crystalline rocks.

No active volcanoes exist, but the crater of an extinct one is reported to have been discovered at the North-West. The appearance of the country throughout indicates a condition of remarkable quiescence even further back than the carboniferous epoch.

Rivers.—The principal rivers are the Ord, Prince Regent, Panton, Fitzroy, DeGrey, Harding, Fortescue, Ashburton, Lyons, Gascoyne, Murchison, Greenough, Irwin, Swan, Murray, Preston, Blackwood, Warren, Gordon and Pallinup. Most of these are mere storm-water channels, filled only during the rainy season, and very few of them are navigable even for small boats for any distance.

Lakes.—The lake district may be considered to be confined to the westward of the Darling Range. Within this area there are numerous salt and fresh water lakes and lagoons, but many of them are nothing more than swamps during the dry season. The lakes in the interior of the Colony, except after heavy rain, when they are covered with a few inches of water, are mostly dry, being in reality only immense salt marshes or clay pans.

CLIMATE.

Practically there are only two seasons. At the South the wet season usually commences in April and ends in October, with occasional thunderstorms and partial showers during the summer months. In the North the true wet season ranges between December and March, occasionally continuing into April, during which period tremendous cyclonic storms, locally called "willy-willies" and "cock-eyed bobs," frequently occur, often causing great damage to both life, stock, and property.

The climate, as might be expected from the enormous size of the Colony, varies a good deal in the different parts. In the South and South-West it is unrivalled, being temperate and cool, and with a regular and sufficient rainfall, as is evidenced by the magnificent Jarrah and Karri forests and other valuable timbers, as well as by the abundance of the fruit and other crops produced.

Out towards the Eastward the climate is drier, but the soil still appears to receive a fair rainfall. Little accurate information has, however, yet been obtained, settlement having only lately spread out any distance in this direction.

On the Murchison and Gascoyne extremely heavy dews are said to make up, to a great extent, for the apparent lack of rainfall; and the great heat occasionally experienced is as a rule tempered by strong and cool breezes.

In the North District, about Roebourne, the heat, although often excessive, is for the most part a very "dry heat," and the settlers from there frequently complain that, in the Southern part of the Colony, at a far lower temperature, it is much more trying. Further North, in the Kimberley District, the heat during "the hot months" is extreme, but the heat and damp once over, the climate is excellent, particularly in the table-lands of the interior.

For Perth, the capital of the Colony, the following table gives some general Meteorological information.

Abstract of Meteorological Observations taken at the Perth Observatory during the Year 1892.

Latitude, 31° 57′ S. *Altitude, above mean sea level, 47 feet.* *Longitude, 115° 52′ E.*

Month.	Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fah. and Sea Level, &c.							Wind.		Rain.						Cloud.					
						Average preceding 15 years.		Direction.						Average for preceding 16 years.		Mean Amount.					
	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Mean.	Above.	Below	9 a.m.	3 p.m.	Greatest fall on any one day.	Date.	No. of Wet Days.	Total Rainfall.	Above.	Below.	9 a.m.	3 p.m.	No. of Clear Days.	Ozone.	Evaporation.	Number of Days Thunder and Lightning.
January ...	30·132	5	29·714	15	29·935	·007	...	E. & Calm	S.W.	0·06	4	5	0·12	...	0·26	27	45	8	5	8·32	...
February ...	30·129	7, 22	29·804	28	29·975	·030	...	E. & Calm	S.W.	0·19	19	1	0·19	...	0·24	15	22	17	4	7·15	...
March ...	30·251	26	29·649	6	29·929	...	·091	E. & Calm	S.W.	0·16	13	8	0·41	...	0·31	53	58	8	4	4·57	...
April... ...	30·395	28	29·862	19	30·162	·063	...	E. & Calm	S.W.	0·54	15	7	1·31	...	0·68	39	37	14	5	3·26	...
May	30·475	15	29·799	23	30·136	·060	...	E. & Calm	S.W.	0·98	23	12	4·78	...	0·66	46	62	5	4	1·89	...
June... ...	30·518	22	29·755	13	30·194	·083	...	N., & Calm	S.W., Calm	1·67	26	14	5·28	...	1·51	57	69	5	5	1·36	2
July	30·434	23	29·638	13	30·093	...	·063	E.N. & Calm	N.W., Calm	1·13	26	19	5·65	0·04	...	51	71	2	6	1·66	...
August ...	30·331	1	29·690	27	30·006	...	.106	N.W. & Calm	S.N.W., & Calm	2·26	28	25	9·75	4·20	...	63	74	3	6	1·64	...
September	30·350	5	29·860	12	30·097	...	.003	Calm.	S. & S.W.	0·41	27	14	2·20	...	0·75	52	65	5	5	2·91	...
October ...	30·384	15	29·724	29	30·083	·011	...	S.E., S., & Calm	S., S.W.	0·23	9	5	0·49	...	1·58	36	37	13	4	4·70	...
November ...	30·237	17	29·541	17	30·006	·023	...	E. & Calm	S.W.	0·40	4	7	0·97	...	0·04	21	27	16	3	5·80	...
December ...	30·266	31	29·748	31	29·954	...	·002	E. & Calm	S.W.	0·03	1	5	0·08	...	0·64	28	22	20	3	7·60	...
Sum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	31·23	...	2·47	...	...	116	...	50·86	2
Mean ...	...	...	...	...	30·047	·001	...	E. & Calm	S.W.	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	49	...	4	...	...
Extreme ...	30·518	Jun 22	29·541	Nov. 17	...	...	...	...	...	2·26	Aug. 28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Abstract of Meteorological Observations taken at the Perth Observatory during the year 1892—continued.

Month.	Temperature.																				Humidity.
	Thermometers in Shade.									Radiation Thermometers.						Earth Thermometers.					
								Average for preceding 16 years.		Solar.			Terrestrial.								
	Mean Max.	Highest.	Date.	Mean Min.	Lowest.	Date.	Mean.	Above.	Below.	Mean.	Highest.	Date.	Mean.	Lowest.	Date.	6 in.	1 ft.	2 ft.	4 ft.	10 ft.	Mean Amount.
January ...	88	109	16	63	51	5	75	...	...	143	156	16	55	42	5	77	75	73	69	63	64
February ...	89	105	2	62	53	20	75	...	1	142	155	2	53	41	20	76	76	75	74	68	65
March ...	80	98	4	62	54	25, 26	71	...	1	131	148	4	52	40	26	71	74	74	71	69	65
April ...	77	92	1	54	45	22	65	...	1	113	143	1	43	35	22	64	65	68	69	69	64
May	71	82	3	49	41	16, 17	60	...	...	116	128	26	42	33	16, 17	58	60	64	66	68	69
June... ...	63	69	3, 13	45	37	21	54	...	2	102	115	2, 3	40	30	21	54	56	60	62	66	72
July	64	69	14	45	36	7	54	...	...	110	121	26	40	28	7	52	54	57	60	64	71
August ...	63	70	4	47	35	20	55	...	1	114	124	2	41	29	20	48	51	52	60	64	73
September ...	69	81	23	49	41	5, 24	59	...	...	123	133	23	43	36	5	58	59	60	61	63	67
October ...	70	84	26	49	41	15	59	...	3	131	145	26	39	30	15	62	62	63	62	63	65
November ...	75	86	16	53	44	1	64	...	4	134	144	16	42	32	1	68	67	67	66	65	66
December ...	84	103	17	61	50	11	72	1	...	142	153	23	52	39	12	74	74	71	68	65	61
Sum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean ...	74	..	...	53	...	...	64	...	1	125	...	...	45	...	...	63	64	65	66	66	67
Extreme ...	...	109	Jan. 16	...	35	Aug. 20	...	...	...	...	156	Jan. 16	...	28	July 7	...	...	...	...	...	...

PERTH OBSERVATORY.

Monthly Mean Readings compared for the years 1876 to 1892:—

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Mean
BAROMETER.													
1876	29·818	29·931	29·971	30·135	30·138	30·151	30·229	30·150	30·099	30·029	29·628	29·996	30·023
1877	29·931	29·931	30·103	30·159	30·073	30·327	30·140	30·191	30·232	30·103	30·072	30·005	30·106
1878	29·939	29·960	29·995	30·056	30·133	30·071	29·972	30·090	30·006	29·997	30·005	29·907	30·011
1879	29·904	29·924	30·052	30·276	29·969	30·022	30·141	30·135	30·091	30·137	29·984	29·897	30·044
1880	29·819	29·855	29·942	29·987	30·058	30·076	30·157	30·082	30·063	30·090	29·987	29·967	30·007
1881	29·916	29·971	29·942	30·089	30·065	30·135	30·179	30·208	30·118	30·052	29·937	29·908	30·043
1882	29·969	29·935	29·983	29·965	30·134	30·170	30·143	30·029	30·095	30·043	30·001	29·923	30·033
1883	29·958	29·933	29·998	30·058	29·965	29·970	30·204	30·112	30·193	30·095	29·953	29·983	30·035
1884	29·943	29·967	29·964	30·039	30·127	30·097	30·190	29·966	30·076	30·075	29·949	29·947	30·028
1885	29·970	29·963	30·034	30·115	30·039	30·159	30·070	30·111	30·140	30·131	30·044	29·914	30·057
1886	29·996	29·930	30·062	30·185	30·140	30·254	30·127	30·046	30·041	30·145	30·095	30·011	30·086
1887	29·957	29·959	30·047	30·129	30·137	30·129	30·121	30·047	30·116	30·117	30·017	30·007	30·065
1888	29·908	29·995	30·076	30·122	30·110	30·095	30·231	30·191	30·126	30·112	29·984	29·990	30·078
1889	30·011	29·973	30·083	30·050	30·018	29·993	30·173	30·122	30·036	30·044	29·935	29·912	30·029
1890	29·877	29·917	30·039	30·082	30·043	30·025	30·162	30·097	30·015	29·915	30·065	29·941	30·015
1891	29·928	29·982	30·036	30·132	30·060	30·106	30·258	30·215	30·148	30·074	30·065	29·986	30·082
1892	29·935	29·975	29·929	30·162	30·136	30·194	30·093	30·006	30·097	30·083	30·006	29·954	30·047
Mean ...	29·928	29·947	30·015	30·102	30·079	30·116	30·152	30·106	30·099	30·073	29·984	29·956	30·046

PERTH OBSERVATORY. *Monthly Mean Readings compared for the years 1876 to 1892 (continued).*

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Mean.
TEMPERATURE.													
1876	75	79	71	68	61	57	57	58	58	62	66	70	65
1877	74	76	77	68	61	54	56	57	63	68	71	71	66
1878	79	78	73	66	62	58	57	57	61	66	72	74	67
1879	78	76	73	67	61	58	54	56	59	62	66	71	66
1880	81	77	69	65	59	54	54	56	60	60	67	71	64
1881	74	76	74	67	61	54	55	55	60	66	70	73	65
1882	75	78	72	65	57	53	54	56	59	63	68	71	64
1883	73	74	69	66	61	60	54	54	58	64	69	70	64
1884	76	74	71	65	59	56	54	59	59	63	70	68	64
1885	75	74	73	64	59	56	56	56	59	63	69	75	65
1886	75	79	76	67	59	58	53	53	57	58	67	72	64
1887	71	72	70	62	59	53	53	54	56	61	69	71	63
1888	74	74	76	67	59	57	54	54	58	64	69	72	65
1889	72	73	73	68	57	54	54	56	59	59	64	71	63
1890	76	74	71	69	61	54	52	55	58	59	67	70	64
1891	72	75	72	67	60	56	54	56	57	62	69	70	64
1892	75	75	71	65	60	54	54	55	59	59	64	72	64
Mean (17 years)	75	76	72	66	60	56	54	56	59	62	68	71	65

RAINFALL.													
1876	0·61	0·04	1·92	0·38	2·63	8·45	2·42	3·82	3·20	2·59	1·71	0·96	28·73
1877	·185	·03	0·00	1·05	5·545	2·16	6·667	3·28	0·69	0·54	0·13	·21	20·487
1878	·16	·79	·93	2·78	6·06	5·575	9·43	7·01	4·29	1·02	1·51	·16	39·715
1879	2·17	·15	·51	2·02	12·13	6·56	5·56	5·35	2·13	3·50	0·62	·64	41·34
1880	0·28	·72	1·14	3·32	3·34	7·17	3·75	6·28	2·54	1·04	2·12	·09	31·79
1881	1·13	·02	1·12	1·70	4·31	5·35	5·50	1·08	2·68	0·52	1·30	·64	25·35
1882	0·15	·03	0·89	4·95	2·73	4·94	8·52	10·33	1·06	·86	1·09	·10	35·65
1883	·10	2·30	·64	2·69	4·77	11·74	5·12	5·54	2·07	1·96	1·18	1·47	39·58
1884	·51	0·25	·00	1·04	2·83	8·57	3·65	8·22	2·36	2·93	0·75	0·85	31·96
1885	·41	·00	·88	2·94	8·69	5·06	5·29	5·59	1·38	1·56	·84	·80	33·44
1886	·12	·62	·00	0·69	2·77	4·22	6·21	7·06	5·51	0·71	·99	·00	28·90
1887	·19	·95	1·19	2·34	3·62	5·82	10·26	6·84	3·57	1·51	·89	·34	37·52
1888	·00	·01	0·68	1·72	4·02	4·87	3·23	5·69	2·08	1·11	1·37	3·05	27·83
1889	·82	·42	·67	3·99	8·27	9·83	3·02	3·64	3·13	4·72	1·24	0·21	39·96
1890	·02	·56	·02	0·051	7·959	12·11	3·91	5·93	6·01	7·87	0·44	1·85	46·73
1891	·04	·00	·86	·19	7·32	6·28	7·12	3·13	4·58	0·66	·00	0·15	30·33
1892	0·12	0·19	0·41	1·31	4·78	5·28	5·65	9·75	2·20	0·49	0·97	0·08	31·23
Mean (17 years)	0·412	0·416	0·698	1·951	5·398	6·705	5·606	5·785	2·910	1·976	1·009	0·682	33·548

Mean and Extreme Results for the year 1892, from Observations taken at the Perth Observatory.

		From Observations taken during last fifteen years.
Barometer:		
Highest reading	30·518 on 22nd June ...	30·663 26th June, 1877.
Lowest do.	29·541 on 17th Nov. ...	29·319 13th November, 1876.
Range for year	0·977	1·044 (mean 1876 to 1891).
Average for year	30·047	30·046 do.
Thermometer:		
Maximum in shade	109° on 16th January ...	117° on 25th January, 1878.
Minimum do.	35° on 20th August ...	31° on 27th June, 1877.
Range for year	74°	74° (mean 1876 to 1891).
Highest mean Maximum daily reading for month	89° February	97° (January, 1880).
Lowest mean Minimum daily reading for month	45° June and July ...	43° June, 1877; June and August, 1881; August, 1888.
Mean temperature for year	64°	65° (mean 1876 to 1891).
Maximum mean monthly temperature	75° January and February	81° (January, 1880).
Minimum do. do.	54° June and July ...	53° (June, 1882 and 1887; July 1886 and 1887; August, 1886).
Solar Radiation Thermometer:		
Maximum reading	156° on 16th January ...	173° on 10th January, 1880.
Mean for year	125°	127° (mean 1876 to 1891).

Terrestrial Radiation:		
Minimum	28° on 7th July ...	25° 13th June, 1877.
Mean	45°	46° (mean 1876 to 1891).
Humidity:		
Mean Maximum for month (saturation=100)	73° August	83° (June and July, 1883).
Mean Minimum do. do.	61° December	51° (March, 1888).
Mean for year do.	67°	69° (mean 1879 to 1891).
Rain:		
Total for the year	31·23 inches	Max. 46·73 inches, 1890. Min. 20·49 do. 1877.
Total number of rainy days	122	Max. 143, 1878; Min. 89, 1886.
Maximum fall for one month ...	9·75 inches, August ...	12·11 inches, June, 1890.
Do. on any one day ...	2·26 inches, 28th August	3·00 inches, 4th July, 1891.
Minimum fall for one month	0·08 inch, December.	

Epitome of Results at various Observing Stations, for the year 1892.

Stations.	Lat. South. ° ′	Long. East. ° ′	Barometer. Mean.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Temperature in Shade. Mean.	Highest max.	Date.	Lowest min.	Date.	Mean Humidity.
Wyndham	15 27	128 5	29·875	30·179	19 July	29·579	25 an.	86	108	25 Dec.	52	24, 26 June	40
Derby	17 18	123 40	29·848	30·107	14 do.	29·411	10 Mar.	80	106	3 Oct. 27 Dec.	47	27 June	52
Cossack	20 40	117 8	29·885	30·224	19 do.	29·443	29 Feb.	78	113	19 Jan.	50	31 May 27 June 3 July	54
Onslow	21 43	114 57	29·945	30·282	19 do.	29·477	12 Mar.	75	115	5 Feb.	44	2, 3 Jun 20 July	
Carnarvon	24 52	113 39	30·003	30·344	19 do.	29·580	29 Feb.	67	110	27 Jan.	37	2 June 26 July 22 Aug.	
Geraldton	28 46	114 36	30·073	30·451	11 do.	29·511	4 July	65	108	27 Jan.	40	20 Aug. 4 Sept. 15 Oct.	67
York	31 53	116 47	30·001	30·519	22 June	29·504	17 Nov.	63	110	23 Dec.	29	21 June 7 July 21, 22 Aug.	63
Perth	31 57	115 52	30·047	30·518	22 do.	29·541	17 Nov.	64	109	16 Jan.	35	20 Aug.	67
Rottnest	31 59	115 33	30·036	30·426	21 do.	29·612	9 July	63	104	27 Jan.	36	20 Aug.	73
Fremantle	32 03	115 45	30·026	30·471	16 May	29·492	17 Nov.	63	106	27 Jan.	38	27 June 20 Aug.	64
Bunbury	33 18	115 38	30·015	30·520	22 June	29·386	17 Nov.	59	99	27 Jan.	33	20 Aug.	71
Esperance	33 50	121 55	30·062	30·569	22 do.	29·305	17 do.	61	106	24 Dec.	33	21 June	68
Albany	35 2	117 54	30·004	30·532	22 do.	29·289	8 do.	53	94	18 Dec.	33	3 July	73
Greatest	...	...	30·073	30·569	...	...	...	86	115	...	...	...	73
Place and Date ...	...	...	Geraldton	Esperance	2 June	...	...	Wyndham	Onslow		...	...	Rottnest & Albany
Lowest	...	...	29·848	...	...	29·289	...	58	...	...	29	...	40
Place and Date ...	...	...	Derby	...	...	Albany	8 Nov.	Albany	...	...	York	21 June 7 July	Wyndham

Appendix — *continued.*

Stations.	Lat. South. ° ′	Long. East. ° ′	Wind. Velocity per hour.	Wind. Direction. 9 a.m.	Wind. Direction. 3 p.m.	Rainfall in inches. Total fall.	Rainfall in inches. Greatest in one day.	Rainfall in inches. Date.	Number of Rainy Days.	Cloud: mean amount. a.m.	Cloud: mean amount. 3 p.m.	Sea.
Wyndham	15 27	128 5	...	N., S.W. and Calm	N. & N.W.	16·96	2·89	9 Mar.	55	13	21	...
Derby	17 18	123 40	2†	E., S.E. and Calm		19·79	3·30	11 Mar.	35	17	...	...
Cossack	20 40	117 08	2†	E. & S.E.	W., N.W. & N.E.	8·41	2·64	13 Mar.	15	17	17	Smooth.
Onslow	21 43	114 57	13	S., S.E. & E.	W., S.W. & N.W.	6·02	1·27	27 Mar.	26	14	14	...
Carnarvon	24 52	113 39	24	S., E. & S.E.	S.E. & S.	12·07	2·36	27 Mar.	38	19	13	Variable.
Geraldton	28 46	114 36	...	E., S. & N.E.	E., S. & N.E.	18·39	1·65	27 Mar.	76	38	38	Smooth.
York	31 53	116 47	11	S.E.	S.E., S.W.	13·86	0·95	26 June	94	47	47	...
Perth...	31 57	115 52	..	E. & calm	S.W.	31·23	2·26	28 Aug.	122	41	49	...
Rottnest	31 59	115 33	10	S.E.	S.W.	29·42	1·48	4 June	105	41	41	Variable.
Fremantle	32 03	115 45	1†	S.E. & S.W.	S.W.	27·26	1·97	28 Aug.	132	42	37	Smooth and Variable.
Bunbury	33 18	115 38	11	S.E. & Variable	S., W. & Variable	32·85	2·02	24 May	115	46	43	Smooth and Moderate.
Esperance	33 50	121 55	8	Variable	S.W., S.E. & E.	29·17	1·77	17 April	146	56	48	Smooth and Moderate.
Albany	35 02	117 54	6	Variable	S.W. & Variable	36·32	2·31	25 May	188	60	57	Smooth.
Greatest	...	...	24	...	...	36·32	3·30	...	188	60	57	...
Place and Date ...	...	...	Carnarvon	...	...	Albany	Derby	11 Mar.	Albany	Albany	Albany	...
Lowest	...	...	...	...	...	6·02	...	...	...	13	13	...
Place and Date ...	...	...	...	...	...	Onslow	...	...	...	Wyndham	Carnarvon	...

† Force by Beaufort's scale.

Return showing Rainfall throughout the Colony during 1892, as compared with Average for preceding Years.

Station.	Total for 1892.		Average for preceding Years.		
	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	No. of Years for Mean.
Kimberley District.					
Wyndham...	16·96	55	29·77	77	4
Hall's Creek	13·94	69	6·48	30	2
Marrigin (Prince Regent R.) ...	41·64	56	...	...	...
Lillemooloora (Lennard R.) ...	15·42	18	...	...	...
Balmaningarra, do. ...	13·89	55	23·66	42	4
Liverynga (Robinson R.) ...	13·07	28	19·36	25	5
Yeda	20·95	37	16·70	37	2
Derby	19·79	35	31·54	61	6
Broome	21·14	27	11·89	33	3
LaGrange Bay	12·81	25	3·62	16	1
Fraser River	20·95	37	...	...	...
North-West District.					
Condon	12·98	20	7·62	15	3
Boodarie (Turner R.)	4·07	4	7·89	16	4
Pyramid	12·51	6	8·29	12	5
Cossack	8·41	15	8·88	19	11
Roebourne	8·38	15	8·59	22	5
Mardie (Fortescue R.)	5·31	14	8·32	11	3
Fortescue	6·78	18	12·34	17	5
Chinginarra (Robe R.)	6·49	14	5·27	9	3
Mt. Florence	6·45	25	12·63	34	5
Gascoyne District.					
Mt. Hubert (Ashburton R.) ...	6·52	20	2·73	7	2
Wandagee (Minilya R.) ...	8·39	29	4·74	16	2
Williambury, do.	7·55	33	6·81	27	4
Carnarvon	12·07	38	6·19	32	8
Millie Millie (Murchison R.) ...	8·48	25	6·07	25	4
Beringarra, do. ...	9·24	18	9·32	14	5
Moorarrie, do. ...	8·14	21	4·55	16	4
Boolardy	13·85	30	1·21	3	1
Hamelin Pool	8·38	41	7·31	41	6
Murgoo	10·16	27	6·32	23	3
Gabyon	11·41	62	11·93	52	4
Cooralya	9·18	24	1·53	8	2
South-West District.					
Northampton	28·85	82	21·89	80	10
Newmerracarra	21·59	77	23·50	78	6
Houtman's Abrolhos	16·77	79	12·96	53	3
Geraldton	18·39	76	18·47	63	13
Greenough	17·67	73	21·63	72	10
Dongara	25·75	82	20·59	74	9
Carnamah	15·76	52	15·36	59	4
Walebing	17·56	96	18·93	86	7
Yatheroo	24·20	94	25·84	106	6
New Norcia	18·05	73	18·95	69	10
Gingin	22·97	84	25·98	69	3
Culham	17·85	98	23·97	67	

Return showing Rainfall throughout the Colony during 1892, as compared with Average for preceding Years—continued.

Station.	Total for 1892.		Average for preceding Years.		
	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	No. of Years for Mean.
SOUTH-WEST DISTRICT—*continued.*					
Newcastle	17·66	87	19·49	90	11
Cooringa	17·08	108	13·04	64	1
Northam	14·43	67	15·45	89	9
Grass Valley	15·12	71	14·40	70	2
Clackline	19·44	84	14·26	65	2
York	13·86	94	17·81	88	15
Beverley	16·56	73	14·03	54	10
Sunning Hill	17·04	72	19·49	73	4
Pingelly	16·00	82	12·83	41	1
Wandering	22·28	91	22·85	104	4
Narrogin	18·06	106	16·88	68	1
Bannister	26·63	112	25·75	110	7
Williams	24·93	101	23·03	96	7
Wagin	14·88	114	14·61	109	1
Katanning	15·77	91	12·45	78	1
Kojonup	18·73	119	19·75	104	7
Broome Hill	15·72	120	12·27	87	1
Glen Vale	17·32	97	15·69	91	4
Cranbrook...	18·00	116	10·86	104	1
Pallinup	12·86	72	13·85	67	2
Mt. Barker	24·45	142	26·66	167	5
Albany	36·32	188	32·99	122	15
Breaksea Island	26·25	193	26·61	172	2
Bremer Bay	27·63	114	22·71	104	7
Smith's Mill	29·84	85	40·40	121	4
Guildford	29·83	106	33·83	101	12
Perth	31·23	122	33·71	111	16
Victoria Reservoir (Darling Range)	39·26	127	46·12	105	2
Fremantle...	27·26	132	29·07	119	15
Rottnest	29·42	105	30·92	101	13
Jarrahdale	36·61	102	40·14	93	9
Mandurah	34·02	102	37·16	98	3
Pinjarrah	38·97	105	37·35	97	13
Bunbury	32·85	115	36·38	103	15
Vasse	28·29	153	37·25	143	24
Bridgetown	26·37	153	32·14	145	4
Augusta	28·58	132	40·05	125	9
Annesfield	35·06	176	27·53	123	1
EASTERN DISTRICT.					
Southern Cross	15·10	127	5·39	45	4
Parker's Range	13·08	36	6·27	14	1
Mangowine	13·71	75	10·84	78	4
Cuttening	13·43	70	8·26	44	1
EUCLA DISTRICT.					
Esperance Bay	29·17	146	24·77	132	9
Israelite Bay	20·73	107	15·49	95	7
Balladungia	16·09	...	3·65	43	1
Eyre	12·34	101	11·25	78	7
Eucla	13·17	103	9·41	92	8

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

The following is a list of the Governors and Acting Governors of Western Australia, with the dates of their assumption of and retirement from Office:—

Governors of Western Australia.

Captain James Stirling, R.N., Lieut.-Governor	June 1, 1829	...	Sept., 1832
Captain Frederick Chidley Irwin, Lieut.-Governor	Sept., 1832	...	Sept., 1833
Captain Richard Daniel, Lieut.-Governor	Sept., 1833	...	May, 1834
Captain Picton Bete, Lieut.-Governor ...	May 11, 1834	...	May 24, 1834
Captain Richard Daniel, Lieut.-Governor	May 24, 1834	...	Aug., 1834
Captain Sir James Stirling, Governor ...	Aug., 1834	...	Dec., 1838
John Hutt, Esq., Governor	Jan., 1839	...	Dec., 1845
Lieut.-Colonel Andrew Clarke, Governor	Feb., 1846	...	Feb., 1847
Lieut.-Colonel Irwin, Governor	Feb., 1847	...	July, 1848
Captain Charles Fitzgerald, Governor ...	Aug., 1848	...	June, 1855
Arthur E. Kennedy, Esq., Governor ...	June, 1855	...	Feb., 1862
Lieut.-Colonel Jno. Bruce, Acting Governor	Feb. 17, 1862	...	Feb. 27, 1862
John S. Hampton, Esq., Governor	Feb., 1862	...	Nov., 1868
Lieut.-Colonel Jno. Bruce, Acting Governor	Nov., 1868	...	Sept., 1869
Frederick A. Weld, Esq., Governor ...	Sept., 1869	...	Dec., 1874
Wm. C. F. Robinson, Esq., C.M.G., Governor	Jan., 1875	...	Aug., 1877
Lieut.-Colonel Edward Douglas Harvest, Acting Governor	Aug., 1877	...	Nov., 1877
Major-General Sir Harry St. George Ord, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., Governor	Nov., 1877	...	April, 1880
Sir William C. F. Robinson, K. C. M. G., Governor	April, 1880	...	Feb., 1883
Henry T. Wrenfordsley, Esq., Administrator	Feb., 1883	...	June, 1883
Sir F. Napier Broome, K.C.M.G., Governor	June, 1883	...	Oct., 1890
Alexander C. Onslow, Esq., Administrator	Nov., 1884	...	June, 1885
Sir Malcolm Fraser, K.C.M.G., Administrator	Dec., 1889	...	Oct., 1890
Sir William C. F. Robinson, G.C.M.G.* ...	Oct., 1890	...	Still in office

* During the absence of His Excellency Sir W. C. F. Robinson in England from September, 1891, His Honor the Chief Justice, Mr. A. C. Onslow, acted as Administrator, and President of the Executive Council.

EARLY CONSTITUTION.

Captain Stirling, the Superintendent of the First Colonising Expedition, was, before leaving England, appointed Lieutenant-Governor, and a promise was made that a Bill would be submitted to Parliament to make provision for the Civil Government of the New Settlement, which promise was duly fulfilled, when, on the 14th May, 1829, The 10th George IV., No. XXII., "*An Act to "provide until the thirty-first day of December, 1834, for the Govern-"ment of His Majesty's Settlement in Western Australia, on the " Western Coast of New Holland,*" received the Royal assent.

The following is a list of the names of the first Officials appointed:—

Secretary to Government	Peter Brown.
Surveyor	John Septimus Roe, Lt., R.N.
Assistant Surveyor	H. C. Sutherland.
Harbour Master	Captain Mark Currie, R.N.
Deputy Harbour Master and Pilot ...	Daniel Scott.
Superintendent of Government Farms, Gardens, and Plantations	James Drummond.
Superintendent of Government Stock	George W. Mangles.
Storekeeper	John Morgan.
Civil Engineer	H. W. Reveley.
Registrar	William Stirling.
Surgeon	Charles Simmonds.

On the 8th June, 1829, the Lieutenant Governor issued a warrant for the establishment of a Board of Commissioners, who should examine into and report upon such matters as may be referred to it relative to the management of the property of the Crown, and of public property within the settlement; and for the purpose of auditing and passing all public accounts; and for the purpose of demanding, receiving, and duly apportioning all fines, fees, forfeitures, accruing or becoming due to the Government, which board, as first constituted, consisted of Captain Mark J. Currie, as Presiding Commissioner; and Commissioners Lieutenant J. S. Roe and Mr. William Stirling, the latter acting as Secretary *pro tem.*, and was called the Board of Council and Audit.

On the 18th June, 1829, a Proclamation was issued stating that, whereas possession having been taken of the territory, and settlement being actually effected, all persons were required to regulate their conduct with reference to His Majesty's authority represented in the Governor, and to obey all such legal commands and regulations as he might from time to time see fit to enact; and, further, that by the establishment of the Royal authority, the territory became subject to the laws of the United Kingdom, as far as they were applicable to the circumstances of the case.

The Proclamation made provision for the appointment of a Sheriff and his officers and also of Justices of the Peace.

Notice was given that persons behaving in a fraudulent, cruel, or felonious manner towards the aboriginal natives were, on con-

viction, liable as if the same had been committed against any others of His Majesty's subjects.

Compulsory service in the Militia for all males between the ages of fifteen and fifty was commanded.

The conditions under which lands could be obtained were to be exhibited at the offices of the Secretary to Government and Surveyor General.

And all persons were required, as soon as practicable after their arrival in the settlement, to obtain permission to reside there, as persons residing in the settlement without permission rendered themselves liable to be committed to custody; and no persons were allowed to quit the settlement without giving a week's notice of their intention to do so.

Executive Council.

By an Order in Council, dated the 1st November, 1830, the first Executive Council was constituted.

The Order sets forth "That the Governor for the time being "of the said Settlements of Western Australia, or the Officer "administering the Government thereof, the Senior Officer of His "Majesty's Land Forces next in command, the Colonial Secretary "of the said Territory for the time being, the Surveyor General "thereof for the time being, and the Advocate General thereof "for the time being, so long as they shall respectively be resident "in the said Settlements, or any three of them, of whom the Acting "Governor shall be one, shall have authority and power to make, "ordain, and establish all such Laws and Ordinances, and to con-"stitute such Courts and Officers as may be necessary for the peace, "order, and good Government of His Majesty's subjects, and others "within the Settlements," subject, however, to the Royal prerogative of disallowance; and the Order goes on to state, "that no such "Law or Ordinance shall be made unless the same shall have been "first proposed by the said Governor or Officer administering the "Government;" and, further, that no Court of Justice was to be constituted, except by a Law or Ordinance which had received the Royal assent.

The first Executive Council appointed consisted of—

Captain James Stirling, R.N. (Governor)	President.
Captain Frederick Chidley Irwin ...	Commandant.
Peter Brown	Colonial Secretary.
John Septimus Roe, Lt. R.N.	Surveyor General.
George Frederick Moore	Advocate General.

In the constitution of the Executive Council, as set forth in the Order in Council of November, 1830, no change took place until June, 1847, when, under the authority of a Royal Order in Council, the Collector of Revenue was appointed an Executive officer.

On the 5th of June, 1852, it was officially notified that Her Majesty the Queen had been graciously pleased to appoint the Comptroller General of Convicts to be a member of the Executive.

In 1855, as the Royal instructions to Governor Kennedy did not include the senior officer in command of the troops as a member of the Executive Council, Lieutenant-Colonel Bruce, who at the time held that appointment, ceased to hold office from the 21st July; but, the omission having been rectified, he was re-appointed a member on the 28th December in the same year.

By Order of the Queen in Council, dated 3rd April, 1871, the Executive Council was remodelled. The Governor remained President, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General, the Senior Officer in command of the Land Forces, and the Surveyor General retained their seats, whilst those of the Comptroller General and Collector of Revenue were abolished.

Under the Royal Instructions of 4th July, 1878, the Governor was further authorised and empowered "to appoint, in addition to the *ex officio* members, such persons as he may think fit to be Unofficial Members of our said Executive Council, but so that the number of such Unofficial Members shall never exceed the number of two." Every such appointment was, however, to be provisional only until the same shall have been approved of by the Queen, and could be revoked at any time by Royal Warrant, and such Unofficial Members shall take rank after the Official Members of the Executive Council, and as between themselves, according to the order of their appointment.

The Governor was also directed and enjoined to attend and preside at the Meetings of the Council unless prevented by some necessary or reasonable cause, when, unless he specially appointed a member, the Senior Member present presided.

In February, 1879, Mr. J. H. Thomas, who then held the position of Director of Public Works and Commissioner of Railways, was provisionally appointed an unofficial member of the Executive, the appointment being changed to that of an official member during the following May.

By the additional Royal Instructions of the 8th April, 1879, it was laid down that the Executive Council shall comprise "so many Persons in Our Service (not exceeding six in number at any one time) as the Governor shall from time to time appoint to be members of the said Council by Instruments under the Public Seal of the Colony. All such persons shall be styled Official Members, and the Persons discharging the functions of the Offices hereunder mentioned shall, if so appointed, take precedence and

seniority in the order in which the said Officers are named; that is to say:—

Colonial Secretary.
Attorney General.
Senior Military Officer in Command of Our Troops within the Colony, not being below the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.
Treasurer and Collector of Internal Revenue.

Official members discharging the functions of any other Offices shall take precedence and seniority after the foregoing Officers, and amongst themselves according to the date of their respective appointments."

The section of the original Instructions of the 4th July, 1878, relating to the appointment of two "Unofficial Members" still remained in force.

The officers first appointed were:—

The Governor (President).
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney General.
The Senior Military Officer Commanding Her Majesty's Troops.
The Surveyor General and Commissioner of Crown Lands.
The Director of Public Works and Commissioner of Railways.

On the 3rd November, 1879, the officer holding the appointment of Colonial Treasurer and Collector of Internal Revenue was appointed to a seat as an official member of the Council.

Since 1880, when Lieut.-Col. W. D. Harvest left the Colony, the office of Commandant was not represented in the Executive.

On the 5th August, 1884, Mr. (now Sir) James G. Lee Steere was provisionally appointed an unofficial member of the Council, subject to Her Majesty's pleasure, the appointment being subsequently confirmed by a Despatch from the Colonial Office dated 9th November, 1884.

The Executive Council, therefore, previous to the adoption of Responsible Government on the 21st October, 1890, was composed of:—

The Governor (President).
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney General.
The Colonial Treasurer.
The Surveyor General or Commissioner of Crown Lands.
The Director of Public Works and Commissioner of Railways.
One unofficial member.

The present Executive Council, which was first appointed on the 29th December, 1890, consists of:—

The Governor (President).
The Colonial Treasurer.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Attorney General.
The Commissioner of Crown Lands.
The Director of Public Works and Commissioner of Railways

Legislative Council.

On December the 29th, in the year 1831, was published an Order of the King in Council, for the establishment of a Legislative Council in Western Australia.

The Legislative Council, as at first constituted, consisted solely of the members of the Executive Council, viz. :—

The Governor, Sir James Stirling.
The Commandant, Captain F. C. Irwin.
The Colonial Secretary, Peter Brown.
The Surveyor-General, John Septimus Roe.
The Advocate-General, George Fletcher Moore.

On the 3rd January, 1839, under the authority of a Royal Order in Council, four unofficial nominee members were added to the list, the gentlemen appointed being :—

W. L. Brockman,
George Leake,
Thomas Peel,
William Tanner.

In June, 1847, the office of Collector of Revenue was added to the *ex officio* members of the Legislative Council.

In 1868, under an Order by the Queen in Council, the Legislative Council was increased to six official and six semi-elective unofficial members nominated for appointment by the districts they represented.

By a notice dated the 7th July, 1868, it was notified for general information in the *Government Gazette* that, "By an Order in Council made at the Court at Windsor the 14th May, 1868, Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, with the advice of Her Privy Council, did order that the Orders in Council respectively bearing date the 20th March, 1857, the 3rd March, 1859, and the 11th October, 1861, under which the late Legislative Council was constituted, should be and the same are thereby revoked; and that –

The Governor for the time being of the Colony of Western Australia, or the Officer administering the Government thereof,
The Senior Officer for the time being Commanding Her Majesty's Land Forces in the said Colony,
The Colonial Secretary of the said Colony for the time being,
The Surveyor General of the said Colony for the time being,
The Attorney General of the said Colony for the time being, and
The Treasurer and Collector of Internal Revenue of the said Colony for the time being; and
John Wall Hardey,
Julian George Charles Carr,
Walter Bateman,
James George Lee Steere,
William Locke Brockman, and
Samuel Pole Phillips, Esquires,

should be and the same are thereby constituted a Legislative Council within the said Colony, with the Powers and subject to the conditions and restrictions therein contained; and that the appointment of the above Non-Official Members of such Council should be for a period of not exceeding Three years. The above appointments to take effect from the date of this notice."

In August, 1870, the nominee Legislative Council was dissolved by the issue of writs under 33 Vic., No. 13, for the election of a Legislative Council, to consist of twelve elected and six nominated members, the latter to consist of three official nominee and three unofficial nominee members. The elections took place in the month of October, and resulted in the Council eventually consisting of the following members:—

OFFICIAL NOMINEES—

Colonial Secretary	Fred. P. Barlee.
Attorney General	R. J. Walcott.
Surveyor General	M. Fraser.

UNOFFICIAL NOMINEES—

S. P. Phillips.
M. Brown.
W. E. Marmion.

ELECTED MEMBERS—

Perth	J. G. C. Carr (Chairman of Committees).
"	L. S. Leake (Speaker).
Fremantle	E. Newman.
"	W. D. Moore.
Geraldton	Major Logue.
York	J. H. Monger.
Toodyay	Jas. Drummond.
Swan	Thos. C. Gull.
Greenough	George Shenton.
Wellington	Jas. G. Lee Steere.
Vasse	J. G. Bussell.
Albany	John McKail.

In 1874, under 37 Vic., No. 22, the number of members was raised to twenty-one, seven of whom, or one-third of the whole, were to be nominated. The two districts added were the "Murray and Williams" and the "Northern District."

In 1882, under the 46 Victoria, No. 24, the number of Councillors was further raised to twenty-four, eight of whom were to be nominated. The new district was called the "Gascoyne District," and consisted of the Southern portion of the "Northern District."

And finally, in 1886, an Act (50 Vic., No. 10) was passed, increasing the number of members to twenty-six, nine to be nominated, the Northern portion of the Northern District being taken to form the new "Kimberley District."

The last Council under the old form of Government, and which expired on the 21st October, 1890, on the proclamation of the new Constitution, was composed as follows:—

OFFICIAL NOMINEES—

Sir Malcolm Fraser, K.C.M.G.	Colonial Secretary.
C. N. Warton	Attorney General.
J. A. Wright	Director of Works, Engineer-in-Chief, and Commissioner of Railways.
John Forrest, C.M.G.... ...	Surveyor General and Commissioner of Crown Lands.

UNOFFICIAL NOMINEES—

Sir James G. Lee Steere, Kt. (Speaker).
Sir Thomas Cockburn-Campbell, Bart. (Chairman of Committees).
G. Randell.
D. K. Congdon.
J. Morrison.

ELECTED MEMBERS—

L. V. DeHamel	Albany.
W. E. Marmion	Fremantle.
W. S. Pearse...	"
R. F. Sholl	Gascoyne.
McK. Grant	Geraldton.
W. T. Loton	Greenough.
A. Forrest	Kimberley.
W. Paterson	Murray and Williams.
A. R. Richardson	North District.
S. Burt, Q.C....	"
E. Scott	Perth.
E. Keane	"
C. H. Rason	Swan.
G. Shenton	Toodyay.
S. H. Parker...	Vasse.
H. W. Venn	Wellington.
C. Harper	York.

The Legislative Council consisted of a single Legislative Chamber, and was composed of Twenty-six members, presided over by a Speaker, of whom four were official members, five were nominees of the Crown, and 17 were elected by the different constituencies. The qualification of elected members was the possession of £1000 freehold property. The qualification of an elector was £50 freehold or £10 household, or the lease of Crown lands to the same amount of annual rental.

The elected members were elected for five years, the electoral lists being made up on or before the 10th of April in each year, and all voting was by ballot.

PRESENT CONSTITUTION.

By an almost unanimous vote of the Legislature in July, 1887, a resolution was agreed to affirming the principle of self-Government, and the Governor was requested to take the necessary steps to carry out the wishes of the Legislature. In December, 1888, the Legislative Council was dissolved, and a general election took place in January, 1889, in order that the constituencies might have an opportunity of expressing their views upon the question of the new Constitution. When the Council re-assembled, the Resolution in favor of Responsible Government for the Colony was again carried, this time without a single dissentient voice. The Legislative Council met in April, 1889, and a Constitution Bill, drafted by the Government, was at once brought forward, and after amendment passed, and forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Governor (Sir Frederick Napier Broome), Mr. S. H. Parker, and Sir Thomas Cockburn-Campbell being appointed by the Legislature to proceed to England to act as delegates on behalf of the Colony when it came before the Imperial Parliament. Much difficulty was experienced in carrying the measure through its various stages, strong opposition having arisen at home to the granting of Western Australia's demands. This was chiefly, if not entirely, due to a misunderstanding of questions relating to the control of the Crown lands. The latter, it was held, by a not inconsiderable and decidedly demonstrative party in England, were the "heritage of the British people," and should be available and retained for settlement by the surplus population of the mother country. To hand over a million, or even half a million, square miles of country, favored with a temperate clime, to the 45,000 persons thinly scattered over it, was regarded as a piece of folly verging on political crime. The Bill was, however, referred to a select committee—of which Baron de Worms was Chairman—for the taking of evidence; and so impressed were the members of this body—after hearing what the representatives of the Colony had to communicate to them—with the advantages likely to result from giving West Australians a free hand in the management of their great national estate, and so convinced were they of the errors underlying the popular opposition to the measure, that they returned it to the House shorn of nearly all the clauses to which the Colony had previously objected, recommending that full and complete control of the Crown lands should be vested in the local Parliament which it was proposed to establish. Thus, by the exertions of the colonial delegates, aided by the influence of Sir William Robinson, who had in the meanwhile succeeded Sir Frederick Broome as Governor of the Colony, and, opportunely, happened to be in England, combined with the intelligence and liberal-mindedness of a majority of the members of the select committee, was Western Australia "one and undivided" obtained for West Australians. Mention should also here be

made of the assistance rendered by the Agents-General for the other Australasian Colonies, at a time when, owing to delays due to the Imperial Cabinet, the Bill appeared to be in jeopardy. In a body the Agents-General waited upon the leader of the Government in the House of Commons, and made representations of a character which swept away final obstacles.

The Bill, enabling Her Majesty *to grant a Constitution to Western Australia*, passed its third reading in the Imperial House of Commons on the 4th July, and, meeting with no opposition in the Lords, received the Royal assent on the 15th August, 1890.

The present Constitution of Western Australia, as provided by "The Constitution Act of 1889 (52 Victoria, No. 23)," differs but little from those of the other Australasian Colonies.

The Executive power is vested in the Governor, who is appointed by the Crown, and who acts under the advice of a Cabinet composed of five responsible Ministers.

The Executive Council consists of His Excellency the Governor, who is the President; the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General, the Colonial Treasurer, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and the Commissioner of Railways and Director of Public Works.

The present Ministry, which assumed office on the 29th December, 1890, being the first to hold office under the new Constitution, consists of:—

Sir John Forrest, K.C.M.G., Colonial Treasurer (Premier), M.L.A.
George Shenton, Colonial Secretary, M.L.C.
succeeded by
Stephen Henry Parker, Q.C., Colonial Secretary, M.L.C.
Septimus Burt, Q.C., Attorney General, M.L.A.
William Edward Marmion, Commissioner of Crown Lands, M.L.A.
Harry Whittall Venn, Commissioner of Railways and Director of Public Works, M.L.A.

The Legislative authority is vested in a Parliament composed of two Houses—the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly.

Legislative Council.

The Legislative Council or Upper House consists of 15 members, at present nominated by the Governor; but provision has been made in the Act by which, six years after the first summoning of Parliament—that is, at the end of 1896—or earlier, if the population of the Colony in the meantime attains 60,000,*—the Legislative Council will become elective, and the Colony will be divided

* By Proclamation of 18th July, 1893, it was announced that the population of the Colony had attained to 60,000 souls.

into the following five electoral divisions, each returning three members:—

Metropolitan.—Comprising the Perth, East Perth, West Perth, Fremantle, North Fremantle, and South Fremantle electoral districts.

North.—Comprising the East Kimberley, West Kimberley, Roebourne, De Grey, and Ashburton electoral districts.

Central.—Comprising the Gascoyne, Murchison, Geraldton, Greenough, and Irwin electoral districts.

East.—Comprising the Moore, Swan, Toodyay, Northam, York, and Beverley electoral districts.

South.—Comprising the Murray, Wellington, Bunbury, Nelson, Sussex, Williams, Plantagenet, and Albany electoral districts.

The Members of the Legislative Council, as at present constituted, hold their seats until it becomes elective. So soon, however, as this happens, the seat of the senior member for each electoral division shall be vacated on the completion of a period of two years from the 1st of March following the fresh election, and also on the completion of each succeeding period of two years.

Seniority is determined by date of election, or, that happening to be the same, by alphabetical precedence of their Surnames, or, if necessary, Christian names.

Qualifications of Members.—So long as the Council continues to be nominated no property qualification is prescribed, but when it becomes elective no person is qualified to be a member unless he is a natural-born or naturalised subject of Her Majesty, of the full age of 21 years, and possessed of freehold property within Western Australia of the value of £500, above all encumbrances, or of the yearly value of £50, and shall have been possessed of such estate for at least one year previous to his election.

Disqualification as a Member.—If he (1) be a member of the House of Assembly; (2) be a Judge of the Supreme Court; (3) be the Sheriff of Western Australia; (4) be a clergyman or minister of religion; (5) be an undischarged bankrupt or debtor whose affairs are in course of liquidation or arrangement; (6) has been in any part of Her Majesty's dominions attainted or convicted of treason or felony; (7) be directly or indirectly interested in a Government contract or agreement; (8) shall hold any office of profit or emolument under the Crown, other than that of an officer of Her Majesty's sea or land forces on full, half, or retired pay, except as one of the five Responsible Ministers, or as President of the Council.

Qualification of Elector.—(1) Each elector must be of at least 21 years of age, and not subject to any legal incapacity; (2) a natural-born or naturalised subject of Her Majesty, or a denizen of Western Australia; (3) have possessed for at least one year before being registered, and within the electoral division for which he seeks to be registered: (*a*) either a freehold estate of the clear value of £200 above all charges or encumbrances affecting the

same; or (*b*) a leasehold estate of the clear annual value of £30; or (*c*) a lease or license from the Crown empowering him, subject to the payment of at least £70 per annum, to depasture, occupy, cultivate, or mine upon Crown lands; or (4) have occupied for at least a year before registration, as a householder, a dwelling-house of the clear value of £30 per annum; or (5) as a lodger, a room or rooms, or lodgings of the clear annual value, unfurnished, of £10.

Disqualification of Electors.—Foreigners or persons who are not naturalised subjects of Her Majesty, or any man who has been attainted or convicted of treason, felony, or any infamous offence in any part of Her Majesty's dominions, unless he shall have served his sentence for the same, or have received a free or conditional pardon.

The following is a list of members composing the Legislative Council in the new Parliament:—

	Date of Appointment.
Amherst, The Hon. Josceline George Herbert ...	24–12–90
Burges, Thomas	7– 1–92
Bush, Robert Edwin	24–12–90
* Cockburn-Campbell (President), Sir Thomas, Bart....	
Grant, McKenzie	24–12–90
Hackett, John Winthrop	7–12–91
Hamersley, Edward	24–12–90
Hardey, Richard Watson	31–12–90
Hooley, Edward Timothy	12–12–91
Leake, George Walpole	24–12–90
Glyde, George	7– 3–92
Congdon, Daniel Keen	7– 3–92
Morrison, James	24–12–90
† Shenton, George	
Wright, John Arthur	
Parker, Stephen Henry (Colonial Secretary)	11–10–92

* Died September, 1892. † Appointed President in October, 1892.

Members of the Legislative Council do not receive any payment for attendance in Parliament.

Legislative Assembly.

There are thirty electorates for the Legislative Assembly, each represented by a single member.

LIST OF ELECTORATES.

Albany	Gascoyne	Murray	Roebourne
Ashburton	Geraldton	Nelson	Sussex
Beverley	Greenough	Northam	Swan
Bunbury	Irwin	Perth	Toodyay
De Grey	Kimberley, East	Perth, East	Wellington
Fremantle	Kimberley, West	Perth, West	Williams
Fremantle, North	Moore	Plantagenet	York.
Fremantle, South	Murchison		

The members of the Legislative Assembly are elected for a period of four years.

QUALIFICATIONS OF A MEMBER.—Any person at least 21 years of age, a natural born or naturalised subject of Her Majesty, or possessed of a freehold in the Colony of Western Australia of the value of £500 above all charges and encumbrances, or of the yearly value of £50, and who shall have been possessed of such estate for at least one year previous to his election.

DISQUALIFICATIONS OF A MEMBER.—If he (1) be a member of the Legislative Council; (2) be a Judge of the Supreme Court; (3) be Sheriff of Western Australia; (4) be a clergyman or minister of religion; (5) be an undischarged bankrupt, or debtor whose affairs are in course of liquidation or arrangement; (6) has been in any part of Her Majesty's dominions attainted or convicted of treason or felony; (7) be directly or indirectly concerned in any contracts for the public service; (8) shall hold any office or place of profit or emolument under the Crown, other than that of an officer of Her Majesty's sea or land forces on full, half, or retired pay, except as one of the five Responsible Ministers, or as Speaker or Chairman of the Legislative Assembly.

QUALIFICATIONS OF ELECTORS.—Any man is entitled to be registered as a voter who is: (1) At least 21 years of age, and not subject to any legal incapacity; (2) a natural born or naturalised subject of Her Majesty, or a denizen of Western Australia; (3) has possessed for at least one year before being registered, and within the electoral district for which he seeks to be registered, either a freehold estate of the value of £100 above all charges and encumbrances; a leasehold estate of the clear annual value of £10; a lease or license from the Crown, subject to the payment of at least £10 per annum, empowering him to depasture, occupy, cultivate, or mine upon Crown Lands; (4) or has occupied for at least one year before being registered, and within the electoral district for which he seeks to be registered, (1) as a householder, a dwelling house of the clear value of £10 per annum; or (2) as lodger, a room or rooms, or lodgings of the clear annual value, unfurnished, of £10.

DISQUALIFICATIONS OF ELECTORS.—Foreigners and persons who are not naturalised subjects of Her Majesty, or any man who has been attainted or convicted of treason, felony, or any infamous offence in any part of Her Majesty's dominions, unless he shall have served his sentence for the same, or have received a free or conditional pardon.

The Electoral Rolls are revised on the 10th September in each year, and come into force on the 1st of October following.

Under the Constitution Act £3,200 is secured for the payment of the five Ministerial salaries.

The following return gives the names of the members elected for the several electorates, with the date of election and the number of electors on the roll:—

Name of Member.	District.	Date of Election.	No. of Electors on Roll.
Baker, William Leonard	Kimberley (East)	16-12-90	...
Burt, The Hon. Septimus (Q.C.) ...	Ashburton	29-11-90	27
Canning, Marinus Francis Alfred *	Perth (East) ...	10-12-90	467
Clarkson, Bernard Drummond ...	Toodyay	10-12-90	203
Cookworthy, Joseph...	Sussex	12-12-90	202
Darlôt, Everard Firebrace... ...	Murchison... ...	29-11-90	...
De Hamel, Lancel Victor	Albany	9-12-90	330
Forrest, The Hon. Sir John (K.C.M.G.)	Bunbury	3-12-90	177
Forrest, Alexander	Kimberley (West)	27-11-90	37
Harper, Charles	Beverley	26-12-91	125
Hassell, Albert Young	Plantagenet ...	6-12-90	133
Lefroy, Henry Bruce	Moore	4-8-92	72
Loton, William Thorley	Swan	12-12-90	241
Marmion, The Hon. William Edward	Fremantle	5-12-90	313
Molloy, Thomas George	Perth	13-1-92	468
Parker, Stephen Henry (Q.C.) † ...	York	12-12-90	321
succeeded by			
Monger, Frederick Charles ...	York	27-10-92	...
Paterson, William	Murray	3-12-90	155
Pearse, William Silas	Fremantle (North)	5-12-90	343
Phillips, Samuel James	Irwin	27-11-90	87
Piesse, Frederick Henry	Williams	2-12-90	125
Quinlan, Timothy Francis... ...	Perth (West) ...	10-12-90	625
Randell, George ‡	Moore	29-11-90	72
Richardson, Alexander Robert ...	De Grey	12-12-90	40
Sholl, Robert Frederick	Gascoyne	16-1-91	73
Sholl, Horace William	Roebourne... ...	27-11-90	61
Simpson, George Thomas	Geraldton	10-12-91	182
Steere, The Hon. Sir James G. Lee (Kt.) §	Nelson	28-11-90	90
Symon, David	Fremantle (South)	11-12-90	456
succeeded by			
Solomon, Elias	Fremantle (South)	12-10-92	...
Throssell, George	Northam	2-12-90	170
Traylen, William	Greenough ...	29-11-90	107
Venn, The Hon. Harry Whittall	Wellington ...	2-12-90	141
		Total	5843

* Elected Chairman of Committees 10th November, 1892.

† Resigned 5th October, 1892, when he was appointed M.L.C. Accepted office as Colonial Secretary, 11th October, 1892.

‡ Resigned 4th July, 1892.

§ Elected Speaker, 30th December, 1890.

The members of the Legislative Assembly do not receive any salary for attendance. A free pass is granted to members of both Houses over all Government lines of railway, and by courtesy the same privilege is extended to them over the lines belonging to private companies.

MUNICIPAL OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

MUNICIPALITIES.

Sixteen Municipalities have been proclaimed :—

Albany	proclaimed	20th Feb., 1871
Bunbury	Do.	Do.
Busselton	Do.	Do.
Beverley	Do.	25th March, 1892
Cossack	Do.	30th November, 1887
Carnarvon	Do.	19th May, 1891
Fremantle	Do.	20th February, 1871
Geraldton	Do.	20th February, 1871
Gingin	Do.	20th February, 1893
Guildford	Do.	20th February, 1871
Newcastle	Do.	28th September, 1877
Northam	Do.	28th October, 1879
Perth	Do.	2nd January, 1871
Roebourne	Do.	30th November, 1887
Southern Cross	Do.	7th June, 1892.
York	Do.	4th March, 1871

The power to declare any town to be a Municipality is vested in the Governor in Council.

The number of Councillors constituting a Municipal Council varies. Towns where the population does not exceed one thousand are assigned six; when the population is over one thousand, and does not exceed five thousand, nine; and when over five thousand, twelve Councillors, exclusive in each instance of a Chairman.

Qualifications of Electors.—Any man who is a British subject, a resident within the Colony, 21 years of age, and is not subject to any legal incapacity, and who has :—

(1.) Owned, occupied, or rented a property within the Municipality between the 1st of January and 1st September preceding the election;

(2.) Paid rates and assessments up to 30th June preceding election;

(3.) Not been during the year in receipt of public relief or alms,

is entitled to have his name inserted in the Municipal Electoral List.

Qualification as Councillor.—Any person, whose name is on the Electoral List in force, is qualified to be a Councillor, with the following exceptions.

Disqualification.—Anyone who is of unsound mind, or who is an uncertificated or undischarged bankrupt, or who holds any office or place of profit in the gift or disposal of the Council, or who has any interest in any contract with or employment under the Council, is disqualified from being elected as a Councillor: Provided that no person shall be disqualified from being so elected by reason only of his being a proprietor or shareholder in any public company which contracts with the Council for any purpose.

Chairman.—The Chairman of a Council is elected by a majority of the votes, taken by ballot, of the electors.

Qualification of Chairman.—Any person qualified to be a Councillor, who is also qualified to serve on Special Juries, and provided he has not held the office of Chairman for three consecutive years prior to the election.

Under 49 Victoria, No. 14, the Governor, upon application made by the Council of any Municipality, can, by notice published in the *Government Gazette*, change the name, style, and title of such Council to such name, style, and title as he may think fit, and he can also change the name and style of the Chairman to the name and style of Mayor.

Municipal Councils have the power to make, alter, extend, pave, flag, macadamise, light, water, and cleanse, or otherwise improve, repair, and keep in good order and condition all public streets, paths, ways, thoroughfares, jetties, wharves, and other premises within their municipality; and to plant and maintain such trees on such streets and thoroughfares as may seem proper; and to make sewers, gutters, drains, and water-courses along or under streets, paths, wharves, jetties, ways, and thoroughfares for carrying off the water, mud, or other filth, and again to remove or alter the same as occasion may require, and to place bars and other fences across or along streets, paths, wharves, jetties, ways, or thoroughfares undergoing alteration or repair, and to erect posts or railings, and suspend chains for guarding footways, gutters, &c., and generally to act for the public welfare of the Municipality.

The income of a Municipality is made up of:—

1. The rents, issues, profits, and dues arising from or out of the lands, houses, tenements, and other property of the corporation, together with any fines or penalties that may be payable in consequence of any injury done to the same;
2. Fees, profits, or rents arising from or out of any public reserve with which it may have been endowed;
3. Dues and fees authorised by the Governor to be exacted in respect of any building, erection, or work placed by the Governor under its control or management;
4. Fees for licenses, and all fines and penalties, which by any Act or Ordinance are made payable to any Municipality or town trust, excepting so much of the latter as may be payable to any informer;
5. Fines and penalties incurred and recovered under the provisions of "The Police Ordinance, 1861," within the Municipality, excepting so much as may be payable to any informer;

6. All fines and penalties that may be incurred and recovered under the provisions of the "Municipal Institutions Act, 1871," within the Municipality;
7. And any general rate made and levied pursuant to the provisions of the same Act.

In addition to the income as above raised, the Government gives a subsidy at the rate of 10s. per £ of the amount raised by general rate.

Under authority of Act of Council 40th Victoria, No. 13, as amended by 42nd Victoria, No. 16, Municipal Councils are allowed to levy General Rates, not exceeding one shilling and sixpence in the pound in any one year, upon the rateable value of all houses, buildings, land, etc., within their municipalities.

Also to borrow money, by sale of debentures, for construction of permanent works and undertakings; and to levy special annual rates not exceeding one shilling and sixpence in the pound upon the rateable value of property, to enable them to pay the interest on the money borrowed and such percentage of the principal sum as may be named in the debentures issued to raise such money.

They have the sole control and management of Slaughter houses and Markets, and the licensing of Carriages and of Dogs, the straying of Stock and grazing of Cattle kept within the limits of the Municipalities.

All License Fees, Tolls, and Dues, and all Rents for Stalls, Cattle Pens, &c., are appropriated by the Council of the Municipality within which they are levied.

Under authority of Act of Council 40th Victoria, No. 5, Municipal Councils have power to issue Licenses to Carts and Carriages within their Municipalities, and to appropriate the Fees arising therefrom.

Under 53 Victoria, No. 13, "The Waterworks Act, 1889," the Perth City Council is authorised to make and levy a rate not exceeding one shilling in the £.

Under 50 Victoria, No. 19, "The Public Health Act, 1886," Councils of Municipalities, to which the provisions of the Act are extended, are required to make and levy a special rate not exceeding threepence in the £.

Municipalities under the provisions of "The Public Health Act, 1886":—

Perth,	gazetted	2nd December, 1886.
Fremantle,	Do.	Do.
Guildford,	Do.	7th April, 1887.
Albany,	Do.	26th January, 1888.
Roebourne,	Do.	21st November, 1889.
Geraldton,	Do.	5th May, 1892.
York,	Do.	22nd September, 1892.

DISTRICT ROADS BOARDS.

The formation, construction, and maintenance of the public ›ads throughout the Colony, excepting those within the boun-ıries of a municipality, is entrusted to the care of Local Boards, ›pointed to represent the several Road Board Districts into which .e Colony is divided, and which it is optional for the Governor designate, define, or alter, at any time, by notice in the *Govern-ent Gazette.*

The districts as at present constituted are 35 in number, ımely:—

Arthur River	Minilya
Ashburton	Mooradong
Augusta	Moorumbine
Beverley	Murchison
Broome Hill	Murray
Blackwood, Lower	Narrogin
Canning	Nelson
Claremont	Northam
Dandaraga	Northampton
Fremantle	Perth
Gascoyne, Lower	Perth, South
Gascoyne, Upper	Plantagenet
Geraldton	Roebourne
Gingin	Sussex
Green Hills	Swan
Greenough	Toodyay
Irwin	Victoria Plains
Jandakot	Wandering
Katanning	Wellington
Kojonup	Williams
Kimberley, East	Yilgarn
Kimberley, West	York.
Kimberley Goldfields	

Roads Boards, which must consist of seven persons, inclusive the Chairman, whom the members choose from amongst them-lves, are elected by ballot by the ratepayers in the District ıose names are on the Roads Board Electoral List, and each ›ctor has a proportionate number of votes to the rateable value the property owned or occupied by him in the District:

If rateable value of property is	£5	and not exceeding		£10,	1 Vote
Exceeding	£10	do.	do.	£25,	2 Votes
Do.	£25	do.	do.	£50,	3 „
Do.	£50				4 „

Subject of course to the usual disqualifications, which are most identical with those connected with the election of a member a Municipal Council, which will be seen on page 50.

Any person whose name is on the existing electoral list, and ho chooses to give the specified seven days notice of his wish › become a candidate, is qualified for election as a member of a ›oads Board, and therefore also as Chairman.

Boards have (1) the possession, care, control, management, ›nstruction, and repairs of all roads within the District; and all the

bridges, drains, culverts, boundary posts, fences and gates, appertaining thereto are vested in, exercised, and affected by the Road Board of such District.

(2.) The property and estate in the soil of all roads, and the bridges, drains, and culverts thereon, is vested in Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors.

(3.) No Board can expend a sum exceeding £100 in the making, in the first instance, of a bridge or culvert, except by the direction and under the control of the Director of Public Works, or his deputy, duly authorised by him in that behalf.

The ordinary income of the Boards is derived from—

1. Rents, &c., from any land or property under their control.
2. Fees, rents, &c., arising from any public property with which they have been endowed.
3. Fees authorised by the Governor to be exacted from any ferry, jetty, wharf, &c., placed under the control of the Board.
4. Fees, licenses, fines and penalties, recoverable under any By-laws.
5. Fines and penalties, incurred under "The Roads Act, 1888."
6. Any general rate made and levied.
7. Any voluntary subscriptions of money or labour.
8. Grants from public funds of which, however, not less than three-fourths are to be spent on main roads.

As regards rates, Boards are authorised to make and levy a rate within the limits of their Districts not to exceed one shilling in the pound in any one year upon the rateable value of all rateable property within the District, and such rate shall be called a general rate.

All the Boards are required to furnish an annual statement to the Government of receipts and expenditure, which is published in the *Government Gazette.*

The grant voted by Parliament, for the making and upkeep of Roads and Bridges during 1892, was £11,800, the greater portion of which was apportioned amongst the various District Boards. In addition, also, £17,056 2s. 8d. were expended out of Loan moneys on road construction.

POPULATION.

The estimated population of Western Australia, at the end of 1892, was as follows:—

Males	36,095	Total, 58,674.
Females	22,579	

At the taking of the Census on the 5th April, 1891, it was found that the population had been under-estimated by 2,393 persons, of whom 2,198 were males, and 195 were females.

The following return shows the annual increase of the population during the last 20 years:—

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Increase on preceding year.	Decrease on preceding year.
1873	15,569	10,192	25,761	...	
1874	15,722	10,487	26,209	448	
1875	15,910	10,799	26,709	500	
1876	16,166	11,155	27,321	612	
1877	16,326	11,512	27,838	517	
1878	16,409	11,757	28,166	328	
1879	16,628	12,040	28,668	502	
1880	16,559	12,460	29,019	351	
1881	17,216	12,797	30,013	994	
1882	17,551	13,215	30,766	753	
1883	18,005	13,695	31,700	934	
1884	18,623	14,335	32,958	1,258	
1885	19,989	15,197	35,186	2,228	
1886	23,044	16,540	39,584	4,398	
1887	24,807	17,681	42,488	2,904	
1888	24,275	17,862	42,137	...	351
1889	25,066	18,632	43,698	1,561	
1890	26,794	19,496	46,290	2,592	
1891	32,228	21,057	53,285	6,995*	
1892	36,095	22,579	58,674	5,389	

* 2,393 persons added, on account of under-estimate revealed by Census.

According to the records of Births and Deaths, the increase by Births over Deaths during 1892 was 917; 959 males and 889 females being born, while the males and females who died numbered 621 and 310 respectively. The arrivals by sea were 7,440, consisting of 5,828 males and 1,612 females; the departures, 2,968, consisting of 2,299 males and 669 females. The total increase was 9,288, and the decrease 3,899, thus leaving the population 5,389 more than last year.

The Total Population of Western Australia (exclusive of Aborigines) appears, at the taking of the recent Census upon the 5th of April, 1891, to have been 49,782 persons, composed of 29,807 males and 19,975 females, and distributed as below particularised:—

Name of Magisterial District.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Blackwood	394	258	652
Fremantle	3877	3200	7077
Gascoyne	1089	216	1305
Kimberley, East	51	16	67
„ West	297	43	342
„ „ (Pearling Fleet) ...	695	5	700
„ Goldfields	162	18	180
Murray	620	491	1111
North	2136	286	2422
Perth	4978	4639	9617
Plantagenet	2455	1708	4163
Sussex	736	626	1362
Swan	2003	1430	3433
Toodyay	2149	1567	3716
Victoria	3244	2063	5307
Wellington	1176	1062	2238
Williams	1323	797	2120
Yilgarn	318	62	380
York	2102	1488	3590
Total Population of Colony ...	29807	19975	49782

The following return gives the ages of the population as recorded on the Schedule of the Census:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Infants ... ... (under 1 year)	759	743	1502
Children... ... ... (1 to 4)	2054	2055	4109
Boys and Girls... ... (4 to 16)	6224	6006	12230
Youths and Maidens ... (16 to 21)	2420	2107	4527
Young Men and Women (21 to 30)	6494	3569	10063
Middle-aged Men and Women (30 to 50)	7499	3791	11290
Old Men and Women ... (over 50)	4202	1664	5866
Unspecified	155	40	195
Total	29807	19975	49782

CHINESE.—The estimated number of Chinese in the Colony on the 31st December, 1892, was 1,256, consisting of 1,249 males and seven females.

Populations of Australasian Capitals, 1891.

Capital (including suburbs).	Males.	Females.	Total.
Melbourne	247,960	242,936	490,896
Sydney	197,550	189,884	387,434
Brisbane	47,077	46,580	93,657
Adelaide	63,877	69,375	133,252
Perth	4,239	4,208	8,447
Hobart	16,310	17,140	33,450
Wellington	16,324	16,900	33,224

Estimated Population of the Australasian Colonies on 31st December, 1892.

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria	607,795	559,579	1,167,374
New South Wales	646,378	550,672	1,197,050
Queensland	237,965	183,332	421,297
South Australia	176,101	160,601	336,702
Western Australia	36,095	22,579	58,674
Total	1,704,334	1,476,763	3,181,097
Tasmania	82,009	71,135	153,144
New Zealand	345,146	305,287	650,433
Total	2,131,489	1,853,185	3,984,674

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births.

The number of Births in 1892 was 1,848—consisting of 959 males and 889 females; at the rate of 32·69 per 1,000 of the mean population.

From the attached Return of the Birth Rates of the seven Australasian Colonies, between the years 1883 and 1892, it will be seen that Western Australia, both for the period of years, and also for the year 1892, stands third on the list:—

Birth Rates in Australasian Colonies, 1883 to 1892.

Year.	Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Populations.						
	Queensland. *	New South Wales. *	Western Australia.	South Australia. *	Tasmania. *	Victoria. *	New Zealand. *
1883 ...	36·92	37·32	33·87	37·37	34·84	30·26	36·28
1884 ...	36·23	38·44	33·84	38·38	36·52	30·93	36·15
1885 ...	37·80	37·79	35·22	38·47	36·18	31·33	34·78
1886 ...	38·47	37·43	39·43	35·91	35·47	31·30	33·15
1887 ...	38·99	37·06	37·34	34·82	35·40	32·50	32·09
1888 ...	39·44	37·20	35·88	33·66	34·83	32·70	31·22
1889 ...	38·48	34·97	37·14	32·89	33·92	33·35	30·17
1890 ...	39·93	35·36	34·69	32·63	33·49	33·60	29·44
1891 ...	36·35	34·50	34·61	33·92	33·37	33·57	29·01
1892 ...	35·84	34·41	32·69	32·40	32·48	32·54	27·83
Mean: ...	37·84	36·45	35·47	35·04	34·65	32·21	32·01

* Figures taken from Victorian Year Book.

The proportion of male to female Births in Western Australia during 1892 was 107·87 males to 100 females, whilst for the 10 years from 1882 to 1891 the average was 107·15 males per 100 females.

Marriages.

The Marriages celebrated in Western Australia during 1892 numbered 412, that is, 7·28 for every thousand of the mean population.

Marriages during 1892.

Church of England	178
Church of Rome	80
Wesleyan	60
Congregational	30
Presbyterian	26
Church of Christ	1
District Registrars...	37
Total	412

The following Table shows that Western Australia, as regards its Marriage Rate for the period 1883 to 1892, stands fifth on the list. For the year 1892 only, however, it stands first.

Marriage Rates in Australasian Colonies, 1883 to 1892.

Year.	Number of Marriages per 1,000 of Mean Population.						
	Queensland. *	Victoria. *	New South Wales. *	Tasmania. *	Western Australia.	South Australia. *	New Zealand. *
1883 ...	8·93	7·44	8·83	9·16	6·95	8·49	6·82
1884 ...	8·91	7·74	8·47	8·00	7·11	8·28	6·88
1885 ...	9·20	7·73	8·22	8·22	7·51	7·82	6·73
1886 ...	8·52	7·86	8·06	7·55	7·99	6·35	5·99
1887 ...	8·41	7·64	7·55	7·02	7·58	6·36	5·97
1888 ...	9·01	8·48	7·57	6·93	7·18	6·67	5·97
1889 ...	8·34	8·43	7·06	6·89	6·99	6·87	5·94
1890 ...	8·28	8·21	7·15	6·64	6·15	7·04	6·12
1891 ...	7·22	7·66	7·39	6·63	8·00	7·29	6·05
1892 ...	6·67	6·65	6·77	6·51	7·28	6·50	6·23
Mean ...	8·35	7·78	7·71	7·35	7·27	7·17	6·27

*Figures taken from Victorian Year Book.

Deaths.

There were 931 Deaths registered in 1892, viz.: 621 males, and 310 females. The number of deaths under 1 year was 260, or 14·07 per cent. of the total births, and 27·92 per cent. of the total deaths. The number of deaths over 60 years of age was 162.

The death rate per 1,000 of the mean population was, in 1892, 16·46.

Table showing the rate of mortality in the Australasian Colo
for the years 1883 to 1892:—

Death Rates in Australasian Colonies, 1883 to 1892.

Year.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Populations.						
	New Zealand. *	South Australia. *	New South Wales. *	Tasmania. *	Victoria. *	Queensland. *	We Aus
1883 ...	11·45	14·83	14·61	17·36	14·29	18·82	1
1884 ...	10·39	15·52	16·10	15·88	14·48	22·97	2
1885 ...	10·74	12·73	16·48	15·89	15·21	20·19	1
1886 ...	10·54	13·60	15·05	15·15	15·01	17·05	2
1887 ...	10·29	12·68	13·38	16·15	15·74	14·91	1
1888 ...	9·43	12·04	13·91	14·84	15·44	15·31	1
1889 ...	9·44	11·16	13·87	14·96	17·78	16·39	1
1890 ...	9·66	12·40	12·90	14·74	16·10	14·61	1
1891 ...	10·35	13·26	14·24	15·00	16·24	12·77	1
1892 ...	10·06	11·41	13·22	13·53	13·63	12·66	1
Mean ...	10·23	12·96	14·38	15·35	15·39	16·45	1

*Figures taken from Victorian Year Book.

The highest rate of mortality occurred during 1884, wh serious epidemic of measles attacked nearly three-fourths o population, the number of deaths from this disease being siderable. During 1886, out of a total death register of 227 cases were those of infants under the age of twelve mo and resulted principally from an epidemic of whooping cough w passed through the Colony. It is to be regretted that there a published records of the death ages of previous years.

Before the Northern part of the Colony became settled to extent, the death rate of Western Australia was lower than of any of the Australasian Colonies; but since population ha tended towards its tropical portion, and the settlements of Northern Districts have become more thickly populated, an dangers and privations incident to the lives of gold prospector miners are now rapidly swelling the annual death return, the c rate per thousand of the mean population is gradually increa

Still in so vast and wild a territory, with such a small po tion scattered so widely over it—many of them pioneers, ex to the privation and dangers of a new country—it is hardly fa take the general death rate as indicative of the effects of the cli

The general rate for 1892 was 16·46 per 1,000 of the population.

Tables showing the different causes of death, &c., attached.

The following Table shows the causes of Death of persons of both sexes during the Year ending 31st December, 1892, also the proportion per cent. of the Deaths:—

Class.	Causes of Death.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 60	Over 60	Total.	Proportion per cent.
I	Specific, Febrile, or Zymotic diseases ...	61	20	5	2	8	39	18	26	7	186	19·98
II	Parasitic diseases	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·11
IV	Constitutional diseases	21	4	...	4	5	16	11	19	11	91	9·77
V	Developmental diseases	44	6	...	2	2	1	...	7	53	115	12·35
VI	Local diseases	89	38	7	5	7	34	26	67	63	336	36·09
VII	Violence	3	4	8	6	3	14	35	10	9	92	9·88
VIII	Ill-defined and not specified causes ...	42	5	2	4	3	8	16	11	19	110	11·82
		260	78	22	23	28	112	106	140	162	931	100·00

Detailed Causes of Death, 1892.

Class.	Sub-Class.	Disease.	Mar. Qr.	June Qr.	Sep. Qr.	Dec. Qr.	Total.
I	...	SPECIFIC, FEBRILE, OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES.					
	I	*Miasmatic Diseases.*					
		8. Influenza	9	2	4	2	17
		9. Whooping Cough... ...	8	3	...	2	13
		11. Diphtheria...	4	3	...	...	7
		14. Typhoid, Enteric Fever ...	2	34	13	6	55
	II	*Diarrhœal Diseases.*					
		1. Cholera, Sporadic (simple)	1	1	...	2	4
		2. Diarrhœa	11	25	3	9	48
		3. Dysentery	2	6	4	7	19
	III	*Malarial Diseases.*					
		1. Remittent Fever	...	...	4	...	4
		3. Others	5	1	2	1	9
	V	*Venereal Diseases.*					
		1. Syphilis	...	1	1	...	2

Class.	Sub-Class.	Disease.	Mar. Qr.	June Qr.	Sep. Qr.	Dec. Qr.	Total.
VI	...	LOCAL DISEASES (*continued.*)					
		Diseases of the Nervous System.					
		5. Paralysis (undefined) ...	2	2	1	9	14
		8. Epilepsy	3	...	...	...	3
		9. Convulsions	11	20	3	5	39
		12. Paraplegia, Diseases of Spinal Cord	...	1	...	...	1
		13. Others	3	1	...	1	5
	II	*Diseases of the Organs of Special Sense.*					
		1. Olitis, Otorrhœa	...	...	...	1	1
	III	*Diseases of the Circulatory System.*					
		2. Pericarditis	...	1	2	...	3
		4. Angina Pectoris	1	...	...	...	1
		5. Syncope	...	...	1	1	2
		6. Aneurism	...	...	1	...	1
		11. Heart Disease (undefined)	10	19	13	19	61
	IV	*Diseases of the Respiratory System.*					
		1. Laryngitis	...	...	1	...	1
		2. Croup	4	1	11	5	21

IV	...	CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.					
		2. Rheumatism	...	2	...	1	3
		4. Rickets	...	...	...	1	1
		5. Cancer, Malignant Disease	3	7	1	5	16
		6. Tabes Mesenterica ...	...	...	...	2	2
		7. Tubercular Meningitis (Acute Hydrocephalus)	...	9	3	7	19
		8. Phthisis	8	12	11	16	47
		12. Diabetes Mellitus ...	...	...	1	...	1
		13. Others	1	...	...	...	1
V	...	DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.					
		1. Premature Birth ...	4	5	5	5	19
		3. Cyanosis	2	...	...	1	3
		4. Spina Bifida	...	...	...	1	1
		7. Other Congenital Defects	...	...	2	...	2
		8. Old Age	7	13	12	23	55
VI	...	LOCAL DISEASES.					
	I	*Diseases of the Nervous System.*					
		1. Inflammation of the Brain or its Membranes ...	...	...	2	1	3
		2. Apoplexy	1	3	4	4	12
		6. Pneumonia	3	3	16	12	34
		6a. Congestion of Lungs ...	2	7	5	4	18
		7. Pleurisy	...	...	3	...	3
		8. Others	...	...	1	...	1
	V	*Diseases of the Digestive System.*					
		2. Dentition	7	4	2	3	16
		7. Diseases of the Stomach...	...	2	3	3	8
		8. Enteritis	1	9	5	1	16
		9. Ulceration of Intestines...	...	...	...	1	1
		10. Ileus, Obstruction of Intestine	...	1	1	...	2
		11. Stricture or Strangulation of Intestines ...	1	...	...	...	1
		15. Peritonitis	4	3	1	...	8
		18. Cirrhosis of Liver... ...	...	...	2	2	4
		19. Other Diseases of Liver ...	2	8	2	1	13
	VII	*Diseases of the Urinary System.*					
		1. Nephritis	...	...	1	...	1
		2. Bright's Disease (Nephria)	2	2	2	2	8
		3. Uræmia	...	...	...	1	1
	VIII	*Diseases of the Organs of Generation.*					
		2. Diseases of the Uterus and Vagina	...	...	...	2	2
		Carried forward ...	134	217	158	182	691

Detailed Causes of Death, 1892—continued.

Class.	Sub-Class.	Disease.	Mar. Qr.	June Qr.	Sep. Qr.	Dec. Qr.	Total.
		Brought forward ...	134	217	158	182	691
VI	...	LOCAL DISEASES *(continued)*.					
	IX	*Diseases of Parturition.*					
		3. Puerperal Convulsions ...	...	...	7	...	7
		6. Other Accidents of Childbirth	...	1	...	2	3
	XI	*Diseases of the Integumentary System.*					
		5. Eczema	1	...	...	...	1
VII	...	VIOLENCE.					
	I	*Accident or Negligence.*					
		1. Fractures, Contusions ...	4	2	4	7	17
		2. Gunshot Wounds	2	...	...	1	3
		4. Burn, Scald	...	2	...	2	4
		4a. Sunstroke	...	2	...	...	2
		5. Poison	...	...	2	...	2
		6. Drowning	3	4	6	7	20
		7. Suffocation...	...	...	2	1	3
		8. Otherwise	3	15	4	1	23

Class.	Sub-Class.	Disease.	Mar. Qr.	June Qr.	Sep. Qr.	Dec. Qr.	Total.
VII	...	VIOLENCE *(continued)*.					
	II	*Homicide.*					
		Murder	...	...	3	...	3
	III	*Suicide.*					
		1. Gunshot Wounds... ...	1	...	...	...	1
		3. Poison	...	...	2	2	4
		5. Hanging	1	...	...	2	3
		6. Otherwise	...	...	...	3	3
	IV	*Execution.*					
		Hanging	...	4	...	...	4
VIII	...	ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES.					
		1. Dropsy	2	2	1	...	5
		2. Debility, Atrophy, Inanition	4	19	10	19	52
		8. Not specified or ill-defined	9	15	36	20	80
		TOTAL	164	283	235	249	931

FINANCE.

The Returns of Revenue and Expenditure for the Colony of Western Australia for the year ended 31st December, 1892, show a deficiency of Revenue amounting to £6,727 15s. 6d., which, deducted from the credit balance of £107,647 0s. 8d. brought forward from 1891, gives a total surplus balance of £100,919 5s. 2d., to be carried forward for 1893.

Financial Return, 1892.

	£	s.	d.
Revenue during 1892	543,888	11	11
Expenditure do.	550,616	7	5
Deficiency of Revenue	6,727	15	6
Credit balance brought forward from 1891	107,647	0	8
Credit balance carried forward to 1893	£100,919	5	2

The following Return gives the Revenue for 1892 and the preceding year, and shows the increase or decrease under each heading:—

Revenue.

Head of Revenue.	1891.			1892.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Customs	237686	8	2	276551	0	8	38867	12	6	...		
Harbor Dues	6520	9	4	7690	2	0	1169	12	8	...		
Land Revenue	101930	12	5	78627	19	9	...			23352	12	8
Rents (exclusive of Lands)	305	13	4	487	7	4	181	14	0	...		
Licenses	8473	0	0	8612	6	4	139	6	4	...		
Postages and Commission on Money Orders	17572	13	10	20574	14	1	3002	0	3	...		
Telephone Receipts	1084	7	11	1210	0	0	125	12	1	...		
Telegrams	12678	15	9	13787	2	2	1108	6	5	...		
Fines, Forfeitures, and Fees of Court	3728	6	0	4974	8	7	1246	2	7	...		
Fees of Public Offices	7084	16	3	6442	18	11	...			641	17	4
Fees on Horses Exported	10	17	0	12	10	0	1	13	0	...		
Rottnest Establishment	682	13	4	781	7	0	98	13	8	...		
Sale of Government Property ...	402	7	3	31	0	5	...			371	6	10
Reimbursements in aid	6276	15	0	5620	13	5	...			656	1	7
Railway Receipts	63001	18	11	92242	18	1	29240	19	2	...		
Tramway Receipts	2707	13	7	2015	6	7	...			692	7	0
Fremantle Water Receipts	989	5	7	1071	2	3	81	16	8	...		
Refunds	304	11	4	449	5	10	144	14	6	...		
Contributions under Scab Ordinance	775	7	8	649	4	2	...			126	3	6
Penalties do.	432	8	4	125	10	7	...			306	17	9
Special Revenue (North District) ...	1681	7	0	1773	2	0	91	15	0	...		
Stamp Revenue	11376	1	5	11903	18	7	527	17	2	...		
Brand Revenue	81	12	6	92	11	6	10	19	0	...		
Wharfage Dues	7179	8	10	441	7	6	...			6738	1	4
Special Receipts	1520	14	8	1310	2	10	...			210	11	10
Interest	3131	17	3	6407	11	4	3275	14	1	...		
	497670	2	8	543888	11	11	79314	9	1	33095	19	10

A perusal of the foregoing Table will be sufficient to show the progress of the Colony generally, from a financial point of view. It will be seen that the Revenue for the year 1892 amounted to £543,888, as against £497,670 for 1891, being an increase for the year of £46,218, chiefly derived from Customs duties, harbor dues, postage, &c., telegrams, railway receipts, stamp revenue, and interest.

The Revenue per head of mean population for 1892 amounted to £9 12s. 5d

The Revenue received during the year 1892 was the highest ever attained by the Colony.

The following return for the past 10 years shows the principal sources from which the Revenue of the Colony is derived, and the amounts obtained from each :—

	Taxation.				Taxation per head of mean population.			Land Revenue.		Post.	Telegraph.	Railways.
	Customs.	Other Taxation.										
		Harbor Dues.	Licenses.	Stamp Revenue.				Rent, &c.	Sales.			
	£	£	£	£	£	s.	d.	£	£	£	£	£
1883 ...	121269	4025	4221	4862	4	4	8	76323	17475	7760	3690	14515
1884 ...	118443	2918	4792	4969	4	1	2	74252	16219	8752	3763	19543
1885 ...	134842	3032	5051	6575	4	7	9	75364	24874	10006	4985	27179
1886 ...	164048	3771	5985	7595	4	19	6	70173	34274	11531	7424	35896
1887 ...	170972	3940	6927	7072	4	10	8	71104	5825	13413	8439	41104
1888 ...	159059	5395	7435	8055	4	5	7	75194	6154	13293	8434	37302
1889 ...	171990	6002	7600	8658	4	10	3	77498	9518	13331	10037	41152
1890 ...	182546	6172	8050	7637	4	10	7¼	74794	32842	15459	10328	45814
1891 ...	237686	6520	8473	11376	5	2	4	75979	26002	17573	12679	63001
1892 ...	276554	7690	8612	11903	5	7	9¾	75345	3282	20574	13787	92242

From the foregoing return it will be seen that during the last 10 years the Customs Duties, which now amount to 50·85 per cent. of the Total Revenue, have increased by £155,285, Harbor Dues by £3,665, Licenses by £4,391, Stamps Revenue by £7,041, Postal Receipts by £12,814, those of the Telegraph Department by £10,097, whilst the Railway Receipts have advanced from £14,515 to £92,242, an increase of £77,727.

Comparing the Revenue of 1891 with that of 1892, excepting the Land Revenue, (which shows a falling off of £23,354, probably to be accounted for by the terrible drought experienced in the pastoral districts), all heads of Revenue show a satisfactory increase, more especially in the case of the Customs, which shows the considerable expansion of £38,868.

Return of Public Expenditure, comparing the years 1892 and 1891 :—

EXPENDITURE.

Head of Service.	1891.	1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Charges, exclusive of the Estimates, and provided for by Special Acts:				
Constitution Act (52nd Vic., No. 23)	16365 18 6	15947 4 5	...	418 14 1
Loans, Public Works	76771 19 4	98211 6 2	21439 6 10	
High School (40th Vic., No. 8)	500 0 0	500 0 0	...	
Annuity to Lady Barlee (49th Vic., No. 11)	150 0 0	150 0 0	...	
Second Puisne Judge (55th Vic., No. 17)	...	706 9 0	706 9 0	
Five Ministerial Salaries (55th Vic., No. 23)	...	1000 0 0	1000 0 0	
By Expenditure as shown by Estimates:				
His Excellency the Governor	586 7 5	591 17 10	5 10 5	
Legislative Council	1138 1 8	1202 4 8	64 3 0	
Legislative Assembly	1702 6 10	2208 12 11	506 6 1	
Colonial Secretary—				
Office of Colonial Secretary	1357 4 4	1459 16 1	102 11 9	
Audit	1387 17 2	1706 3 7	318 6 5	
Medical...	11903 9 7	14894 9 0	2990 19 5	
Police	37159 19 5	43121 14 4	5961 14 11	
Gaols	13579 0 5	16449 0 8	2870 0 3	
Rottnest Native Prison ...	3341 19 3	2802 11 7	...	539 7 8
Printing	5324 9 6	7280 8 0	1955 18 6	
Inspection of Stock ...	1382 6 11	1460 14 11	78 8 0	
Educational	11985 18 6	14897 8 2	2911 9 8	
Registry	2264 18 6	608 2 0	..	1656 16 6
Charitable Institutions ...	8548 2 7	9265 3 0	717 0 5	
Government Gardens ...	333 19 2	365 10 9	31 11 7	
Defences	2618 5 7	7416 13 11	4798 8 4	
Special Coast Survey ...	...	3000 0 0	3000 0 0	
Central Board of Health ...	164 5 7	135 13 1	...	28 12 6
Colonial Treasurer—				
Treasury	2045 14 5	2665 6 11	619 12 6	
London Agency	1899 16 6	2473 5 0	573 8 6	
Customs	10709 17 2	8004 5 6	...	2705 11 8
Postal and Telegraph ...	41242 12 8	49974 14 4	8732 1 8	
Harbour and Light	7595 1 1	8176 0 0	580 18 11	
Government Storekeeper ...	4310 3 1	4967 9 5	657 6 4	
Revenue Services, North-West Coast	2404 17 6	2136 1 8	...	268 15 10
Ecclesiastical Grant ...	3543 0 0	3543 0 0	...	
Literary, Scientific, and Agricultural Grants	1575 0 0	2245 0 0	670 0 0	

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

	1891.	1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£ s d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Colonial Treasurer—*continued.*				
Pensions	3627 7 2	4240 4 2	612 17 0	
Refunds	897 4 9	431 2 7	...	466 2 2
Miscellaneous Services ...	21938 19 3	30591 17 8	8653 8 5	
Attorney General—				
Crown Law Officers...	675 0 0	695 0 0	20 0 0	
Supreme Court ...	2624 2 0	3269 9 11	645 7 11	
Stipendiary Magistracy	10888 0 6	11620 19 2	732 18 8	
Land Titles	1915 9 8	2167 18 0	252 8 4	
Commissioner of Crown Lands				
Lands and Surveys	15151 14 11	19299 15 4	4148 0 5	
Mining	3513 17 5	4021 4 1	507 6 8	
Geological	1174 11 1	1167 19 2	...	6 11 11
Commissioner of Railways and Director of Public Works—				
Railways and Tramways ...	68348 7 3	92600 8 10	24252 1 7	
Works and Buildings ...	19532 14 8	40138 1 0	20605 6 4	
Roads and Bridges	11442 14 5	10806 0 7	...	636 13 10
Total Expenditure ...	435622 15 9	550616 7 5	121720 17 10	6727 6 2

The Expenditure in 1892 amounted to £550,616 7s. 5d., or £114,993 11s. 8d. more than the previous year, and £6,727 15s. 6d. more than the year's Revenue. The following are the chief items which show an increase of Expenditure as compared with 1891: Police, Printing, Medical, Gaols, Educational, Defences, Miscellaneous Services, Lands and Surveys, Post and Telegraphs, Railways and Tramways, and Works and Buildings; whilst the principal decreases are found under the headings Registry, Customs, Rottnest, Native Prison, and Roads and Bridges.

The Expenditure per head of mean population for 1892 amounted to £9 14s. 9½d.

Return showing Public Revenue and Public Expenditure from 1883 to 1892:—

Year.	Revenue.	Revenue per head of mean population.	Expenditure.	Expenditure per head of mean population.	Excess of Revenue over Expenditure.	Excess of Expenditure over Revenue.	Balances carried forward. Credit.	Balances carried forward. Debit.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£	£	£
1883	284363	8 19 3	240566	7 13 7	43797	...	76152	...
1884	290319	8 19 8	291306	9 0 2	...	987	75165	...
1885	323213	9 9 8	308848	9 1 3	14365	...	89529	...
1886	388564	10 8 11	394675	10 12 2	...	6111	83418	...
1887	377903	9 1 3	456897	10 15 1	...	78994	4424	...
1888	357003	8 9 5	385129	9 2 9	...	28126	...	2701
1889	*442725	10 5 8	386000	8 19 4	56725	...	33023	...
1890	414314	9 3 7¼	401737	8 18 1	12577	...	45599	...
1891	497670	9 12 10½	435623	8 8 10	62047	...	107647	...
1892	543888	9 12 5	550616	9 14 9½	...	6727	100919	...
Total during 10 years	3919962	...	3851397	...	189511 68566	120945	...	...

* Including £60,512 recouped from Loans.

From the above return it will be seen that during the last ten years the amount of £3,919,962 was received as Revenue,

ıst an Expenditure of £3,851,397, leaving an excess of Revenue Expenditure of £68,566.

TAXATION.

The principal Taxation in the Colony is raised by Customs es, which in 1892 amounted to £276,554, being £38,868 in ss of those of the preceding year, whilst other Taxation, which hiefly represented by Harbor Dues, Licenses, and Stamp enue, amounted to £28,205, an advance of £1,836. The Taxa- per head of the mean population for 1892 was £5 7s. 9¾d., or ¾d. per head more than in 1891. (*See* Table on page 66.)

STOMS REVENUE IN PROPORTION TO THE TOTAL TAXATION.

The amount raised by Customs Revenue is at the rate of £4 10d. per head of mean population, as against 9s. 11¾d. per head d by all other taxation, giving a proportion of about 10 to 1.

LICENSES.

n Transfer of Landed Property, a duty of one per cent. is payable on registration. Or- ce 4th and 5th Victoria, No. 13, and 42nd Victoria, No. 17.

icenses under "The Wines, Beer, and Spirits Sale Act, 1880" (44th Victoria, No. 9),—*and dment Acts 1884* (48th Victoria, No. 14), *and 1886* (50th Victoria, No. 26) *and "The Gold Licensing Act, 1888"* (52 Victoria, No. 13).

For a Publican's General License, Fifty pounds in Perth and Fremantle, and Forty pounds elsewhere.
For a Packet License, Ten pounds.
For a Wine and Beer License, Five pounds.
For a Spirit Merchant's License, Five pounds.
For a Gallon License, Ten pounds.
For a Colonial Wine License, Two pounds.
For a Billiard Table License, Ten pounds.
For a Temporary License, One pound.
For an Eating, Boarding, or Lodging House License, One pound.
For a Temporary Eating Boarding or Lodging House License, under 48 Victoria, No. 14, Section 7, Ten shillings.
For a Wayside House License, Ten pounds.
For an Hotel License, Twenty-five pounds.

icenses to sell by Auction.—From £5 to £25 per annum each, according to locality. A sed Auctioneer may sell by deputy for one day, on payment of £1 1s.—"The Auc- ers Act, 1873," 37th Victoria, No. 3.

icenses to keep Dogs.—From 2s. 6d. to 40s., according to description.—"The Dog Act, " 47th Victoria, No. 13, and 49th Victoria, No. 10.

icenses for Boats and Ships engaged in Pearl Shell Fishery.—£1 per annum. 50th Vic- No. 7.

icenses for Boats and Boatmen.—From 10s. to 20s. per annum, regulated by tonnage of —Ordinance 42nd Victoria, No. 24; 47th Victoria, No. 3, and 50th Victoria, No. 11.— very vessel or boat used as a lighter, £1; for every other vessel or boat, 5s.; 55th ria, No. 31.

icenses for Carriers.—For every dray or vehicle to carry under bond, £1; 55th Victoria, l.

icense to use and carry a Gun.—5s. each per annum.—"The Gun License Act, 1885," Victoria, No. 18.

icense for Pawnbrokers.—£10 per annum.—"The Pawnbrokers Ordinance, 1860" (24th ria, No. 7), and Amendment Act (41st Victoria, No. 10).

icenses to plant Oyster Beds, also License to fish for Oysters.—"The Oyster Fisheries Act, (45th Victoria, No. 4).

icenses for the Distillation of Spirits, &c.—Schedule 5 of "The Distillation Act, 1871," Victoria, No. 6.

Licenses to shoot Wild Cattle.—£2 per annum.—"The Wild Cattle Nuisance Act, 1871, Amendment Act, 1878" (42nd Victoria, No. 14).

Licenses for Hawkers.—Repealed by 55th Victoria, No. 5.

Licenses for Surveyors.—£5. "The Licensed Surveyors Act, 1886," 50th Victoria, No. 6.

Other Sources of Revenue.

Sandalwood.—An Export Duty of 5s. per ton is imposed by Ordinance 24th Vict., No. 6, on all sandalwood exported beyond the limits of the Colony.

Pearl Shells.—£2 per ton, 53 V. 9. "Dead" shells, £1 per ton; Sharks Bay Shells, duty free—Act of Council 50th Victoria, No. 7.

Horses.—1s. a head, 38th Victoria, No. 3.

Guano.—A royalty of 10s. per ton by Regulation *Gazetted* 5th November, 1888.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The total amount of money raised on behalf of the Colony up to the close of 1892 realised £2,295,363; deducting from this, debentures redeemed to the value of £33,500, leaves in circulation on the 31st of December, 1892, £2,261,863. Then, subtracting from this the amount of accrued sinking fund on the same date, viz., £114,294, leaves a net indebtedness by the Colony of £2,147,569, or at the rate per head of the total population of £34 17s. 11¼d.

Return of Public Debt from 1883-1892.

Year ending 31st December.	Amount Outstanding.	Average per head of estimated Population on 31st December.		
	£	£	s.	d.
1883	611,000	19	5	5¾
1884	765,000	23	4	2½
1885	1,288,000	36	12	1¼
1886	1,286,000	32	9	8½
1887	1,280,700	30	2	10
1888	1,275,200	30	5	3
1889	1,371,981	31	7	11¼
1890	1,367,444	29	10	9¾
1891	1,613,594	30	5	7¾
1892	2,261,864	36	16	10¾

It will be seen from the following statement of the particulars of the public debt of the Colony that its first loan was one raised in 1872 for £35,208, the rate of interest being fixed at 6 per cent.; in 1873 and 1875 two more loans were raised, bearing interest at 5 per cent. For the loan raised in 1878 the rate of interest was decreased to 4½ per cent.; and in the subsequent loans, raised in 1881, 1882, 1884, 1888, and 1891, the rate of interest was further reduced to 4 per cent. The interest paid during 1892 amounted to £84,103 0s. 3d., which, with the sum of £14,108 carried to the sinking fund, made a total charge on the revenue of £98,211, or about 18·05 per cent. of the total revenue received, and 17·84 per cent. of the total expenditure.

STATEMENT 89 PARTICULARS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE [illegible]

Loan of	Authority.		Amount raised.	Debentures redeemed.	In Circulation on 31st December, 1892. Debentures.	Inscribed Stock.	Total.	* Sinking Fund accrued on 31st December, 1892. Amount available for Redemptions by Annual Drawings or by Purchase.	Amount accumulated by way of Compound Interest for Final Extinction of Debt.	Total.	Charge on Revenue for. Interest. Debentures.	Stock.	Amount.	Sinking Fund. Debentures.	Stock.	Amount.	Total.
		£	£ s. d.	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Rate per cent.	Rate per cent.	£ s. d.	Rate per cent.	Rate per cent.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1872	36th V., No. 3	35000															
	48th V., No. 4	†260	35260 0 0	...	33000	2260 0 0	35260 0 0	...	...	...	6	4	2074 5 6	2	1	684 6 10	2758 12 4
1873	37th V., No. 19	100000															
	48th V., No. 4	†2070	102070 0 0	...	65500	36570 0 0	102070 0 0	...	85441 12 5	...	5	4	4737 16 0	2	1	1675 14 0	6413 10 0
1875	39th V., No. 21	26000															
	48th V., No. 4	†328	26328 0 0	...	21900	4428 0 0	26328 0 0	...	...	...	5	4	1272 2 4	2	1	482 5 6	1754 7 10
1878	42nd V., No. 22	200000															
	48th V., No. 4	†2070	202070 0 0	16100	114900	71070 0 0	185970 0 0	3313 3 2	...	...	4½	4	8571 18 9	2	1	2029 0 11	10600 19 8
1881	44th V., No. 22	150000															
	48th V., No. 4	‡696	149304 0 0	4800	52100	92404 0 0	144504 0 0	4656 19 10	...	...	4	4	5918 1 7	1	1	1486 11 1	7404 12 8
1882	46th V., No. 22	254000															
	48th V., No. 4	‡1401	252599 0 0	10600	104400	137599 0 0	241999 0 0	5848 6 4	...	...	4	4	9980 16 10	1	1	2514 10 8	12495 7 6
1884	48th V., No. 26	...	525000 0 0	2000	59200	463800 0 0	523000 0 0	15034 1 6	...	...	4	4	20994 9 7	1	1	5235 10 0	26229 19 7
1888	52nd V., No. 12	...	100000 0 0	...	...	100000 0 0	100000 0 0	...	...	...	...	4	3999 3 6		...	...	3999 3 6
1891	54th V., No. 9	...	900000 0 0	...	...	900000 0 0	900000 0 0	...	...	...	...	4	26500 0 0	...	...	...	26500 0 0
	Conversion Expenses 48th V., No. 4	...	2732 13 5	...	...	2732 13 5	2732 13 5	...	...	...	...	4	54 13 1	..	...	...	54 13 1
			2295363 13 5	33500	451000	1810863 13 5	2261863 13 5	28852 10 10	85441 12 5	114294 3 3			84103 7 2			14107 19 0	98211 6 2

* SINKING FUND.—Adjustment with Balance Sheet, 31st December, 1892:

		£ s. d.
Amount in hand of Trustees as per Balance Sheet		112531 12 0
Net transactions during quarter ended 31st December, 1892, not included in Balance Sheet viz.:		
Loans 1872, '73, and '75 ...	£824 5 5	
Loan 1878	861 3 3	
Loan 1881	49 11 8	
Loan 1882	50 6 10	
	1785 7 2	
Less Loan 1884	22 15 11	1762 11 3
		£114294 3 3

† Premiums on Debentures converted into Inscribed Stock.

‡ Discount on Debentures converted into Inscribed Stock.

Return showing Expenditure from Loans on Public Works on 31st December, 1892.

Nature of Works.	Expended during year ended 31st December, 1892.			Expended from 1st January, 1872, to 31st December, 1892.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Railways and Tramways	231413	3	3	1107136	9	8
Electric Telegraphs	11673	6	3	250009	13	1
Water Supply and Sewerage (in Towns)	0	6	0	8696	18	4
Roads and Bridges	17056	2	8	76709	11	4
Harbors, Rivers, Lighthouses, Docks, &c.	55846	12	0	131724	17	5
Defence Works	...			...		
Other Public Works	22578	4	7	190397	10	8
Miscellaneous (Immigration, &c.) ...	4064	3	4	12705	13	9
Total ... ... £	342631	18	1	1777380	14	3
Adjustment with Statement of Public Debt—						
Unexpended Balances of Loan Accounts...	86719	11	11			
Third Instalment Loan 1891, not yet brought to Account for Expenditure	400000	0	0			
Expenses of raising Loans, including Discount (net) on sale of Debentures and Stock	25899	13	10			
Conversion Expenses	2732	13	5			
Premiums on Bonds converted into Inscribed Stock	4728	0	0			
				520079	19	2
				2297460	13	5
Discount on Bonds converted into Inscribed Stock	2097	0	0			
Bonds Redeemed	33500	0	0			
				35597	0	0
Total Public Debt ... ... £				2261863	13	5

For further annual particulars *see* Statistical Summary, on pages 245 and 251.

The following are the particulars connected with the floating of the latest Loan, namely, the second instalment of £250,000 of the Loan for £1,336,000 authorised by 54 Vic., No. 9 ("The Loan Act, 1891") to be raised for the undermentioned public works:—

1.	Railway from Perth to Bunbury, from Boyanup to Minninup Bridge, and from Boyanup to Busselton...	£368,000
2.	Railway from Eastern Railway to Yilgarn Goldfields ...	324,000
3.	Railway from Geraldton to Mullewa	100,000
4.	Improvements to Eastern Railway and Railway Stations ...	60,000
5.	Additional Rolling Stock for existing Railway lines ...	25,000
6.	Railway Surveys	10,000

7.	Telegraph Line from Beverley to Broome Hill; Vasse to Cape Leeuwin; Flint Cliff to Freshwater Camp, in Sharks Bay; completion of Telegraph line between Derby and Wyndham; and repairs to existing lines	£ 16,000
8.	Harbor Works at Fremantle, including extension of Jetty and improvements to approaches	150,000
9.	Harbor Works at Geraldton, including New Jetty	25,000
10.	Additional Shipping facilities and repair of Tramway at Carnarvon, and Dredging	2,000
11.	Shipping facilities at Ashburton, Landing Stage and approach, and Buildings	3,000
12.	Harbor improvements at Cossack, Extension of Jetty, and Approaches	10,000
13.	Improvements at other Ports, and contingencies	4,000
14.	Purchase of Steam Dredge or Dredges, and Dredging ...	50,000
15.	Development of Goldfields and Mineral resources	70,000
16.	Surveys of land for Agricultural Settlement along Railways	20,000
17.	Immigration	50,000
18.	Lighthouse at Cape Leeuwin	10,000
19.	Public Buildings at Geraldton, Cossack, and other Northern Towns	9,000
20.	Grants-in-aid to Roads and Bridges, and Water Supply on Roads	30,000
		£1,336,000

Loan of 1891.

Second Instalment, £250,000; floated 8th February, 1892.

Rate of Interest	4 per cent. per annum.
Interest Payable	Half-yearly, 15th April and 15th October.
Principal Repayable	At par 15th April, 1931; the Government of Western Australia having the option to redeem the Stock at par on or after the 15th April, 1911, on giving 12 calendar months' notice.
When Floated	February 8th, 1892.
Minimum Price fixed	£99 per cent.
Payment in full	4th April, 1892.
Number of Tenders	19.
Highest Tender	200 at £101 2s. 6d.
Lowest Tender	£126,100 at £99.
Gross Proceeds	£247,751 16s.
Gross proceeds per £100 ...	£99 2s. 0·17d.
Expenses, Floating	£3,193 6s. 1d.
Expenses, Floating per £100 ...	£1 5s. 6·56d.
Net Proceeds	£244,558 9s. 11d.
Net Proceeds per £100	£97 16s. 5·61d.
Rate of Interest per £100 net ...	£4 1s. 9·36d.

INTERCHANGE.

The trade of the Colony, which, as will be seen from the following returns, is steadily increasing, is chiefly transacted with the United Kingdom, the Australasian Colonies, the Straits Settlements, Mauritius, and China, and latterly with the United States of America.

	1883 compared with 1892.			
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Great Britain...	231,338	278,279	592,496	395,700
Australasian Colonies	246,403	85,802	679,752	314,272
Singapore	9,321	16,425	59,413	124,752
Mauritius	17,661	6,665	16,713	4,836
Other British Possessions ...	3,489	21,656	1,132	27,615
America	5,143	—	29,774	—
China	3,160	15,219	1,454	2,670
Other Foreign Countries... ...	331	22,964	10,375	12,303
	516,846	447,010	1,391,109	882,148
			516,846	447,010
Increase of trade in ten years			£874,263	£435,138

From the above it will be seen that the Imports have more than doubled themselves in ten years; those for 1892 being £874,263 in excess of those for 1883.

Imports, Exports, and Total Trade of Western Australia from 1883 to 1892, with value per head of mean population.

	Imports.		Exports.		Total Trade.	
	Total value.	Value ⅌ head.	Total value.	Value ⅌ head.	Total value.	Value ⅌ head.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1883	516845	16 5 8	447008	14 1 8	963853	30 7 4
1884	521166	16 2 6	405692	12 11 0	926858	28 13 6
1885	650390	19 1 9	446691	13 2 2	1097081	32 3 11
1886	758013	20 7 8	630393	16 19 1	1388406	37 6 9
1887	832213	19 19 2	604656	14 10 10	1436869	34 10 0
1888	786250	18 13 11	680344	16 3 6	1466594	34 17 5
1889	818127	19 0 0½	761391	17 13 8¼	1579518	36 13 8¼
1890	874447	19 7 7½	671813	14 17 9¼	1546260	34 5 5
1891	1280093	24 16 1¾	799466	15 9 10¼	2079559	40 5 11¾
1892	1391109	24 12 1¾	882148	15 12 1	2273257	40 4 2¾
Mean for 10 years	842865	19 16 7¾	632960	15 2 2	1475825	34 18 9¾

From this return it will be seen that during the 10 years under review the total Imports of the Colony amounted to £8,428,653, and the Exports to £6,329,602, giving a total trade of £14,758,255.

Distinguishing Principal Countries.

IMPORTS.

COUNTRIES.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	231,338	222,940	279,937	347,915	351,460	363,884	364 386	415,149	568,570	592,496
British Possessions:										
India	60	508	675	1,843	8,090	495	3,379	1,454	786	313
Straits Settlements	9,321	7,223	18,125	22,062	26,508	33,151	42,141	45,249	67,512	59,413
Ceylon	140	977	353	1,988	735	1,236	590	825	872	711
Mauritius	17,661	20,268	14,319	18,006	15,747	20,555	42,247	30,493	23,618	16,713
New South Wales	9,031	17,743	5,859	10,350	9,202	18,266	10,693	11,527	27,337	34,449
Victoria	113,074	117,583	132,431	149,139	183,691	122,722	126,097	173,419	318,587	371,829
South Australia	116,074	118,776	178,557	183,495	216,014	211,783	197,452	173,663	219,461	246,841
New Zealand	8,225	19	4,282	8,461	3,456	45	25	3,192	19,222	25,335
Dutch Possessions	294	7,262	11	26	...	16	...	644	...	...
China	3,160	2,259	5,345	10,075	7,265	1,100	1,316	904	719	39
United States	5,143	2,778	3,273	1,985	7,694	6,176	13,131	14,624	25,639	29,774
Total Principal and other Countries	516,845	521,166	650,390	758,013	832,213	786,250	818,127	874,447	1,280,093	1,391,109

EXPORTS.

COUNTRIES.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
United Kingdom	278,278	279,660	289,901	505,331	382,073	482,262	506,024	335,162	427,693	395,700
British Possessions:										
India	4,114	4,155	11,111	...	100	...	...	...	300	...
Straits Settlements	16,425	15,845	29,725	13,126	64,287	34,599	50,462	84,436	86,641	124,752
Ceylon	1,509	1,105	...	2,821	3,015	3,541	2,125	...	...	—
Mauritius	6,665	6,933	4,247	873	6,039	1,494	6,123	5,316	7,478	4,836
New South Wales	50	...	...	250	1,250	1,552	100	265	11,337	12,497
Victoria	8,735	4,013	6,297	18,156	8,679	43,653	39,162	73,690	139,500	235,453
South Australia	73,125	46,710	55,149	57,139	82,354	77,236	108,294	113,236	85,612	66,022
New Zealand	3,892	15,721	3,793	50	...	...	...	1,242	890	250
Dutch Possessions	5,314	1,848	773	50	...	...	1,794	3,069	...	3,872
China	219	4,369	10,295	25,210	33,466	6,040	38,545	40,094	15,281	2,670
United States	...	...	...	...	...	7,890	2,285	...	1,390	...
Total Principal and other Countries	447,008	405,692	446,691	630,393	604,656	680,344	761,391	671,813	799,466	882,148

IMPORTS.

The following Return shows the principal Imports of the Colony during the years 1889, 1890, 1891, and 1892.

The figures within parentheses refer to the Notes following the table:—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	£	£	£	£
Agricultural Implements (1) ...	11,352	9,387	8,450	11.519
Ammunition and Explosives (2)	4,746	3,141	10,045	5,875
Animals, living (3)	14,218	11,618	32,022	67,003
Apparel (4)	12,359	14,660	18,760	15,442
Apothecaries' Wares (4) ...	9,590	10,969	14,286	19,802
Bacon, Hams, &c. (5)	7,669	4,615	7,097	9.111
Baking Powder	1,057	1,198	1,195	1,837
Beer, in wood (6)	12,141	10,404	15,192	19,269
Beer, in bottle (6)	18,288	21,690	27,375	36,319
Biscuits	3,782	3,839	2,879	3,291
Blankets and Rugs	1,175	1,505	1,330	1,230
Books, printed	6,972	5,062	7,457	8,446
Boots and Shoes (7)	21,757	22,857	26,414	34,719
Bran and Pollard	7,818	7,998	7,014	14,135
Butter (8)	16,680	16,023	22,781	29,059
Candles (9)	3,812	4,395	3,788	5,996
Canvas	1,894	2,221	3,439	1,725
Carts, &c.	2,469	2,393	4,440	4,059
Cement	918	7,632	9,420	3,217
Cereals (10)	12,923	14,249	28,285	49,112
Cheese (8)	6,397	5,219	7,001	7,064
Cigars, Cigarettes, and Snuff ...	3,521	4,326	6,951	14,533
Clocks and Watches	1,354	1,255	4,227	4,070
Coal (11)	6,738	4,923	12,078	13,840
Coffee, raw and roast	1,815	1,477	1,679	1,629
Confectionery	1,204	1,631	1,686	2,192
Cordage	4,738	5,270	7,584	6,215
Cutlery	1,379	1,360	1,608	2,557
Diving Apparatus	4,979	2,812	4,444	3,517
Drapery and Haberdashery (12)	125,297	103,344	146,764	170,638
Earthen and China Ware ...	2,292	4,018	4,627	7,505
Fancy Goods and Toys	10,048	11,765	12,341	12,057
Firearms	1,086	1,215	1,679	1,648
Fish, preserved (13)	3,545	3,717	3,958	6,839
Flour (10)	37,070	27,846	19,113	48,323
Fruit, bottled and tinned (13)	1,973	1,863	2,606	3,048
Fruit, dried (13)	3,321	4,925	6,056	6,848
Fruit, green (13)	1,444	1,163	1,551	2,229
Furniture	3,796	4,290	9,196	11,000
Glass	2,549	2,420	4,699	6,162
Government Stores (Stationery, &c.)	6,610	5,964	13,752	26,652
Hardware	9,387	10,166	9,263	9,024
Hay	1,608	2,574	9,381	15,753
Harness, Saddlery, &c. (15) ...	4,738	3,851	5,040	5,343
Hats and Bonnets	2,216	1,827	1,604	2,345
Hops	1,759	1,260	3,321	3,768
Iron, Ironware, and Ironmongery of all kinds (16) ...	52,725	76,666	86,492	82,222
Jams, &c. (14)	6,049	6,970	9,874	11,755
Jewelry	1,332	728	3,462	3,677
Leather and Skins	2,173	1,107	2,293	3,160

IMPORTS—*continued.*

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	£	£	£	£
Machinery	11,235	9,898	19,855	17,195
Malt	1,296	1,435	1,426	1,713
Matches	2,057	2,014	2,720	3,619
Meats (fresh, salted, and preserved)	7,607	7,901	11,821	22,337
Milk, preserved	2,724	3,609	6,937	8,048
Musical Instruments	3,399	2,908	6,639	5,780
Nails	1,211	1,031	2,155	2,368
Oatmeal	1,170	1,464	1,725	2,325
Oils	8,738	8,604	12,636	13,972
Oilmen's Stores	15,517	16,253	25,400	25,148
Paints and Colors	1,514	1,565	2,199	2,899
Paper of all kinds	5,464	3,925	6,191	7,065
Pickles	1,162	1,350	1,463	1,841
Plants, Seeds, &c.	1,064	1,518	2,385	3,278
Potatoes (17)	3,232	3,276	5,880	7,238
Printing Presses and Type ...	1,344	941	1,326	1,967
Railway Plant (18)	28,370	33,070	87,802	82,996
Rice	3,861	6,159	7,566	6,628
Sacks	4,995	6,219	17,181	5,260
Shoemaker's Grindery	1,581	2,215	2,808	953
Soap (9)	1,977	1,412	1,793	2,793
Specie (19)	3,000	53,640	111,965	11,420
Spirits (20)	23,492	29,652	35,805	45,411
Stationery	4,894	4,006	5,952	7,731
Steam Engines	3,047	4,224	6,209	9,457
Sugar, Treacle, &c.	69,015	60,065	60,410	56,491
Tea (21)	49,682	25,371	33,992	32,247
Timber (boards, &c.)	6,282	12,680	15,877	22,373
Tobacco	13,748	16,529	14,416	14,792
Tools	3,571	3,410	5,424	8,143
Vegetables, preserved	1,143	1,212	1,794	3,220
Wines (22)	6,502	11,449	13,732	14,806
Woodware	2,273	1,669	2,220	4,081
Woolbales	5,073	3,553	4,066	1,868
Total Imports ...	£818,127	874,447	1,280,093	1,391,109

NOTES ON IMPORTS.

The following notes with reference to various items of the above table are supplied by the Customs Department, Fremantle:

(1.) *Agricultural Implements.*—The increase under this head is attributable to the revival of agricultural interests which, until recently, have been greatly depressed, owing to the severe drought which visited this Colony in 1891.

(2.) *Ammunition and Explosives.*—The importation of ammunition and explosives for 1891 being somewhat in excess of demand, the falling off for 1892 may be attributable to this cause. It is, however, unquestionable that through the temporary suspension of work at some of the mines, owing to labor difficulties, the importation of explosives for the year has in some measure been restricted.

(3.) *Animals, Living.*—There is a marked increase in this importation. It may be specially noted that camels, which did not figure in the preceding year's imports, were introduced at a value of £6,840. Sheep for slaughter were also imported to the value of £2,361. For 1891 this latter importation only amounted to £788. The increase of £1,573 is specially explained by the shipment of sheep made from the Eastern colonies by the butchers at a time when, owing to the effects of the continued drought, great difficulty was experienced in getting mutton from the stations to supply the market. The principal importation of live stock was under the head of draught horses (£55,680), to meet the wants of railway and other contractors.

(4.) *Apparel and Slops.*—There is a decrease of £3,318 under this head, the market having apparently been overstocked.

(4.) The increase in *Apothecaries' Wares* is £5,516.

(5.) *Bacon, Hams, &c.*—The amount of bacon, hams, and tongues imported during the year was 273,331lbs. Of this 194,289lbs. came from the Australasian colonies, whose trade, compared with that of previous years, shows that Australasian cured bacon, &c., is finding greater favour in Western Australia than heretofore. In last year's "Year Book" attention was drawn to an importation of New Zealand bacon (2,284lbs.), and it was suggested that a healthy trade in this line of produce might be opened up. The bacon importation from New Zealand for the year under review is 17,944lbs., or an increase of 15,660lbs. It appears by this that a growing market is therefore being established in this product.

(6.) *Beer, in Wood.*—There is a decided increase here. This is directly the outcome of a substantial increase of 5,389 to the population of the Colony. A quantity of excellent beer and stout is produced locally. In reference to the remarks made in last year's "Year Book" as to the improvement gradually being effected in the manufacture of the locally produced article, it may be of interest to note that at the recent Intercolonial Products Exhibition, held in Melbourne, a Western Australian Brewery Company received first and second prizes for two samples of bottled stout exhibited, the judges expressing their opinion that it was one of the best samples yet made in Australia. There were eight entries, the third prize going to a Melbourne brewery.

(7.) *Boots and Shoes.*—There is a substantial increase here. This may also be said to be due to the increased population and trade requirements; a remark which will apply equally as regards many imports, the trade in which is more or less regulated by the growth of the Colony.

(8.) *Butter.*—This importation is far too large. There is, at the present time, an excellent opening for the establishment of dairy farms along the different railway routes. The butter that is produced in the Colony is certainly superior to that imported, so what is lacking in quantity is made up in quality. Unfortunately, there is not, as is proved by the figures given, anything like a sufficient quantity of the local article to supply the demand. Imported butter is considerably cheaper than that locally produced, but, notwithstanding this fact, there is always a steady demand and ready sale for the home-made produce, for which, on the score of quality, a decided preference is shown.

(9.) *Candles and Soap.*—The local manufactures have largely kept down the importation of these articles by the excellence of the goods turned out.

(10.) *Cereals,* £49,112—*i.e.:* Barley, £2,177; maize and grain, £1,155; oats, £28,404; wheat, £17,376. This importation is again too heavy, and calls for special notice. Possibly it may be partly traceable to the

severe drought the Colony experienced during 1891 and 1892, when much of the growing corn was either cut for fodder or eventually perished from want of moisture. Brighter times seem now to be in store since the drought has broken, and reports are continually arriving from the country districts regarding the improved outlook in agricultural centres. At no period in the history of West Australia have the agricultural interests of the Colony been so closely studied, or has such a general movement made itself apparent touching the advancement of all matters connected with the settlement and cultivation of the soil. From the extension of the railway system of the Colony, and especially from the opening up of the agricultural country between Perth and Bunbury, on the Southern coast, much may be looked for in the near future as regards increased supplies for the local market. Large tracks of magnificent agricultural land are also now being brought under cultivation along the route of the Great Southern Railway (Perth-Albany), from which excellent results may shortly be expected.

(10.) *Flour*, £48,323 (it was only £19,113 in 1891).—The millers engaged in the manufacture of flour have felt the agricultural depression referred to to an extent to which the figures quoted may be said to be the best index.

(11.) *Coal.*—The increase hardly calls for any special observation, except that it perhaps shows a certain amount of increased activity upon the railways and amongst the coastal steamers. It may be mentioned that indications of coal-bearing country, on the Collie River, near Bunbury, have led the Government to carefully examine the seams with a view to future development. The result of these examinations is awaited with great interest.

(12.) *Drapery and Haberdashery.*—The increase in this import of £23,874 is not exceptionally large when taking into consideration the increased demand consequent upon a rapidly increasing population.

(13.) *Preserved Fish.*—Fish preserving on a limited scale is carried on in this Colony, those chiefly used being the sea mullet and schnapper. There is an opening for enterprise and capital in this direction.

(13.) *Fruits.*—The same remarks apply to the canning, preserving, and drying of fruits. In the matter of green fruits it is a matter of astonishment that the Colony seems as yet to be unable to produce a supply equal to the internal demand. With the extension, however, of the railway system, large quantities of fruit will find their way to market, which hitherto have been allowed to run to waste in the country districts, through want of adequate railway communication with market centres. The South-Western districts of the Colony are specially suited to the culture of English fruits of every description, including grapes, oranges, lemons, peaches, apricots, apples, pears, raspberries, gooseberries, cherries, and plums, magnificent specimens of all of which are produced, and could be grown in any quantity.

(14.) *Jams, &c.*—Owing to the steady increase in the importation of jams, and in order to encourage and foster jam manufactories in the Colony, the Government have offered bonuses for the locally produced article. The importation, as set forth in the figures given for the years 1891 and 1892, shows an increase of £1,881 for the latter year.

(15.) *Saddlery* of excellent quality, finish, and material is locally manufactured.

(16.) *Ironware, &c.*—A decrease of £4,270. This calls for no special comment.

(17.) *Potatoes.*—The increase of £1,358 for imported potatoes is again large. It is greatly to be regretted that this import should continue to

increase as it has, but the drought and inadequate means of transport to a market have been, probably, greatly to blame; and, in the present absence of both these obstacles, the potato supply should shortly at least equal the local demand, with a gradually increasing margin for purposes of export.

(18.) *Railway Plant.*—Distributed as follows :—

For Government Railways		...	...	£61,909
For Midland	do.	...	...	20,741
All Others	do.	...	...	346
				£82,996

(19.) *Specie.*—The decrease in the importation of coin is £100,545. It is of great importance to banking institutions in the Colony that the supply of coin should be adequate to meet any contingencies that may arise in financial circles.

(20.) *Spirits.*—The increase for the year is £9,606. The increase here is not excessive. It is under a head of this nature, that, with an inflowing adult male population, principally miners, import increases are especially noticeable.

(21.) *Tea.*—A decrease of £1,745. The imports for the previous year were probably slightly in excess of demand, and a balance of trade brought forward to 1892 account.

(22.) *Wine* of excellent quality is produced in the Colony the soil and climate of which in the South-Western portion are admirably adapted to the culture of the vine; and wine should ultimately, when the necessary capital is available, and the requisite experience has been gained, become one of the staple articles of export.

AUSTRALASIAN IMPORTS INTO WESTERN AUSTRALIA DURING 1892.

Tabulated Return distinguishing between "British and Foreign" and "Australasian" Produce.

Colonies Imported from.	Value of Importations.			Duties Collected.		
	British and Foreign Produce.	Produce of Australasia.	Total.	On British and Foreign Produce.	On Produce of Australasia.	Total.
	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Victoria	135691	236138	371829	41619 7 5	31821 17 0	73441 4 5
South Australia ...	138041	108800	246841	30794 5 2	16068 14 2	46862 19 4
New South Wales ...	11287	23162	34449	1915 3 7	848 4 9	2763 8 4
New Zealand	387	24948	25335	12 7 6	3808 8 7	3820 16 1
Tasmania	10	809	819	5 0 0	152 16 0	157 16 0
Queensland	13	466	479	2 6 0	58 6 6	60 12 6
Total Values ...	285429	394323	679752	... ...	... ...	... ...
			Total Duties	74348 9 8	52758 7 0	127106 16 8

EXPORTS.

(Produce of the Colony only).

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	£	£	£	£
Beeswax	36	35	45	49
Bones	14	...	...	...
Bark	30	148	1,561	...
Bêche-de-Mer	2,638	120	90	525
Cattle	490	483	231	178
Dogs	78	150	...	135
Eucalyptus Oil	400	...	...	1,100
Fish	2	25	...	35
Gold (1)	58,871	86,664	115,182	226,284
Guano (2)	8,487	9,782	15.627	4.389
Gums	1,076	1,131	423	1,010
Horses (3)	5,196	5,052	1476	2,450
Hoofs, &c.	20	42	48	30
Hair	10	30	9	48
Hides	...	196	186	240
Leather	146	290	210	230
Ore (Copper) (5)	1,904	136	4,462	8,696
„ (Lead) (5)	2,500	2,135	250	150
„ (Tin) (5)	300	5,405	10,200	13,843
Pearls (4)	30,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
Pearlshell (4)	88,555	86,292	100,527	79,259
Sandalwood (6)	57,465	51,355	37,600	42,870
Sandalwood Oil	...	1,675	1,530	330
Skins (7)	28,337	24,207	39,248	36,657
Sheep	2,040	831	1,289	160
Turtle Shell	35	15	...	260
Timber (8)	63,080	82,052	89,176	78,419
Tallow	41	57	30	...
Wool (9)	395,903	261,352	329,365	326,703
Wine	40	29	41	4
Total Exports	£761,392	£671,813	£799,466	£882,148

NOTES ON EXPORTS.

(1.) *Gold.*—This item continues rapidly to increase. From 4,873oz. exported in 1887 it has now risen to 59,548oz., with every prospect of a further and more brilliant expansion in the near future. During the year 1892 further discoveries of the precious metal were made, both on the Murchison and Yilgarn Goldfields, or in country in their immediate vicinity, thus increasing the immense extent of ground already proved to be auriferous. There is no doubt that the yield from the Yilgarn fields suffered materially from the effects of a strike amongst the miners employed, which occurred during August and September, and lasted about seven weeks. Closely following upon this, during the early part of November, the water supply of three of the principal mines suddenly failed, causing their batteries to lie idle and helpless, and throwing a number of men once more out of work. This state of things continued to the close of the year, the batteries working intermittently as opportunity offered, and only then with reduced power. In order to obviate a recurrence of the water difficulty, public money has been devoted towards developing a system of water conservation

.t the various mining centres, and an endeavor is being made to obtain a ›ermanent supply by means of systematic artesian borings. As mining ›perations have, up to the present time, been confined to workings at a com- ›aratively shallow depth—none of the present shafts having as yet attained ı depth of 300 feet—a bonus has also been conditionally offered for deep ›inking to prove the permanence of the gold deposit at the deeper levels. Under ordinary circumstances, therefore, given a combination of enterprise ›nd capital, supported by a liberal mining policy and not too stringent regulations, the increase in the gold export will probably very shortly exceed the expectations of those at present most sanguine.

(2.) *Guano.*—The falling off in this export is very marked. This has been brought about by decreased demand in Europe, the result of unsatisfactory prices regulating the markets. This depression in the guano trade seems likely to continue for some little time.

(3.) *Horses.*—The increase in value of this export over that of the preceding year is £974. The falling off during the past two years has been caused by the increased demand for horses in the local market by prospectors, miners, railway contractors and others, as is evidenced by the Import returns, which show a substantial increase in the number and value of those imported. Of late years the principal market for horses has been with Mauritius and Batavia, and occasionally the Straits Settlements and India, from which latter country there is a continual demand for remounts for military purposes. For the year under review shipments have been principally made to New South Wales, Singapore, Mauritius, and Java.

(4.) *Pearl Shell and Pearls.*—The value of shells exported is £21,268 less than for 1891. The cause of this decrease is probably principally attributable to the closing of several of the chief pearling banks in Sharks Bay, for protective purposes, to allow the young shell to mature; the decrease under this head alone being £9,859. Pearling is one of the most important industries in the Colony, and operations of considerable magnitude are conducted on the North-West coast. Great difficulty is experienced in arriving at the value of the pearls exported, so many facilities being open to pearlers to send pearls out of the Colony without reporting the fact to the Government. A rough estimate of the export year by year is therefore all that can be attempted.

(5.) *Ores.*—Lead mining is at the present time at a very low ebb. The distance the mines are from the coast, and the low prices at present ruling in foreign markets, preclude any large quantities of ore being at present raised for export. The increase in the export of *Copper* is of a satisfactory nature. The bulk of this ore comes from the North-West coast. The export of *Tin* has also increased in a very satisfactory manner, shipments being now made from Bunbury and Cossack. During the early part of the year this industry appeared to be languishing, but it recovered most satisfactorily before the year closed.

(6.) *Sandalwood.*—The sandalwood trade, which in the year 1891 showed undoubted evidence of stagnation in Chinese markets, now evinces a revival, owing to an upward tendency in prices. Large stocks of sandalwood are lying ready in the Colony awaiting a favourable opportunity for shipment.

(7.) *Skins.*—Kangaroo, £27,599; Opossum, £1,038; Seal, £300; Sheep, £7,108; Unenumerated, £612. The demand for kangaroo skins in European markets continues brisk.

(8.) *Timber.*—A falling off of £10,757. There was during the year a ›onstant local demand for timber for the numerous railways and other con- ›racts then being carried out in the Colony. This to a large extent ›egulates the export, as the timber companies, when the local demand is ›risk, are not obliged to force a market elsewhere.

(9.) *Wool.*—The falling off of £2,662 is small compared with that expected, consequent on the losses the sheep-owners sustained during the recent drought. It is pleasing, therefore to find that this expectation has not been fully realised. The export of wool has been well maintained regularly throughout the year. This may to some extent be explained by the fact that the year's export of wool does not represent the year's clip, as the wool frequently remains on the station for many months before a favorable opportunity offers for its being sent to the seaports for shipment. It is probable, in this instance, that wool which should have been exported last year, had it been duly sent forward for shipment, has been carried forward into this year's account. It is, however, a source of much gratification to find that this—the staple export of the Colony—figures so prominently in this year's returns.

Comparative Statement of Imports and Exports for 1889, 1890, 1891, and 1892:—

IMPORTS.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	£	£	£	£
Value of Goods Imported, subject to a Specific Duty... ...	390,196	365,645	479,795	591,[illegible]
Ditto ditto 20 o/o ,, ...	15,608	20,914	37,918	45,[illegible]
Ditto ditto 5 o/o ,, ...	45,435	70,664	67,203	64,[illegible]
Ditto ditto 12½ o/o ,, ...	293,152	291,898	430,433	509,[illegible]
Ditto ditto Duty Free	73,736	125,326	264,744	180,[illegible]
Total Value of all Imports...	818,127	874,447	1,280,093	1,391,[illegible]

EXPORTS.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
Value of Produce and Manufactures of the Colony	748,898 19 2	659,661 0 2½	788,766 11 11	870,81[illegible]
Value of British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures	12,492 16 6	12,152 1 0	10,699 16 0	11,33[illegible]
Total Value of all Exports ...	761,391 15 8	671,813 1 2½	799,466 7 11	882,14[illegible]

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
Amount of Specific Duties (including Opium)	127,612 10 4	134,577 16 9	170,822 5 9	197,023
Ditto Duty received at 20 per cent. ...	2,988 7 0	4,122 3 9	7,410 2 6	8,979
Ditto ditto 5 per cent. ...	2,230 13 5	3,523 17 10	3,315 18 10	3,202
Ditto ditto 12½ per cent. ...	35,160 10 8	36,008 3 9	52,228 4 7	62,170
Ditto ditto on Exports	1,673 14 10	1,317 18 9	947 18 6	1,791
Ditto Customs Sales	61 14 3	477 7 10	350 13 9	38
Ditto Rent received on Bonded Goods	1,787 1 11	1,986 1 2	1,942 6 1	2,433
Ditto Store Charges ditto	475 11 8	533 16 7	668 18 2	916
Total Customs Duties, &c. ...	171,990 4 1	182,546 6 5	237,686 8 2	276,55[illegible]

The following Return shows the way in which the principal ɪports (produce of the Colony) have been increasing (or otherwise) ɪring the past ten years :—

	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
ɜche-de-Mer £	1	50	130	80	...	240	2,638	120	90	525
old ozs.	...	...	...	not stat'd	4,873	3,493	15,492	22,806	30,311	59,548
„ Value. £	...	..	...	1,207	19,492	13,098	58,871	86,664	118,182	226,284
ɪuano ... £	2,964	7,559	3,432	66,023	20,527	12,440	8,487	9,782	15,627	4,389
ɪum ... £	898	944	1,091	1,248	2,042	1,943	1,076	1,131	123	1,010
ɪorses £	11,350	13,100	10,475	3,783	5,811	4,836	5,196	5,052	1,476	2,450
„ No.	908	1,048	838	291	447	403	433	421	123	245
„ at ℔ head	£12 10s.	£12 10s.	£12 10s.	£13	£13	£12	£12	£12	£12	£10
ɜarls £	17,500	10,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	25,000	30,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
ɜearlshell* £	32,016	15,312	43,496	104,964	110,425	59,310	88,555	86,292	100,527	79,259
i.e.—										
ɜorth-West, tons	241	110	284	711	867	592	744	702	749	£781
At per ton	£125	£125	£145	£138	£125	£95	£100	£100	£120	£100 8s.
Value £	30,125	13,812	41,216	98,187	108,375	56,264	74,450	70,250	89,880	78,471
ɪharks Bay, tons	378	300	456	1,355	410	554	403	534	760	£41
At per ton	£5	£5	£5	£5	£5	£5 10s.	£35	£30	£14	£19
Value £	1,891	1,500	2,280	6,777	2,050	3,047	14,105	16,042	10,647	788
ɜre, Copper £	75	1,770	1,792	3,735	345	1,487	1,904	136	4,462	8,696
„ Lead £	7,266	4,872	3,255	4,277	4,830	5,360	2,500	2,135	250	150
ɜin ... £	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	5,400	10,200	13,843
„ tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	67½	204	265½
ɪandalwood £	56,250	20,960	36,216	27,450	34,532	33,525	57,465	51,355	37,600	42,870
ɪandalwood oil £	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,675	1,530	330
ɪkins ... £	1,092	1,162	2,538	7,599	17,142	45,192	28,337	24,207	39,248	36,657
ɪimber, value £	79,760	68,936	67,850	50,092	28,384	42,060	63,080	82,052	89,176	78,419
„ loads	19,940	17,234	16,962	12,523	7,096	10,515	15,770	23,443	25,479	21,653
Value ℔ load	£4	£4	£4	£4	£4	£4	£4	£3 10s.	£3 10s.	£3 12s. 5d.
ɜool, lbs.	3,861,927	4,272,948	4,908,000	6,139,917	6,675,713	8,475,240	9,501,695	6,969,380	8,783,073	8,712,080
At ℔ lb.	1s. 2d.	1s. 2d.	1s.	1s. 1d.	1s.	1s.	10d.	9d.	9d.	9d.
ɜool £	225,279	249,255	248,400	332,578	333,785	423,762	395,903	261,352	329,365	326,703

* Including both Sharks Bay and N.W. Shells.

SHIPPING.

Shipping Entered and Cleared, 1883 to 1892:—

Year.	Inwards.		Outwards.		Both.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1883	219	194273	212	194829	431	389102
1884	231	227881	211	215005	442	442886
1885	232	231761	229	236274	461	468035
1886	289	262158	261	239461	550	501619
1887	266	252323	248	240527	514	492850
1888	263	402807	266	409586	529	812393
1889	349	497232	345	507586	694	1004818
1890	281	484534	267	420327	548	904861
1891	310	533433	288	512122	598	1045555
1892	356	572090	320	552475	676	1124565

The increase in the shipping during the ten years is remarkably satisfactory, being 137 vessels and 735,463 tons. The great increase in the tonnage of late years is principally due to increase in the size of the mail steamers now employed between England and Australia.

SHIPPING—*continued.*

The following Table shows the Number, Tonnage, Crews, and Nationa of Vessels ENTERED at Ports in the Colony, both with Cargoes and in Ball during the year 1892:—

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS.	ENTERED.								
	WITH CARGOES.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Cr
Sailing Vessels:									
British	56	25641	679	15	5754	170	71	31395	
German...	5	3386	39	7	3703	75	12	7089	
Norwegian	3	1424	46	2	1437	25	5	2861	
Swedish	...	...	...	1	1132	15	1	1132	
Danish	2	1267	30	...	...	...	2	1267	
Total Sailing Vessels...	66	31718	794	25	12026	285	91	43744	
Steamers:									
British	237	428978	24896	2	5413	122	239	434391	2
German	...	...	...	1	1504	50	1	1504	
Norwegian	1	1269	58	...	...	...	1	1269	
French	23	84754	4290	1	6428	180	24	91182	
Total Steam Vessels ...	261	515001	29244	4	13345	352	265	528346	2
Total of all Vessels ...	327	546719	30038	29	25371	637	356	572090	3

SHIPPING—*continued.*

Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Vessels of each Nation CLEARED at in the Colony of Western Australia, during the year 1892:—

ALITY OF VESSELS.	CLEARED.								
	WITH CARGOES.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
iling Vessels:									
ı	39	16693	471	32	16307	456	71	33000	927
ın...	8	5298	92	2	809	19	10	6107	111
·gian	3	727	22	1	608	12	4	1335	34
sh	2	1779	23	...	...	...	2	1779	23
ı	1	640	13	1	627	13	2	1267	26
Sailing Vessels...	53	25137	621	36	18351	500	89	43488	1121
Steamers:									
h	198	405312	23696	7	9768	326	205	415080	24022
ın	1	1504	33	...	...	...	1	1504	33
ı	23	84614	4310	1	6420	200	24	91034	4510
... ...	1	1369	58	...	...	...	1	1369	58
Steam Vessels ...	223	492799	28097	8	16188	526	231	508987	28623
of all Vessels ...	276	517936	28718	44	34539	1026	320	552475	29744

Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Vessels Entered a

NAMES OF PORTS.	ENTERED.								
	WITH CARGOES.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crew
Sailing Vessels:									
Fremantle ...	45	23840	560	14	7138	152	59	30978	7
Albany	10	4527	112	4	4265	69	14	8792	1
Bunbury ...	1	782	17	...	...	...	1	782	
Vasse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Champion Bay...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Cossack	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Carnarvon ...	...	...	...	1	324	13	1	324	
Port Broome ...	5	2199	55	1	52	3	6	2251	
Port Derby ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Port Wyndham	5	370	50	5	247	48	10	617	
Total Sailing ...	66	31718	794	25	12026	285	91	43744	1(
Steam Vessels:									
Fremantle ...	14	23926	558	1	1504	50	15	25430	(
Albany	200	467460	26831	1	6428	180	201	473888	27(
Bunbury ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Vasse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Champion Bay...	1	1587	59	...	...	...	1	1587	
Cossack	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Carnarvon ...	1	1763	34	...	...	...	1	1763	
Port Broome ...	26	12392	1001	...	...	...	26	12392	1(
Port Derby ...	5	4639	348	...	...	...	5	4639	:
Port Wyndham	14	3234	413	2	5413	122	16	8647	:
Total Steam ...	261	515001	29244	4	13345	352	265	528346	29:
Total of all Vessels (Sailing and Steam)	327	546719	30038	29	25371	637	356	572090	30(

continued.

Cleared at the various Ports in the Colony during 1892:—

NAMES OF PORTS.	CLEARED.								
	WITH CARGOES.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Sailing Vessels:									
Fremantle ...	28	14457	304	21	13109	276	49	27566	580
Albany	9	5275	107	2	1504	29	11	6779	136
Bunbury ...	1	531	17	2	1971	37	3	2502	54
Vasse	3	1064	33	...	...	...	3	1064	33
Champion Bay...	4	1959	53	...	...	...	4	1959	53
Cossack	1	478	16	...	...	...	1	478	16
Carnarvon ...	2	997	30	...	...	...	2	997	30
Port Broome ...	1	80	21	4	1475	92	5	1555	113
Port Derby ...	...	...	...	2	45	12	2	45	12
Port Wyndham	4	296	40	5	247	54	9	543	94
Total Sailing ...	53	25137	621	36	18351	500	89	43488	1121
Steam Vessels:									
Fremantle ...	4	6468	162	2	3662	120	6	10130	282
Albany	189	463851	26355	3	11833	322	192	475684	26677
Bunbury ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vasse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Champion Bay...	1	1587	59	...	...	...	1	1587	59
Cossack	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carnarvon ...	1	1763	34	...	...	...	1	1763	34
Port Broome ...	7	6248	463	...	...	...	7	6248	463
Port Derby ...	10	10341	702	...	...	...	10	10341	702
Port Wyndham	11	2541	322	3	693	84	14	3234	406
Total Steam ...	223	492799	28097	8	16188	526	231	508987	28623
Total of all Vessels (Sailing and Steam)	276	517936	28718	44	34539	1026	320	552475	29744

SHIPPING—*continued.*

VESSELS BUILT AND REGISTERED DURING 1892.

During the year 3 vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 8[illegible] tons, were built in the Colony, whilst 22 vessels of an aggregate burden of 398 tons were registered, and 6 vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 145 tons were struck off the Register as having been wrecked, broken up, or sold to foreigners.

The Port of Fremantle is the chief port of trade in the Colony. A further extension of the Fremantle jetty into 23 feet of water during the year has rendered it available for vessels of large tonnage to lie alongside.

A large sea-going dredger has also been purchased for general use.

Vessels Built and Registered during 1892, in Western Australia.

Vessels Built.			Vessels Registered.		
Description.	No.	Tons.	Description.	No.	Tons.
					Net.
Steamers	1	13	Steamers	8	713
Sailing Vessels ...	21	398	Barques	2	605
			Brigs	1	161
			Schooners	47	2719
			Ketches	6	309
			Cutters	49	991
			Brigantines	...	...
			Luggers	35	391
			Barges	2	117
Total	22	411	Total	150	6006

1892.

Licenses issued to Lighters (all Ports), No.—49.

Do. Boats (all Ports) No.—6.

Total Number of Vessels on West Australian Register, 31st December, 1892:—

PORT.	STEAMERS.			SAILING VESSELS.		TOTAL.		
	No.	Gross Tons.	Net Tons.	No.	Register. Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	Net Tons.
Fremantle...	8	1285	713	142	5293	150	6578	713
Total ...	8	1285	713	142	5293	150	6578	713

Vessels owned in Western Australia, 31st December, 1892:—

Western Australia	7	266	159	138	4931	145	5090	266
Total ...	7	266	159	138	4931	145	5090	266

TARIFF ACT OF 1888.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Table of Specific Duties.

ARTICLE.	PER	RATE OF DUTY. £	s.	d.
ving:				
... ...	each	1	0	0
attle for slaughter	each	1	10	0
slaughter ...	each	0	2	6
... ...	each	0	4	0
... ...	lb.	0	0	1
ked or dried, and or brine, Hams,				
nes...	lb.	0	0	3
ork, in pickle or				
Fresh Meat ...	lb.	0	0	1
and Perry ...	Gallon	0	1	0
... ...	lb.	0	0	1
ollard	Ton	1	0	0
tterine, and like				
s	lb.	0	0	2
... ...	lb.	0	0	2
... ...	Barrel	0	2	0
... ...	lb.	0	0	3
rettes, and Snuff	lb.	0	5	0
ocolate, prepara-				
ocoa and Choco-				
ory, Coffee (roast				
)	lb.	0	0	3
... ...	lb.	0	0	2
ry	lb.	0	0	4
... ...	Bushel 40lbs.	0	0	4
... ...	Do. 60lbs.	0	0	6
... ...	Do. 50 ,,	0	0	4
Gram	Do. 60 ,,	0	0	6
... ...	lb.	0	0	1
... ...	Ton 2000lbs.	1	0	0
... ...	lb.	0	0	3
Iron (corrugated				
... ...	Ton	2	0	0
... ...	lb.	0	0	3
aff	Ton	1	0	0
... ...	lb.	0	0	4
el Wire, Stand-				
staples, for Fenc-				
... ...	Ton	0	10	0
, Hurdles, and				
Bars for Fencing	cwt.	0	1	0
... ...	lb.	0	0	2
, Pig, and Piping)	cwt.	0	2	6
... ...	Bushel	0	2	0
Spirit and other				
ndered unfit for				
nsumption ...	Gallon	0	1	0

ARTICLE.	PER	RATE OF DUTY. £	s.	d.
Oatmeal	Ton	1	10	0
Oil (Fish and Vegetable, except Salad in bottles) ...	Gallon	0	0	6
Oils, Mineral and Turpentine	Gallon	0	0	6
Onions	Ton	1	0	0
Ore Bags	doz.	0	0	3
Peel, Candied	lb.	0	0	3
Pepper	lb.	0	0	3
Potatoes	Ton	1	0	0
Powder, Gun and Sporting...	lb.	0	0	4
Powder, Blasting	lb.	0	0	1
Rice	cwt.	0	2	0
Sacks (Corn and Flour), Bran and Gunny Bags	doz.	0	0	6
Sago, Tapioca, and Corn Flour	lb.	0	0	1
Salt (except Rock)	Ton	1	0	0
Shot	cwt.	0	5	0
Soap (not Toilet)	cwt.	0	3	0
Soda (Crystal)...	cwt.	0	2	0
Solder	cwt.	0	10	0
Spices	lb.	0	0	3
Spirits, Cordials, or Strong Waters (not being perfumed or medicinal spirits, to be used as medicine or perfumery only) for each and every imperial gallon of such spirits, cordials, or strong waters, of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, or any quantity greater or less than a gallon	Gallon	0	15	0
Spirits of Wine, rectified, not being for medicinal purposes	Gallon	1	0	0
Sugar, Molasses, Treacle, and Golden Syrup	cwt.	0	4	0
Tea	lb.	0	0	4
Tobacco (manufactured) ...	lb.	0	3	0
*Tobacco (unmanufactured)	lb.	0	2	0
Tobacco for sheepwash ...	lb.	0	0	3
Vinegar	Gallon	0	0	6
Wine (sparkling)	Gallon	0	7	6
Wine (except sparkling) ...	Gallon	0	5	0
Wool Bales	each	0	0	4

* 54 Victoria, No 15.

Tariff Act—*continued.*

Second Schedule.

On the undermentioned Goods, Wares, Articles, Merchandise, or things imported into the Colony, a Duty of 20 per Cent., according to the value of the same.

Ærated and Mineral Waters.
Boats.
Carriages, Carts, and Wagons. Cordials, not spirituous.
Doors, Window Sashes, and Frames.
Furniture.
Harness and Saddlery.
Jewellery, Electro, Nickel, and other plated Ware and Precious Stones.
Mantel-pieces. Marble and Stone (wrought).
Perfumery.
Soap, perfumed (toilet and fancy).
Timber worked, Architraves, Boards planed, tongued, or grooved, Laths, Mouldings, Palings, and Skirtings. Tinware.

Third Schedule.

On the undermentioned Goods, Wares, Articles, Merchandise, or things imported into the Colony, a Duty of 5 per cent., according to the value of the same:—

Anchors.
Blocks. Boilers, land and marine. Boiler Tubes. Bottles, empty. Bottling Wire. Brass, sheet or rolled. Brewery and Distilling Plant.
Cables and Chains. Canvas. Copper Rod, Sheet, and Wire. Cordage, Rope, and Twine (including Galvanised Wire Rope).
Disinfectants. Diving Apparatus.
Earth Closets. Engine Packing.
Felt Sheathing. Filters. Forges, Anvils, and Bellows.
Gas and Iron Water Pipes.
Harness Mountings and Furniture. Hose: Canvas, Indiarubber, and Leather. Housings, Saddlers'.
Iron Wire Netting.
Kid Skins, Mock Kid Skins, Patent Leather, Levant Leather, Morocco Leather, Seal Skins, French Calf Skins, Roans, and Satin Hides.
Leather, American Patent (not being Oil Baize).
Machinery for separating Cream. Machinery (Agricultural) including Ploughs, Harrows, Scarifiers, Rollers, Horse Rakes (parts of), Reaping, Winnowing, Thrashing, and Mowing Machines, Machines for sowing Seed by Horse-power, Moulding Boards, Plough Shares, Horse-powers, and Chaff Cutters. Machinery for Crushing Quartz. Mill Stones, and Machinery for Flour Mills.
Oakum.
Patent Materials for Wool Scouring. Printing Presses and Type. Pitch.
Resin.
Shoemaker's Grindery. Smelting Material and Plant. Spars. Staves and Hoops for Casks. Steam Engines, and parts of.
Tin: Block, plate, and foil.
Weigh Bridges. Wire Cloth for Quartz Crushing Machinery. Work for Patent Slips and Docks.
Zinc, sheet and plain.

Fourth Schedule.

On all Goods, Wares, Articles of Merchandise, or things imported into this Colony and not included in the First, Second, Third, or Fifth Schedule, a Duty of 12½ per cent., according to the value of the same.

Fifth Schedule.

Goods Free of Duty.

Animals, Live (except Horses, Horned Cattle, Pigs, and Sheep, except as named in the Fourth Schedule).
Band Instruments for Volunteer Force. Bells. Musical Instruments, and parts of, for Places of Worship. Bone and other Manures, including all Fertilisers and Substances to be used for the preparation of artificial Manures. Books printed, not being Account, including Music and Charts.
Coal, Coke, and Patent Fuel. Cod Oil in bulk. Colored Glass for Church Windows.
Fire Engines.
Hides, raw.
Ice. Immigrants' Tools and Instruments of Trade not exceeding £10 in value per Immigrant. Iron and Steel, unworked, Bar, Sheet, Rod, Plate, and Hoop. Iron, Pig. Iron, Galvanized Sheet, plain.
Machinery for boring for Water, Coal, and other Minerals. Metal Sheathing.
Outside Packages in which Goods are ordinarily imported, and which are of no commercial value except as covering for goods.
Paper, for printing purposes. Paraffine Wax. Paraffine Scale and Stearine. Personal Baggage (not including vehicles, glassware, chinaware, silver and gold plate and plated goods, and furniture other than cabin furniture), which is imported with and by passengers, immigrants, and travellers *bond fide* for their own personal use and not imported for the purpose of sale.
Plants, Seeds, and Bulbs. Provisions and Stores, Military or Naval, required for Her Majesty's Service.
Rails and Fastenings for Railways and Tramways. Rock Salt.
Specie, Bullion, and Coin. Soda-Ash and Nitrate of Potash. Stones imported by Municipalities for Flagging. Sulphur. Surgical, Scientific, and Optical Instruments.
Uniforms and Appointments, Military, Naval, and Civil, imported by Officers stationed in the Colony, for their own purposes.

Duty upon the Importation of Opium.

50th Victoria, No. 19. Assented to 28th July, 18

Opium ... ... per lb., £1.

Duty on Unmanufactured Tobacco.

54th Victoria No. 15. Assented to 26th February,

Unmanufactured Tobacco ... per lb., 2s.

POSTAL SERVICE.

Universal Postal Union.

Western Australia, as forming a portion of Australasia, entered the Universal Postal Union on the 1st of October, 1891. The various colonies comprising Australasia had endeavoured, unsuccessfully, to induce the Union to allow each colony to be separately represented. Failing this, an arrangement was come to by which Australasia, comprising eight colonies, was treated as one country at the International Conference, each colony being allowed to regulate its own tariff, provided it is in accord with the provisions of the Union.

The result was that the postage charged on letters received from, and despatched to, all foreign countries, was reduced from 6d. (and in some cases 8d.) to 2½d. (the Union charge) per ½ oz. A corresponding reduction was also made on newspapers and packets.

English and Intercolonial Mail Service.

The English and Colonial Mails arrive and depart weekly. Since the end of January, 1888, when the fortnightly contract with the P. & O. Company expired, they have been brought to King George's Sound, alternately, by the steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and the Orient Company. The steamships of the Messageries-Maritimes Company, which are under contract with the French Government to convey a monthly mail between Marseilles and New Caledonia, also call in at the Sound, and generally carry a mail for this Colony. Special occasional Intercolonial Mails are, in addition, received and despatched by the vessels of the Adelaide S.S. Company, a line of which runs irregularly between Fremantle and Sydney. All outward mail steamers call in at Adelaide, where the mails are disembarked and conveyed to their destination by rail.

King George's Sound is the first and last Australian port of call of the large ocean-going mail steamers, but the day is probably not very far distant when the mail steamers will call at Fremantle (a point nearer to England than Albany) and land their mails, which will then be despatched by train to Adelaide. Proposals have already been made to the Government to construct a railway, upon the Land Grant System, from the Eastern Districts of the Colony to Eucla. When this work is accomplished, and South Australia has extended her railways to the same point, Perth will be connected with the capitals of all the other Australian Colonies.

The present contracts with the P. & O. Company and Orient Company for a joint weekly mail service between Brindisi or Naples and Australia came into operation on the 1st of February, 1888, and terminate on the 31st January, 1895. Each company

receives a subsidy of £85,000. Of the total subsidy (£170,000) the English Government pays £95,000, leaving the Colonies to pay the balance of £75,000, the proportions of which for each are contributed on the basis of their respective populations.

Western Australia has up to the present time paid as her share, £1,529* in 1888, £999 in 1889, £895 in 1890, £1,063 in 1891, and £1,212 in 1892, making a total in all of £5,698.

The duration of the voyage under the P. & O. contract between Brindisi and Adelaide, viâ the Suez Canal, including all stoppages, is 32 days 12 hours either way, excepting during the period of the S.W. monsoon, when 33 days 12 hours are allowed.

The Orient Company contracts to carry the mails between Naples and Adelaide, calling at King George's Sound or, at the option of the Company, Gage Roads, Fremantle, within a period of 32 days.

European Mails.

The Outward Mails are due at King George's Sound on Mondays, and the letters should reach Perth on the following day; this necessarily, however, is often changed, owing generally to the early arrival of the mail steamers, which are frequently four days in advance of their contract time. The time of their probable arrival is therefore always cabled from Colombo, and the closing of the mails for the colonies at the General Post Office, Perth, is timed so as just to leave time for the mail train to catch the steamer. The mail steamers only remain as a rule about six hours in King George's Sound before proceeding on their voyage.

The Homeward Mails close at Perth on Fridays, and are forwarded by special train to Albany, arriving the following morning in time to catch the mail steamer, which is due in King George's Sound every Saturday.

The average time taken in the conveyance of the mails from London to Albany by the Outward steamers is:—"P. & O.," 28 days 3 hours; "Orient," 28 days 9 hours.

The average by the Homeward steamers from Albany to London is:—"P. & O.," 29 days 3¾ hours; "Orient," 28 days 4½ hours.

The fastest voyages during 1892 Homeward from Albany to London, by the P. & O. Line, were made by the R.M.Ss. *Victoria*, *Britannia*, *Carthage*, *Victoria*, *Oceana*, and *Arcadia*, who each covered the distance in 28 days; the Orient liner R.M.S. *Ophir* making the passage in 24 days, being four days smarter.

Outward from London to Albany the P. & O. Company's R.M.S. *Britannia* and R.M.S. *Australia* made the run in 25 days; the Orient liner R.M.S. *Ormuz* also took 25 days.

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* This amount includes payments for two months under the old contract.

Mail Contract with Great Southern Railway Co.

The mails to and from England and the Colonies are conveyed between Beverley and Albany by the Great Southern Railway, which is subsidised for their transport at the rate of £2,000 per annum for ordinary mails, and £1,600 for special trains, once a week, each way.

Travelling Post Office.

A Travelling Post Office has been established on the Railway between Fremantle and Albany, by means of which foreign mails arriving at Albany are sorted before reaching Perth, thus enabling the General Post Office at Perth to make a delivery of the correspondence received from abroad within half-an-hour after the receipt of the mail.

Inland Mails.

During the past year the inland mail service was extended to the Murchison Goldfields, the centres of which are Mount Magnet and Annean, and various other services were improved upon. The total number of local mail contracts was 75.

The following figures show the progress of the various branches of the Postal and Telegraph Department in 1892 as compared with the preceding year:—

Money Orders increased in number	38½ p.c.
Do. do. value	31½ p.c.
Parcel Post business decreased	2½ p.c.
Number of Telegrams transmitted increased	12 p.c.
Savings Bank, increase in Deposits	67 p.c.
Do. increase in number of Depositors ...	38 p.c.
Number of Letters 32 p.c., Newspapers 29 p.c., and Packets 65 p.c. (received and forwarded increased)	
Revenue increased...	13 p.c.
Expenditure increased	22 p.c.
Increase in number of Staff	13 p.c.
Receipts from Postages	15 p.c.
Do. Telegrams...	8 p.c.
Do. Telephones	11 p.c.
Do. Money Order Commission	7 p.c.
Increase in number of Mail Services	28 p.c.

Postal Returns.

There are 188 Post and Telegraph Offices in Western Australia, including receiving offices, or 1 to every 312 inhabitants. The distance travelled over by postal routes within the Colony is 937 miles, and costs £14,126, exclusive of the Coastal steamship service of 254,116 miles, costing £8,000 per annum.

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
and Telegraph Revenue ...	£23,403 ...	£26,359 ...	£31,336 ...	£35,572
„ Expenditure	£33,702 ...	£96,066 ...	£41,243 ...	£49,975

Postal Returns, 1889 to 1892.

Year.	No. of Post Offices.	Despatched and Received.			
		Letters and Post Cards.	Newspapers.	Packets, &c.	Total.
1889	186	2,737,034	1,392,825	245,681	4,375,540
1890	186	3,175,651	2,135,906	329,871	5,641,428
1891	188	3,904,772	2,976,895	548,452	7,430,119
1892	188	5,091,282	4,205,329	1,013,735	10,310,346
Increase during 1892 as compared with 1891	...	1,186,510	1,228,434	465,283	2,880,227

The above numbers give for 1892, per head of the mean population of the Colony, an average of—

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Letters and Post Cards	68·6 per head.	75.66 per head.	90·06 per head.
Newspapers	46·1 „	57·68 „	74·38 „
Packets, &c.	7·1 „	10.63 „	17·93 „

Registered letters received and forwarded during 1891, 73,533, and 1892, 99,316, or an increase of 25,783.

Dead Letters, 1891, 10,525; and in 1892, 9,864; a decrease of 661.

Inland Letters, and Letters outside the Colony, during 1892, despatched and received :—

	Inland.	Outside Colony English, Intercolonial, and Foreign.
Letters and Post Cards ...	3,432,948 ...	1,566,027
Do. Registered	80,555 ...	11,752
Newspapers	1,495,295 ...	2,710,034
Packets	307,069 ...	706,666
Total ...	5,315,867	4,994,479

ɜnt showing the number of Letters, Newspapers, Books, and Post Cards ɪt have passed through the Post Offices of the Colony during the years 89, 1890, 1891, and 1892:—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	Increase 1891-1892.
LETTERS.					
Letters received and rded	1,930,045	2,013,785	2,863,729	3,315,065	451,336
Letters received and rded	453,441	672,868	917,526	1,566,027	648,501
for transmission out Colony received and rded	351,548	373,263	574,976	873,010	298,034
Totals	2,735,034	3,059,916	4,356,231	5,754,102	1,397,871
POST CARDS.					
ɪrds received and for- ɜd	71,698	62,209	69,438	117,883	48,445
NEWSPAPERS.					
Newspapers received orwarded	977,498	1,069,882	1,439,413	1,495,295	55,882
Newspapers for- ed out of the Colony	109,029	264,568	346,586	487,227	140,641
ɪpers received from ɪs out of the Colony	306,298	801,456	911,842	1,826,556	914,714
Totals	1,392,825	2,135,906	2,697,841	3,809,078	1,111,237
PACKETS.					
Packets received and arded	153,414	189,023	289,589	307,069	17,480
Packets forwarded out ɪe Colony	14,135	23,385	64,815	77,515	12,700
s received from places ɔf the Colony	78,132	117,463	152,304	426,085	273,781
Totals	245,681	329,781	506,708	810,669	303,961
GISTERED LETTERS.					
ɪred Letters received orwarded	32,127	44,707	54,079	80,555	26,476
red Letters forwarded f the Colony	4,889	5,179	13,690	12,885	(—) 805
red Letters received places out of the y	3,575	3,640	5,764	5,876	112
	40,591	53,526	73,533	99,316	25,783
advertised as un- ɪd	5,930	8,116	5,043	7,381	2,338

(—) means "decrease."

Rates of Postage.

1.—Rates for Places within Western Australia.

	s.	d.
Letters—If posted at any post office for delivery within the limits of such office:		
For every ½oz. or under	0	1
Beyond such limits but within the colony, for every ½oz. ...	0	2
Postcards—If posted at any post office within the limits of such office	0	0½
Beyond such limits, but within the colony	0	1
Commercial and Printed Papers—For every 2ozs. or under	0	1
Packets—For every 2ozs. or under	0	1
Books—For every 4ozs. or under (up to 4lbs.)	0	1
Newspapers—For each newspaper posted 7 days after publication ...	0	1
If posted within the City, or any Town in the Colony, for delivery within the boundaries of such City or Town ...	0	1
Newspapers must be posted one hour before the closing of the mail by which they are intended to go.		
Bulk Parcels of Newspapers of the same issue, posted by a recognised newspaper publisher or newsvendor, per lb., or fraction thereof	0	1

Charge to be levied on the aggregate weight of the parcels lodged at any one time. No parcel containing less than four registered newspapers of the same issue will be forwarded at bulk rate.

Registration Fee	0	3

(An acknowledgment of receipt of a registered letter or other article from the addressee can be obtained on prepayment of an additional fee of 2½d. at the time of registering).

Unpaid and insufficiently prepaid letters, packets, and newspapers will be surcharged double the deficient postage on delivery.

2.—Intercolonial Rates.

(*Australasian Colonies, New Hebrides, Fiji, and British New Guinea.*)

Letters—For every ½oz. or under	0	2
Postcards—Each	0	1
Commercial and Printed Papers—For every 2ozs. or under (up to 4lbs.)	0	1
Packets, Patterns, Samples, &c.—For every 2ozs. or under (up to 1lb.)	0	1
Packets not exceeding 1lb. may contain articles of merchandise; but packets of merchandise over that weight, unless forwarded per Parcel Post, are chargeable with letter rate of postage.		
Books—For every 4ozs. or under (up to 3lbs.)	0	1
Newspapers—Each (not exceeding 10ozs.)	0	0½
Newspapers must be posted one hour before the closing of the mail by which they are intended to go.		
Registration Fee	0	3
(An acknowledgment of receipt of a registered letter or other article from the addressee can be obtained on prepayment of an additional fee of 2½d. at time of registering.)		
Parcels Post—To Victoria, Queensland, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Western Australia only—		
For each parcel of 1lb or under	0	8
Each additional lb. or under (up to 11lbs.)	0	6

3.—Rates to the United Kingdom.

	s.	d.
Letters—For every ½oz. or under, by all routes	0	2½
Postcards—Each	0	1½
(*a*) *Commercial Papers*—Not exceeding 4ozs.	0	2½
Exceeding 4ozs. but not exceeding 6ozs.	0	3
Every additional 2ozs. or under (up to 4lbs.)	0	1
(*b*) *Printed Papers*—Other than newspapers not exceeding 2ozs. ...	0	1
Every additional 2ozs. or under (up to 4lbs.)	0	1
(*c*) *Patterns and Samples*—For every 2ozs. or under (up to 1lb.) ...	0	1
Newspapers—Each (not exceeding 4ozs.)	0	1
Newspapers must be posted one hour before the closing of the mail by which they are intended to go.		
Registration Fee	0	3
(An acknowledgment of receipt of a registered letter or other article from the addressee can be obtained on prepayment of an additional fee of 2½d. at time of registering).		
Parcels Post—Wholly by sea—For each parcel of 2lbs. or under ...	1	6
Each additional lb. or under (up to 11lbs.)	0	9

4.—Rates to Foreign Countries and Colonies.

	s.	d.
Letters—For every ½oz. or under	0	2½
Postcards—Each	0	1½
(*a*) *Commercial Papers*—Not exceeding 4ozs.	0	2½
Exceeding 4ozs., but not exceeding 6ozs.	0	3
Every additional 2ozs. or under (up to 4lbs.)	0	1
(*b*) *Printed Papers*—Other than newspapers—not exceeding 2ozs....	0	1
Every additional 2ozs. or under (up to 4lbs.)	0	1
(*c*) *Patterns and Samples*—For every 2ozs. or under (up to 8ozs., or up to 12ozs. on packet addressed to France and a few other countries)	0	1
Newspapers—For each newspaper not exceeding 4ozs...	0	1
Every additional 4ozs. or under	0	1
Newspapers must be posted one hour before the closing of the mail by which they are intended to go.		
Registration Fee	0	3
(An acknowledgment of receipt of a registered letter or other article from the addressee can be obtained on prepayment of an additional fee of 2½d. at time of registering.)		

Parcels must be limited in weight to 11 lbs., and in size n not exceed 3 feet 6 inches in length, or 6 feet in girth and len combined.

Intercolonial Parcels.

	Received.	Despatched.	Total.
1889 ...	390	132	522
1890 ...	805	120	925
1891 ...	1940	263	2203
1892 ...	1745	323	2068

A decrease of 135 in the year.

United Kingdom and Foreign Parcels.

	Received.	Despatched.	Total.
1889 ...	1951	328	2279
1890 ...	2312	339	2651
1891 ...	2790	381	3171
1892 ...	2729	444	3173

Making an increase of 2.

Postage Stamps and Post Cards.

Postage Stamps cannot be used for the purposes of "' Stamp Act, 1882," such as for stamping receipts, &c., or for a thing unconnected with postal business. *

The Revenue derived from the sale of Postage Stamps Post Cards was £13,729 in 1891, and £15,842 (Post Cards, £2 in 1892, being an increase of £2,113.

Money Orders.

There are 32 Money Order Offices established in West Australia.

Rates of Commission.

	Any sum not exceeding			
	£2	£5	£7	
Inland	3d.	6d.	9d.	
Intercolonial	6d.	1s.	1s. 6d.	
United Kingdom, India, Singapore, Hong Kong, Mauritius	1s.	2s.	3s.	

* Since altered

Money Orders Issued and Paid.

Year.	Issued.		Paid.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£		£
1889 ...	6,557	25,128	3,202	10,462
1890 ...	6,914	24,996	3,575	11,066
1891 ...	10,762	42,412	4,950	17,468
1892 ...	14,740	56,574	7,044	22,134
Increase in 1892 over 1891 ...	3,978	14,162	2,094	4,666

Commission received on Money Orders during 1892 was £612 3s. 6d.

Postal Notes.

Postal Notes have been in use in this Colony since June, 1887. They are only negotiable within the boundaries of the Colony where they are payable to bearer, or, if crossed, to the lawful endorser, at nearly all the principal Post Offices, if presented within the usual office hours.

The following return gives the number and value of Postal Notes issued during 1889, 1890, 1891, and 1892.

Postal Notes issued 1889, 1890, 1891, and 1892.

Value of Note / Fee charged	1s. ½d.	1s. 6d. ½d.	2s. 6d. 1d.	5s. 2d.	7s. 6d. 3d.	10s. 3d.	Total.	Value received. £ s. d.	Commission received. £ s. d.
1889	267	223	233	317	128	362	1530	367 9 0	10 15 2
1890	384	301	264	418	169	385	1921	435 3 0	12 18 3½
1891	421	252	282	414	170	466	2005	475 9 0	13 19 6½
1892	388	270	237	466	137	496	1989	484 10 6	14 5 5½
1891 and 1892. Increase ...	...	18	...	52	...	30	...	9 1 6	0 5 11
Decrease ...	33	...	50	...	33	...	16	...	...

TELEGRAPHS.

The first telegraph line constructed in the Colony was tha between Perth and Fremantle—a distance of exactly twelve mile —which was constructed by a private company, and opened fo traffic on the 21st June, 1869. This line was taken over by th Government during April, 1871.

The following are the principal lines which have since bee constructed :—

Perth to	York,	93¾ miles	...	6th January, 1872
„	Newcastle,	54¾ „	...	6th January, 1872
„	Albany,	254 „	...	26th December, 1872
„	Vasse,	152⅓ „	...	27th November, 1873
„	Geraldton,	311¼ „	...	13th May, 1874
„	Eucla (Inter-colonial),	1006 „	...	8th December, 1877
„	Roebourne,	1033¾ „	...	1st October, 1885
„	Roebuck Bay,*	1485 „	...	9th April, 1889
„	Derby,	1608¾ „	...	9th April, 1889
„	Southern Cross	163 „	...	February, 1892
„	Hall's Creek,	2002¼ „	...	Line being rewired.
„	Wyndham,†	2125¼ „	...	Line being rewired.

* Roebuck Bay is the station where the alternative Cable the Eastern Extension Telegraph Cable Company from Ban wangie is landed, and is 2,491 miles from Eucla.

† Wyndham, the Northern limit of the Western Australi telegraphic system, is 3,131¼ miles from Eucla, the Southern lin

Cable communication is now available from Western A tralia to Europe, either direct by Roebuck Bay or *viâ* Adelaide Port Darwin.

The distance to London, *viâ* Roebuck Bay, is—

Perth to Roebuck Bay	...	1485 miles
Roebuck Bay to Banjowangie	...	970 „
Banjowangie to London	...	9841 „
Total	...	12296 miles

And *viâ* Port Darwin—

Perth to Eucla	...	1006 miles
Eucla to Adelaide	...	1000 „
Adelaide to Port Darwin	...	2134 „
Port Darwin to Banjowangie	...	1150 „
Banjowangie to London	...	9841 „
Total	...	15131 miles

Electric Telegraphs, 1892.

Miles of Telegraph Poles open	3288½
Do. Wire open	4013½
Do. under construction	375
No. of Stations open	47
Do. under construction	4
Do. opened...	5
Do. closed	0

No. of Telegrams transmitted, and Revenue derived, 1891 and 1892.

	1891.		Total.	Net Revenue.
	Outward.	Inward.		£ s. d.
Local Traffic	155954		155954	7218 4 9
Intercolonial Traffic	41720	23820	65540	3846 10 7
Cablegrams, W.A. { 4 months at old rates ...	368	237	605	273 13 8
Cablegrams, W.A. { 8 months at reduced rates	1058	956	2014	373 8 10
Do. (Transit) viâ Broome & Eucla ...	40	237	277	47 6 6
Registration Fees	...	...	...	18 6 0
S.A. Government Cable guarantee* ...	...	...	...	865 11 11
			224390	12643 2 3

	1892.		Total.	Net Revenue.
	Outward.	Inward.		£ s. d.
Local Traffic	190408		190408	8563 19 1
Intercolonial Traffic	32304	25937	58241	4121 7 10
Cablegrams, W.A.	1492	1106	2598	563 19 6
Do. (Transit) viâ Broome & Eucla ...	613	250	863	125 3 10
Registration Fees	...	...	...	9 10 2
S.A. Government Cable guarantee* ...	...	...	...	952 13 6
			252110	14337 3 11

* Under the 5th Clause of the Western Australian-Roebuck Bay Cable Agreement, entered into on the 20th April, 1889, with South Australia, it was agreed that Western Australia would transmit the traffic of all other Colonies over her lines, in the event of interruption on the Port Darwin line, at half rates, for which service South Australia guaranteed a revenue of £1,000, and that should the amount of revenue derivable from the traffic fall short of that sum, the Telegraph Department of South Australia should pay to the Telegraph Department of Western Australia a sum equal to the amount by which it should fall short.

Telegraph Rates.

No Charge for Signature and Address.

Western Australia:

		s.	d.
Ten words	Between Perth, Fremantle, and North Fremantle	0	6
	Country Offices	1	0
Extra words	each	0	1

Press Rates.

Ten words	0	6
Thence ½d. per word to 1s. 6d., or 100 words ...	1	6
Each additional 50 words or under	0	6

Messages forwarded on Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, are accepted at double the ordinary rates.

South Australia—Port Darwin line excepted:

	s.	d.
Ten words	2	0
Each extra word	0	2
Press—		
First ten words	2	0
Each additional word up to 16	0	2
16 to 100 words	3	0
Every additional 50 words or under	1	6

Victoria and New South Wales:

Ten words	3	0
Each extra word	0	3
Press—		
First ten words	3	0
Each additional word up to 16	0	3
16 to 100 words	4	6
Every additional 50 words or under	2	3

Queensland and Tasmania:

Ten words	4	0
Each extra word	0	4

Press—Half the ordinary rates.

New Zealand:

*Ten words, 5s. 6d.; extra words ... ... each	0	7

Press—Half the ordinary rates.

Telegraph Rates—*continued.*

		s.	d.
Europe:			
*Each word		4	9
Press—			
Each word		1	9
India, Aden, Suez	each word*	4	9
Burmah, Singapore, Sumatra	do.	4	3
Ceylon	do.	4	10
Java	do.	3	9
Canton	do.	6	2
Hong Kong	do.	5	9
Pekin	do.	9	1
Japan	do.	9	9

* *Address and Signature are charged for as part of message.*

Telegraph Hours—Week days, 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Do. Sundays and Holidays, 8 to 9 a.m., and 6 to 7 p.m.

Electric Telegraphs, 1883 to 1892.

Year.	No. of Stations.	No. of miles of poles.	No. of miles wire.	No. of Messages paid and unpaid.			Receipts.
				Between Stations.	Foreign and Intercolonial.	Total.	
							£
1883	29					88,018	
1884	31	1,885	1,897	77,365	18,819	96,184	3,762
1885	35	2,270	2,288¼	116,977	24,586	131,563	5,534
1886	38	2,385	2,658	129,968	35,645	165,613	7,428
1887	38	2,548	2,821	138,749	35,367	174,116	8,439
1888	42	2,921	3,234	141,723	39,012	180,735	8,353
1889	42	2,921	3,330	155,570	42,017	197,587	10,165
1890	42	2,921	3,545¾	155,437	41,099	196,536	10,890
1891	42	2,921	3,545¾	155,954	68,436	224,390	12,613
1892	48	3,388	4,013	190,408	61,702	252,110	14,337

Under construction, 212 miles.

TELEPHONES.

The Telephone Exchange System was opened in Perth on 1 December, 1887, and at Fremantle, 1st January, 1888.

The subscription rates from Perth or Fremantle centres—

For any radial distance not exceeding ½ mile	Business ...	£10
	Domestic ...	£6
For every additional ¼ mile or fraction		£1

Subscribers on one Exchange can communicate with Su scribers on the other without extra charge.

The Telephone Exchanges are open between the followin hours:—

On week days ... . 8 a.m. to 11 p.m.

On Sundays and holidays ... 9 a.m. to 11 p.m.

Year.	Number of Subscribers.		Total.	Mileage of Wire.	Annual Revenue.
	Subscribers.	Government Departments.			
					£
1888	63	21	84	51	945
1889	75	22	97	80	1,100
1890	81	25	106	125	807*
1891	136	31	167	199	1,084
1892	139	58	197	250	1,210

* Part of 1890 revenue, which was not collected until early in 1891, has been carried to the account.

Railway Telephone Lines.

Government Railways	149	miles.
Private Railways	243	,,
Total ...	392	,,

Grand Total of Telephone Lines.

Telephone Exchange	250	miles.
Railway	392	,,
Total ...	642	miles.

RAILWAYS.

The present Government Railway System of Western Australia consists of:—

1st. *The Eastern Railway,* from Fremantle, the chief Port of the Colony, through Perth to Guildford, York, and Beverley, where it joins the Great Southern Line to Albany; with branch lines from Spencer's Brook to Northam, and Clackline to Newcastle; a total length of 131 miles.

2nd. *The Northern Railway,* from Geraldton to Northampton, 34 miles, with a branch to Walkaway 17½ miles in length.

3rd. A line from *Bunbury to Boyanup,* 15 miles.

All these lines are built to the 3′ 6″ gauge, which is the normal uge of the Colony, and belong to and are worked by the Governent.

In addition to these Government Railways, an English Comny, "The West Australian Land Company (Limited)," has conucted a line of Railway from Albany to Beverley, a distance of l miles, or including distances from Albany Railway Station to d of the Company's Jetty, 243 miles, receiving a grant of 12,000 res of land for every mile constructed, to be selected within a lt of 40 miles on either side of the line, but with half the frontee to the Railway reserved to the Government. The line was mpleted and was opened for traffic on the 1st of June, 1889.

Midland Railway.

Another line of Railway—the Midland Railway of Western ustralia—is in course of construction. It starts from the junction ith the Eastern Railway near Guildford and runs northwards, viâ ingin, to Walkaway, a distance of 276 miles 56 chains, where it ins the Government line running to Geraldton.

Up to 1st February, 1892, 129 miles of this line had been ened for traffic, viz., from Walkaway (at Geraldton end) to ingenew, a distance of 60 miles, and from Guildford (at Perth d) to Moore River, a distance of 69 miles, leaving a distance of 147 iles 56 chains to be constructed. On this being done, Geraldton ll be in direct railway communication with the City of Perth.

This Railway is being constructed under a concession on the nd grant system, the Company receiving 12,000 acres for every ile of Railway.

Albany-Torbay Railway.

Messrs. C. & E. Millar have also, under a special concession, nstructed a line of Railway on the land grant system from a

point on the Great Southern Railway (10 miles 17 chains from Albany) to Torbay, a distance of 12 miles. This line is now complete and open for traffic.

Darling Range Railway.

A special concession was obtained by Mr. E. Keane in 1891, and a line of 19 miles 62 chains has since been made from Guildford along the Darling Range, more particularly for the purpose of opening up a timber industry. The concession is now held by the Canning Timber Co., Limited.

The Jarrahdale Railway.

Under a special timber concession agreement the Jarrahdale Timber Company have completed a line from Rockingham to their timber mills, a distance of over twenty miles, and from the mills inland.

In addition to these railways, there are several private tramway lines belonging to Timber Companies in the South and South-Western parts of the Colony, which eventually may become a portion of the Railway System.

Western Australia has now in working order 198 miles of Government Railways, and 453 miles of private lines, or in all 651 miles open for traffic.

Cossack-Roebourne Tramway.

Cossack and Roebourne are joined by a Tramway, 8½ miles in length, belonging to and worked by the Government. This line is built to the two-feet gauge, and is worked by horse power.

Lines under Construction.

South-Western Railway—Perth to Bunbury,	111 miles.
Boyanup to Minninup	11 do.
Eastern Railway (extension) to Yilgarn Goldfields	170 do.
Total	292 miles.

Lines under Survey.

Boyanup to Busselton	27 miles.
Geraldton to Mullewa	57 do.
Total	84 miles.

RAILWAYS ... TRAFFIC AND UNDER CONSTRUCTION ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1892.

Name of Railway.	Situation.	Length. M.	C.	L.	Gauge. Ft.	In.	The property of and worked by
	GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.						
Northern Railway	Geraldton to Northampton	34	20	0	3	6	Government.
Eastern Railway (1st section) ...	Fremantle to Perth and Guildford	19	72	44	3	6	Government.
Do. (2nd section) ...	Guildford to Chidlow's Well	21	27	33	3	6	Government.
Do. (3rd section) ...	Chidlow's Well to York	48	31	55	3	6	Government.
Do. (4th section) ...	York to Beverley	20	39	95	3	6	Government.
Do.	Spencer's Brook to Northam	6	0	0	3	6	Government.
Do.	Clackline to Newcastle	14	11	26	3	6	Government.
Do.	To Perth Race Course	0	69	0	3	6	Government.
Geraldton and Greenough	Geraldton to Walkaway	17	0	0	3	6	Government.
Bunbury to Timber Ranges	Bunbury to Boyanup	15	40	0	3	6	Government.
	Total ...	197	71	53			
Roebourne Tramway	Cossack to Roebourne	8	16	0	2	0	Government.
	PRIVATE COMPANIES' RAILWAYS.						
W. A. Timber Company	Lockeville to Timber Stations	18	0	0	3	6	W. A. Timber Company.
Jarrahdale Timber Company	Rockingham to Jarrahdale and inland ...	50	0	0	3	6	Rockingham Timber Company.
Great Southern Railway	Beverley to Albany	244	0	0	3	6	W. A. Land Company.
Torbay Railway	From Great Southern Railway to Torbay ...	9	77	0	3	6	Concession to C. and E. Millar.
Midland Railway	Guildford to Walkaway	276	56	0	3	6	Concession to John Waddington.
Darling Range Railway	From Guildford along the Darling Range ...	19	62	0	3	6	Concession to Canning Timber Company, Limited.
Karridale Railway	From Flinders Bay inland	26	0	0	3	6	Concession to M. C. Davies.
Quindalup	From Quindalup Port to Forest	13	40	0			
	Total ...	657	75	0			
	LINES UNDER CONSTRUCTION.						
South-Western Railway	**Perth to Bunbury**	**111**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**6**	**Government.**
Boyanup to Minninup	**Boyanup to Minninup**	**11**	**0**	**0**	...		**Government.**
Eastern Railway (extension)	**Eastern Railway to Yilgarn Goldfields** ...	**170**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**6**	**Government.**
	Total ...	**292**	**0**	**0**			
	LINES UNDER SURVEY.						
Boyanup to Busselton	**Boyanup to Busselton**	**27**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**6**	**Government.**
Geraldton to Mullewah	**Geraldton to Mullewah**	**57**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**6**	**Government.**
	Total ...	**84**	**0**	**0**			

Return showing Railway Receipts and Expenditure, 1883 to 1892.

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1883	14515	15632
1884	19543	20526
1885	27179	30926
1886	35896	44581
1887	41104	57183
1888	37302	54521
1889	41152	63939
1890	45814	62270
1891	64034	66277
1892	94201	90654
Total for 10 years	420741	506509

The above Return shows for the ten years an excess of £8, of Expenditure over Revenue, whilst for the year 1892 the Rev for the first time exceeds the Expenditure by a sum of £3,547.

The following Tables give the rates of Passenger Fares o various lines in the Colony.

Northern Line.

Northampton Branch.

Distance.	Stations.	Fares from Geraldton.			
		Single.		Return.	
		1 Cl.	2 Cl.	1 Cl.	2 Cl.
Miles		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
...	Geraldton	—	—	—	—
4	Chapman	0 10	0 6	1 3	0 9
10	White Peak	2 6	1 6	3 9	2 3
19	Taylor's	4 0	2 6	6 0	3 9
21	Oakabella	4 0	2 6	6 0	3 9
25	McGuire	5 0	3 0	7 6	4 6
27	Mercy's	6 0	3 6	9 0	5 3
28	Regan's	6 0	3 6	9 0	5 3
30	Bowes	7 0	4 0	10 6	6 0
34	Northampton	7 0	4 0	10 6	6 0
	Walkaway Branch.				
20	Walkaway	3 6	2 6	4 9	3 9

TABLE OF RAILWAY FARES.

EASTERN RAILWAY.—*Passenger Fares.*

Miles.	STATIONS.	TO AND FROM FREMANTLE.				TO AND FROM PERTH.				TO AND FROM GUILDFORD.			
		SINGLE.		RETURN.		SINGLE.		RETURN.		SINGLE.		RETURN.	
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	Fremantle	...	...	...	...	1 9	1 0	2 6	1 6	2 9	1 9	4 0	2 6
½	Ditto, East	0 3	0 2	0 5	0 3	1 9	1 0	2 6	1 6	2 9	1 9	4 0	2 6
1¼	Ditto, North	0 3	0 2	0 5	0 3	1 9	1 0	2 6	1 6	2 9	1 9	4 0	2 6
	Cottesloe	0 8	0 5	1 0	0 8	1 4	0 10	2 0	1 3	2 8	1 8	4 0	2 6
6	Claremont	0 10	0 6	1 3	0 9	0 10	0 6	1 3	0 9	2 0	1 3	3 0	1 11
9¾	Subiaco	1 4	0 9	2 0	1 2	0 6	0 3	0 9	0 5	...	...	...	...
11½	Perth, North	1 9	1 0	2 6	1 6	0 3	0 2	0 5	0 3	...	...	...	...
12	Ditto, Central	1 9	1 0	2 6	1 6	...	...	...	...	1 2	0 9	1 9	1 2
12¼	Ditto, East	...	...	...	...	0 3	0 2	0 5	0 3	1 2	0 9	1 9	1 2
20	Guildford	2 9	1 9	4 0	2 6	1 2	0 9	1 9	1 2	...	...	...	...
24	Greenmount	4 0	2 4	6 6	3 6	2 3	1 4	3 5	2 0	1 3	0 7	1 11	0 11
29	Smith's Mill	5 0	2 10	7 6	4 3	3 3	1 10	5 0	2 9	2 3	1 1	3 5	1 8
35	Sawyer's Valley	6 0	3 7	9 0	5 5	4 3	2 7	6 6	3 11	3 3	1 10	4 11	2 9
38¾	White's Mill	6 6	4 1	9 9	6 2	4 9	3 1	7 3	4 8	3 9	2 4	5 8	3 6
41½	Chidlow's Well	7 0	4 6	10 6	6 9	5 3	3 6	8 0	5 3	4 3	2 9	6 6	4 2
62½	Clackline	10 0	7 0	15 0	10 6	8 3	6 0	12 6	9 0	7 2	5 5	11 0	8 0
72	Spencer's Brook	11 6	8 0	17 3	12 0	9 9	7 0	14 9	10 6	8 9	6 3	13 3	9 6
—	Spencer's Brook	11 6	8 0	17 3	12 0	9 9	7 0	14 9	10 6	8 9	6 3	13 3	9 6
6	Northam	12 8	8 10	19 0	13 3	11 0	7 10	16 6	11 9	10 0	7 0	15 0	10 6
77	Woodside	12 4	8 7	18 6	12 11	10 8	7 7	16 0	11 5	9 7	6 10	14 6	10 5
82	Gregson's	13 0	9 2	19 6	13 9	11 4	8 2	17 0	12 3	10 3	7 5	15 6	11 3
89½	York	14 0	10 0	21 0	15 0	12 3	9 0	18 6	13 6	11 3	8 3	17 0	12 6
110½	Beverley	17 0	12 0	25 6	18 0	15 3	11 0	22 11	16 6	14 3	10 3	21 5	15 5

To and from Intermediate Stations between Guildford and Beverley, 1st Class 2d. per mile, 2nd Class 1½d. per mile.

Return Tickets at Fare and a-half.

EASTERN RAILWAY.—*Newcastle Branch Line. Rates of F*

Distance.	Stations.	Fares to Newcastle.		
		Single.		Retu
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class. 2
Miles.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
76	Fremantle to Newcastle	12 6	8 9	18 9
64	Perth to Newcastle...	10 9	8 9	16 3
56	Guildford to Newcastle	9 8	7 2	14 9

BUNBURY-BOYANUP LINE.—*Passenger Fares.*

Distance.	Stations.	Fares from Bunbury.			
		Single.		Return.	
		1 Cl.	2 Cl.	1 Cl.	2 Cl.
Miles		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
—	Bunbury	—	—	—	—
10	Dardanup	1 6	1 0	2 6	1 6
15	Boyanup	2 6	1 6	3 6	2 6

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—*Passenger Fares.*

Distance.	Stations.	Fares from Beverley.				
		Single.		Return.		Return Tickets available for—
		1 Cl.	2 Cl.	1 Cl.	2 Cl.	
Miles		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
241	Albany	40 0	30 0	60 0	45 0	1 month
230	Marbellup ...	38 3	28 9	57 3	43 0	,,
215	Hay River ...	35 9	26 9	53 6	40 0	,,
203	Mount Barker ...	33 9	25 3	50 6	37 9	,,
191	Kendenup ...	31 9	23 9	47 6	35 6	,,
181	Round Swamp (Tenterden) ...	30 0	23 6	45 0	38 9	,,
175	Cranbrook ...	29 0	21 9	43 6	32 6	,,
168	Pootenup ...	28 0	21 0	42 0	31 6	,,
154	Tambellup ...	25 6	19 3	38 3	28 9	,,
139	Broomehill ...	23 0	17 3	34 6	25 9	,,
127	Katanning ...	21 0	15 9	31 6	23 6	,,
114	Round Pool (Yaraben) ...	19 0	14 3	28 6	21 3	,,
102	Lime Lake ...	17 0	12 9	25 6	19 0	,,
94	Wagin Lake ...	15 6	11 9	23 3	17 6	7 days
84	Buchanan River	14 0	10 6	21 0	15 9	,,
73	Arthur River ...	12 0	9 0	18 0	13 6	,,
64	Narrogin	10 6	8 0	15 9	12 0	,,
54	Cubballing Pool	9 0	6 9	13 6	10 0	,,
42	Popanying Pool	7 0	5 3	10 6	7 9	,,
32	Pingelly	5 3	4 0	7 9	6 0	,,
20	Brookton ...	3 3	2 6	4 9	3 9	,,
8	Mount Kokeby...	1 3	1 0	1 9	1 6	,,
	Beverley					

MIDLAND RAILWAY—*Walkaway End.*

Miles.	STATIONS.	FARES. 1st Class.	FARES. 2nd Class.
		s. d.	s. d.
...	Walkaway	...	...
4¼	Wiley's	0 9	0 6
7¼	Bootenal Road	1 3	1 0
13¾	Racecourse	2 0	1 6
19¾	Geraldton	3 6	2 6

Fares to and from intermediate Stations, 1st Class, 2d. per mile; 2nd Class, 1½d. per mile. Return Tickets at a fare and a-half.

Return Tickets will be issued at a fare and a-half, available for two consecutive running days.

FARES.

	Guildford to Moore River.	*Moore River to Guildford.*
1st Single ...	... 17s. 3d.	... ... 17s. 3d.
2nd do. ...	... 8s. 6d.	... ... 8s. 6d.
1st Return...	... 25s. 9d.	... ... 25s. 9d.
2nd do. ...	... 12s. 9d.	... ... 12s. 9d.

Fares to and from intermediate places, 1st Class, 3d. per mile; 2nd Class, 1½d. per mile. Return tickets at a fare and half.

Return tickets available for one week from date of issue.

Northern and Geraldton and Greenough Railways.

Return showing miles of rail open, train miles run, passengers and goods carried, and traffic receipts and working expenses on the Northern, Geraldton, and Greenough Railways, from 1884 to 1892:—

Year.	Miles of line open	Train Mileage.	Passengers carried.	Tonnage of Goods.	Traffic Receipts.						Working Expenses.			
					Passengers.	Parcels.	Goods.	Wharfage.	Sundries.	Total.	Locomotive and Wagon charges.	Way and Works.	Traffic and General Management. Jetties.	Total.
					£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1884	35	11,016	2,693	4,532	553	126	2,117	...	17	2,813	1,572	1,172	573	3,317
1885	35	11,400	3,109	4,755	606	139	1,795	...	18	2,558	1,987	898	572	3,457
1886	35	11,600	3,264	8,400	765	142	1,528	...	23	2,458	1,757	1,066	593	3,416
1887	45	18,000	5,127	5,636	815	157	1,144	...	91	2,207	2,449	1,193	727	4,369
1888	55	21,400	6,037	3,771	923	183	1,508	...	197	2,811	2,253	1,860	874	4,987
1889	55	21,000	6,987	7,855	982	202	1,632	...	515	3,331	2,092	1,602	1,347	5,041
1890	55	21,500	7,154	8,604	1,143	244	1,712	...	312	3,411	2,675	1,742	898	5,315
1891	55	27,354	12,610	10,623	1,433	262	3,027	...	202	4,924	3,019	2,173	1,522	6,714
1892	55	24,000	13,201	10,432	1,774	340	2,890	1,038	133	6,175	2,492	1,735	2,013	6,240

Eastern Railway.

The following Return shows the number of miles of rail open, train miles run, passengers carried, goods carried, traffic receipts, and working expenses of the Eastern Railway (Government) from 1884 to 1892:—

Year.	Average miles open.	Train miles run.	Passengers carried.	Tonnage of Goods.	Traffic Receipts.						Working Expenses.				
					Passengers.	Parcels.	Goods.	Wharfage.	Sundries	Total.	Traction.	Carriage and Wagon Repairs.	Permanent Way Works.	Traffic and General Management, Jetties.	Total.
					£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1884	37½	135,952	121,199	23,284	9,544	418	7,367	...	667	17,996	7,319	394	2,495	4,589	14,797
1885	89	190,300	136,041	30,942	12,447	547	11,210	...	592	24,796	12,307	1,240	5,639	5,545	24,731
1886	98	270,700	154,098	44,040	17,637	490	16,597	...	469	35,193	14,437	2,111	7,897	7,579	32,024
1887	116	320,000	168,529	46,515	18,217	616	18,463	...	1,183	38,479	19,248	2,665	8,526	8,781	39,220
1888	133	338,300	149,175	42,061	15,991	649	17,610	...	1,322	35,572	17,969	2,970	9,061	9,053	39,053
1889	133	362,000	153,526	40,282	17,740	833	17,336	...	1,254	37,163	20,583	2,767	8,309	11,331	42,990
1890	133	368,525	244,744	52,088	18,521	828	20,844	...	1,508	41,701	23,337	2,692	8,085	11,942	46,056
1891	133	372,412	260,575	83,872	25,120	1,128	30,123	...	2,130	58,401	25,193	6,637	9,333	14,218	55,381
1892	133	370,200	437,242	118,501	31,574	1,302	39,848	9,225	3,865	85,814	39,268	6,428	10,210	25,678	81,584

Roebourne and Cossack Tramways.

Return showing miles of Line open, Passengers and Goods carried and Traffic Receipts and Working Expense of above, for the years 1889 to 1892:—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Miles of Line open	8	8	8	8
Passengers carried	7555	8040	8283	7717
Tonnage of Goods	4734	2541	3373	3010
Traffic Receipts.	£	£	£	£
Passengers	799	896	984	780
Parcels	96	104	111	98
Goods	1426	1714	1341	901
Miscellaneous	20	105	167	34
Total	2341	2819	2603	1823
Working Expenses.				
Horse-keep, Car and Truck charges	960	935	1154	835
Way and Works	495	192	181	257
Traffic and General Management	929	900	773	854
Total	2384	2027	2108	1946

Bunbury-Boyanup Railway.

Return showing miles of Rail open, Train miles run, Passengers and Goods carried, and Traffic Receipts and Working Expenses on above Railway, for the years 1891 and 1892.

	1891.	1892.
Miles of Line open	15	15
Train Mileage	9250	12250
Passengers carried	4812	6188
Tonnage of Goods	2003	6957
Traffic Receipts:	£	£
Passengers	297	345
Parcels	8	6
Goods and Wharfage	392	1701
Sundries	9	159
Total	706	2211
Working Expenses:		
Locomotive and Wagon Charges...	586	926
Way and Works	391	801
Traffic and General Management and Jetties ...	461	1102
Total	1438	2829

The following Return shows the increase in 1892, in the Locomotives and Rolling Stock on the three Government Railways, as compared with the previous year:—

EASTERN RAILWAY.—*Rolling Stock, 1891 and 1892.*

Number of	Year ended 31st December.		
	1891	1892.	Increase.
Locomotives	24	26	2
First Class and Composite Carriages	26	36	10
Sheep and Cattle Trucks and Horse Boxes	20	20	0
Covered Goods and High and Low-sided Wagons	262	370	108
Timber Trucks and Floats	55	102	47
Ballast and Mineral Wagons and Lime Trucks	30	15	15
Brake Vans	15	19	4
Powder Van, and other Vehicles ...	10	12	2

NORTHERN RAILWAY.—*Rolling Stock, 1891 and 1892.*

Number of	Year ended 31st December.		
	1891.	1892.	Increase.
Locomotives	3	3	...
First Class and Composite Carriages	4	4	...
Sheep and Cattle Trucks and Horse Boxes	2	2	...
Covered Goods and High and Low-sided Wagons	10	10	...
Timber Trucks and Floats	...	...	...
Ballast and Mineral Wagons and Lime Trucks	34	34	...
Brake Van	2	2	...
Powder Van and other Vehicles ...	3	3	...

BUNBURY RAILWAY.—*Rolling Stock, 1891 and 1892.*

Number of	Year ended 31st December.		
	1891.	1892.	Increase.
Locomotives	2	2	...
First Class and Composite Carriages	1	1	...
Second Class Carriages	3	4	1
Sheep and Cattle Trucks and Horse Boxes	...	...	...
Covered Goods and High and Low-sided Wagons	14	14	...
Timber Trucks and Floats	16	16	...
Ballast and Mineral Wagons and Lime Trucks	...	...	...
Brake Vans	1	2	1
Other Vehicles	1	1	...

PASTORAL AND AGRICULTURAL.

The present Land Regulations, which were passed by the Legislative Council in 1886, came into force on the 2nd of March, 1887.

For the purposes of the Regulations, the Colony is divided into six Divisions:

The South-West Division.
,, Gascoyne ,,
,, North-West ,,
,, Kimberley ,,
,, Eucla ,,
,, Eastern ,,

as shown in the accompanying frontispiece map.

1.—The South-West Division.

This Division contains 67,000 square miles, and comprises, as regards climate, the most temperate part of Western Australia. It was the portion of the Colony first settled, and is that in which about four-fifths out of the whole population now reside.

The South-Western corner is heavily timbered, and is well watered and capable of supporting a large population. It is generally an undulating country, and, with the exception of the Darling Range and a few others, has no extensive mountain ranges.

Numerous rivers enter the coast within this Division, but they are all very short, and merely drain the country within 100 miles of the coast.

The work and expense of clearing the land has proved very laborious and very great, but, when once the ground is properly prepared, a good crop can be depended upon.

In its natural state it takes about 10 acres to keep a sheep, but with clearing and improving it will keep a sheep to two acres, and in choice places a sheep to one acre.

The climate is very good, and the rainfall varies from 19 inches in the Northern and 15 inches in the Eastern, to 43 and 32 inches respectively in the South-Western and Southern portions of the Division.

The average temperature in the North is about 66°, to the Eastward 63°, on the West Coast 63°, and on the South Coast 58°.

The average temperature, however, for the Division, taken as a whole, is 63°, while the average rainfall amounts to 26·50 inches.

The rent required by the Crown per 1,000 acres for pastoral purposes is £1 per annum.

2.—The Gascoyne Division.

This Division contains an area of 133,000 square miles.

The country is, in its present state, only suitable for pastoral purposes, and has been proved to be healthy for all kinds of stock. It is fairly well watered, and is capable of much improvement by fencing the land and conserving and sinking for water. It is generally a very flat country.

Included in this division is the rich Murchison Goldfield.

The climate is good, though the heat is great in the summer.

The average temperature is 72°, while the average rainfall is 7·50 inches.

The Murchison and Gascoyne Rivers, and their tributaries, drain this important Division.

The rent required per 1,000 acres is 10s. per annum.

3.—The North-West Division.

This Division contains 81,000 square miles. It is a rich pastoral Division, consisting of well grassed plains intersected by bold ranges and hills covered with triodia in most cases. It is capable in the best portions, when fenced in, of carrying a sheep to two acres.

It is fairly well watered, and stock thrive and increase satisfactorily.

The climate is healthy, but the heat in summer is great.

Average temperature 76°·5; average rainfall 9·60 inches.

The Pilbarra Goldfield is within this Division, and is yielding an increasing quantity of gold.

Land rents are for 1,000 acres 10s. per annum.

4.—The Kimberley Division.

This Division contains an area of 144,000 square miles.

The two principal rivers are the Fitzroy, emptying into King Sound, and the Ord emptying into Cambridge Gulf.

The coast line between King Sound and Cambridge Gulf has been lately surveyed by the Admiralty but the country bordering on it is almost unknown.

The Kimberley Goldfields, situated at the watershed of the Fitzroy and the Ord, have attracted considerable notice, and it is certain will eventually prove to be very valuable; owing, however, to their distance from either of the two Ports, Wyndham and Derby, and the great expense of transport, provisions, and the want of suitable labour, they have not thus far had a fair chance of development.

A telegraph line connects Derby and the Goldfields with Perth, and the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company's alternative Cable lands at Roebuck Bay.

There is magnificent country in this division for both sheep and cattle, which, especially the latter, thrive remarkably well, and in the future this portion of the Colony is likely to be a great source of a meat supply for export or home consumption.

The climate is fairly good, though trying, on account of the heat. The land on the alluvial plains is very rich, and, with irrigation, suitable for tropical culture.

Average temperature 83°·5; average rainfall 18·75 inches.

Land rents are similar to those in the North-West Division.

5.—The Eucla Division.

This Division contains 59,000 square miles, and is almost unoccupied. That portion eastward of Point Culver is very badly watered, and, with the exception of a few places along the coast, it is altogether destitute of permanent water.

The country between the Fitzgerald River and Point Culver is fairly watered and moderately grassed.

The country North of Eucla is an elevated plateau, splendidly grassed and well suited for stock if permanent water could be obtained.

With the exception of a small fringe along the coast this Division is unoccupied, and, unless water is conserved, must remain so.

Average temperature 61°; average rainfall 15·90 inches.

Rents in this division are as follows: For lands West from Point Culver 10s. per annum; and East from Point Culver 5s. per annum for 1000 acres.

6.—The Eastern Division.

This immense Division contains 491,920 square miles, and comprises the interior of Western Australia.

The Yilgarn Goldfields, which lie within this Division are amply fulfilling the hopes originally entertained as to their permanency and richness.

Average temperature 63°, and rainfall 10·19 inches.

The land rent required is 2s. 6d. per 1,000 acres for first seven years, 5s. for the remainder of the lease.

Pastoral Leases, Duration of.

All pastoral leases terminate at end of 1907.

Purchase of Land.

All town and suburban lands in these divisions must be sold by public auction, at an upset price to be determined by the Governor in Council. Any person may apply to the Commissioner to put up for sale by auction any town or suburban lands already surveyed, on depositing 10 per cent. of the upset price, which is returned if he does not become the purchaser; should the purchaser not have been the applicant, he must pay 10 per cent. on the fall of the hammer; purchase must be completed within thirty days of the date of the auction.

The following is a list of the towns and other localities in which land is for purchase under the Regulation referred to, showing the upset prices other particulars :—

Town and Suburban Lands.

Town.	Upset prices. Town Lots per Lot. £	s.	d.	Suburban Lots per Acre. £	s.	d.	Place of Sale.	Day of month on which Sales are usually held.	Remarks.
ta	10	0	0	3	0	0	Busselton	1st Wednesday	
ley ...	30	0	0	*6	0	0	Beverley	1st Thursday	* Sub. Lots 41 to 122, £30 each.
stown ...	10	0	0		...		Bunbury	1st Wednesday	
ne	30	0	0		...		Perth	1st Friday	
ıry ...	50	0	0		...		Bunbury	1st Wednesday	
ıton ...	30	0	0	5	0	0	Busselton	Do.	
and Hill ...		...		20	0	0	Perth	1st Friday	
rvon ...	30	0	0	6	0	0	Carnarvon	1st Wednesday	
ace ...		...		3	0	0	Perth	1st Friday	
ck	30	0	0		...		Roebourne	1st Wednesday	
agnup ...		...		2	0	0	Bunbury	Do.	
aloe ...		...		20	0	0	Perth	1st Friday	
agton ...		...		2	0	0	Do.	Do.	
r	50	0	0	2	0	0	Perth and Derby ...	Do.	
lakin ...	10	0	0		...		Perth	Do.	
borough ...		...		2	0	0	Busselton	1st Wednesday	
... ...	20	0	0		...		Perth	1st Friday	
antle ...	75	0	0	20	0	0	Do.	Do.	
dton ...	50	0	0	10	0	0	Geraldton	1st Thursday	
ibushes ...	10	0	0		...		Bunbury	1st Wednesday	
mount ...		...		2	0	0	Perth	1st Friday	
ford ...	50	0	0		...		Do.	Do.	
scott ...		...		3	0	0	Do.	Do.	
dford ...	20	0	0		...		Do.	Do.	
n	10	0	0	2	0	0	Geraldton	1st Thursday	
le		...		20	0	0	Perth	1st Friday ...	Blocks fronting on River, £50 each.
ıp	10	0	0		...		Busselton	1st Wednesday	
ampton ...	30	0	0	6	0	0	Geraldton	1st Thursday	
w	30	0	0	5	0	0	Perth	1st Friday	
.. ...	75	0	0	20	0	0	Do.	Do.	
gton ...	10	0	0		...		Geraldton	1st Thursday	
rah ...	20	0	0	3	0	0	Pinjarrah	1st Wednesday	
agham ...	30	0	0	6	0	0	Perth	1st Friday	
urne ...	30	0	0	6	0	0	Roebourne	1st Wednesday	
orough ...	10	0	0		...		Do.	Do.	
ern Cross	30	0	0		...		Southern Cross ...	1st Friday	
erup ...		...		5	0	0	Busselton	1st Wednesday	
ham ...	50	0	0		...		Perth and Wyndham	1st Friday	
... ..	50	0	0	8	0	0	York	1st Wednesday	
ıany Creek		...		2	0	0	Perth	1st Friday	
tone ...	20	0	0		...		Do.	Do.	
rnying ...		...		3	0	0	Katanning	1st Wednesday	Lots from 34 to 85 (inclus.), £2 per acre
bing ...	12	0	0		...		Do.	Do.	
anilling ...		...		2	0	0	Do.	Do.	Lots 20 to 53, 60 to 69, 73 to 82, & from 84 to 113, £10 per lot.
legin ...	10	0	0		...		York	Do.	
ne ...	20	0	0		...		Warden's office Murchison Goldfield	Do.	
ping ...		...		£1 & £2			Katanning.	Do.	Lots fronting G.S.R. £2 per acre.

There are four modes of obtaining land by conditional purchas in the South-West Division:

1. By deferred payment with residence, within agricultura areas.
2. By deferred payment with residence, outside agricultura areas.
3. By deferred payment, without residence, either within o outside of agricultural areas.
4. By direct payment, without residence, either within c outside of agricultural areas.

Agricultural areas of not less than 2,000 acres may be s apart by the Governor in Council—the maximum area to be hel by any one person is 1,000 acres, and the minimum 100 acres; th price is fixed by the Governor in Council, at not less than te shillings an acre, which is the present price, payable in 20 yearl instalments of 6d. an acre, or sooner if the occupier choose. Upo the approval of any application, a license is granted for five years Within six months the licensee must reside on some portion of th land, and fence in the same with a good substantial fence durin the term of his license. If these conditions are fulfilled, a lease i granted to him for 15 years. After the lease has expired, or at an time during the currency of the lease, provided the fence is in goo order and that improvements have been made equal to the fu purchase money, and further provided the full purchase money ha been paid, a Crown grant will be given.

The following agricultural areas have been set apart in vario parts of the South-West Division of the Colony, as shown in t accompanying Map; those marked with * have been surveye and are now open for selection:—

Name of Area.	Locality.
Apperterra	Near Northampton.
* Beverley	On Great Southern Railway.
* Boyanup	On South-Western Railway, near Bunbury.
* Caljie	Eastward of York.
* Collie	On South-Western Railway, near Bunbury.
Darkan	On Arthur River.
* Ewlymartup	On Great Southern Railway.
* Harvey	On South-Western Railway.
* Jandakot...	do.
* Katanning	On Great Southern Railway.
* Meckering	Eastward of York.
* Moorumbine	On Great Southern Railway.
Mullewa	East from Champion Bay.
* Narrogin	do.
Nonga	Near Northampton.
Pallinup	On Pallinup River.
Serpentine	On South-Western Railway.
* Tweed	Near Bridgetown.
* Tenterden	Great Southern Railway.
* Wickepin...	Near Great Southern Railway.
Weeranooka	Near Northampton.
* Wagin	On Great Southern Railway.

Outside agricultural areas land may be purchased on deferred payment with residence, by free selection, otherwise subject to all the conditions required within agricultural areas, as stated in the preceding paragraph.

Under the third mode of purchase, the applicant is subject to all the conditions imposed under No. 1, except residence, but he has to pay double the price, or £1 per acre, in 20 yearly instalments of one shilling per acre.

By the fourth mode, land to the extent of 1,000 acres and not less than 100, within an agricultural area, and not exceeding 5,000 acres outside an agricultural area, may be applied for at a price (at present ten shillings an acre) to be fixed by the Governor in Council. Within three years the land must be fenced, and within five years 5s. per acre must be spent on improvements.

For garden purposes small areas of not less than 5 acres nor more than 20 acres (except in special cases), at 20s. per acre, may be purchased on the condition that within three years the land shall be fenced, and one-tenth planted with vines or fruit trees, or vegetables.

In the Kimberley, North-West, Gascoyne, Eastern, and Eucla Divisions, special areas for purchase may be set apart of not less than 5,000 acres. The total quantity to be held by any one person in a division shall not exceed 5,000 acres, or less than 100 acres. The price is at present ten shillings an acre, payable in ten years or sooner.

Upon approval a lease shall issue for 10 years. Within two years the land must be fenced. At the expiration of the lease, or at any time during its currency, the fence being in good order, improvements in addition to the fencing equal to the purchase money having been made, and the purchase money having been paid, a grant from the Crown will be issued.

Only one area under this regulation has, up to the present, been set apart and surveyed, viz., the Knowsley area, in the vicinity of Derby, in the Kimberley Division.

Pastoral lands are granted on lease, which gives no right to the soil or to the timber, except for fencing or other improvements on the lands leased, and the lands may be reserved, sold, or otherwise disposed of by the Crown during the lease.

Reduction of Rent for Stocking.—Any Lessee in the Kimberley and Eucla Divisions may have a reduction of one-half the rental due under the Regulations, computed from the 1st day of January, 1887, for the first 14 years of his lease if, in the Kimberley Division, he have, within five years of the date of these Regulations, in his possession within the division 10 head of sheep or one head of large stock for every thousand acres leased.

A penalty of double rental for the remaining portion of the lease is imposed, except in the South-West Division, if the lessee has

not within 7 years complied with the stocking or improvement Clause.

POISONED LAND.—Any person desirous of obtaining a lease of Poisoned land shall apply to the Commissioner, defining the boundaries and paying one year's rent at the rate of £1 per 1,000 acres. After provisional approval by the Commissioner, and within 12 months from the date of application, a proper survey of the land must be furnished, at the expense of the applicant, to the Commissioner, and sufficient proof given that the said land is Poisoned land. If the application is approved, a lease is granted for 21 years at £1 per 1,000 acres, on the condition that the land is fenced in within three years; and if the poison plant is completely eradicated before the lease expires, the lessee will be entitled to a Crown grant.

Miscellaneous leases and licenses of Crown lands are issued at the following rates:—

Licenses to Collect Bark from trees on Crown Lands, 2s. 6d. per month for each man. Land Regulations proclaimed 2nd March, 1887.

Licenses to cut Timber.—£20 per annum for any quantity of land not exceeding 640 acres and £40 per annum exceeding 640 acres and not exceeding 1,280 acres; or 5s. per month for each sawyer, cutter, or splitter. Land Regulations proclaimed 2nd March, 1887.

Licenses to cut or remove Sandalwood from Waste Lands of the Crown, 2s. 6d. per month for each man. Land Regulations proclaimed 2nd March, 1887.

Licenses to cut Timber in the Special Area on the Darling Range.—Lots fronting on Eastern Railway are, on application, put up to auction at an upset rent of £100 per annum, for a term of fourteen years. Lots not fronting on the Railway are dealt with in a similar way at an upset annual rental of £20, for a term of fourteen years.—Gazetted 15th September, 1887.

Licenses to collect and remove Guano.—General and Special, a sum equal to 10s. per registered ton of Vessel; which charge may be increased in case of an Exclusive License. Regulations of 26th November, 1883 (Act 40th Victoria, No. 9).

The total extent of Crown lands alienated up to the end of 1892 was 5,505,209 acres.

In 1892 there were alienated by sale of Town and Suburban lands 287 acres, realising £2,866; and of rural lands 14,955 acres, realising £417, besides 310,820 acres granted to the Midland Railway Company.

The total area of the Colony, according to the latest computation, is about 975,920 square miles, or 624,588,800 acres; out of this, 5,505,209 acres have been alienated, thus leaving 619,083,591 acres available for additional occupation for agricultural or other purposes.

The quantity of land held under Conditional Purchase, including Special Occupation Licenses under the regulations of 1878, at the end of 1892 was 553,860 acres.

The acreage of land held for pastoral purposes at the end of 1892 was 98,483,136.

Under the regulations for leasing land under the poison clauses there was a total of land held at the end of 1892 of 1,414,772 acres.

The quantity of land held as mineral leases at the end of 1892 was 1,102 acres.

Ten special timber licenses and concessions were in existence at the end of 1892, giving the right to cut timber over an area of 655,840 acres.

Crops and Stock.—Most of the European grains, fruits, and vegetables can be cultivated and brought to a high state of perfection in the Southern part of the Colony. The soil in parts is sandy, but this sand when irrigated is highly productive. There is a large extent of light friable soil suitable for all kinds of crops. The climate, as regards agriculture, is favourable, although at times subject to bad seasons. The shortest day is in June, and midsummer comes in December; with August commences the spring, and the winter begins in April.

Sheep, horses, and cattle thrive well throughout the Colony, more especially in the Northern parts, where the pasturage is extensive and very nourishing.

PRODUCTION.

The estimated acreage of the Colony is 624,588,800 acres.

The estimated acreage of land under cultivation in 1892 was 161,459 acres, as against 131,900 acres in 1891. The increase as shown therefore was 29,559 acres.

The average area under cultivation per head of the mean population of the Colony during 1880 was 2·20.

„	1885	„	2·20.
„	1890	„	2·63.
„	1891	„	2·55.
„	1892	„	2·85.

Cereals are cultivated to a considerable extent in the Colony South of Latitude 28°, but not in sufficient quantity to supply the wants of the inhabitants; the wheat grown in the Colony, and the grain generally, is of a superior description. With the large extent of land available for cultivation, when population has increased and the extra facilities for transit at present contemplated are provided, agriculture will probably make rapid strides.

The following table shows the extent of land under cultivation with some of the principal crops, during the last 10 years :—

Return of Acreage of some of the Principal Crops, 1883 to 1892.

Year.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Vines.
1883	28768	1395	5547	28	310	20295	725
1884	29416	1451	5616	74	500	24053	686
1885	29511	1596	6178	156	434	19677	624
1886	24043	1766	5185	171	356	25718	649
1887	27512	1680	5935	163	474	25807	671
1888	30740	1787	5009	61	481	23914	89[illegible]
1889	35517	2075	5475	80	462	25694	108[illegible]
1890	33820	1933	5322	81	510	23183	102[illegible]
1891	26866	1301	3738	23	531	28534	100[illegible]
1892	35061	1694	3666	33	529	35124	121[illegible]

From the above it will be seen that there was an increase dur[illegible] 1892, as compared with 1891, in all crops except barley a[illegible] potatoes.

Produce in Bushels of the Principal Wheat-growing Districts fr[illegible] 1885 to 1892.

Year.	Greenough.	Irwin.	Swan.	Toodyay.	Wellington.	Williams.	York.
1885 ...	57,240	52,786	16,830	80,014	12,560	26,984	85,120
1886 ...	20,932	31,977	11,506	62,472	15,132	23,343	46,483
1887 ...	31,275	36,387	10,638	75,390	14,881	24,300	60,731
1888 ...	44,504	33,864	20,919	94,507	18,975	26,269	69,537
1889 ...	59,620	59,094	32,318	125,286	21,252	33,960	151,680
1890 ...	58,860	41,223	17,119	131,248	18,616	42,135	136,119
1891 ...	20,543	27,055	19,176	74,404	14,025	27,738	73,060
1892 ...	52,223	37,697	18,271	109,873	14,444	44,730	112,476
For 8 years:							
Total ...	345,197	320,083	146,777	753,194	129,885	249,459	735,206
Average	43,149	40,010	18,347	94,149	16,235	31,182	91,900

Average produce per acre of wheat, oats, barley, in bushels, and potatoes and hay crops, in tons, 1883 to 1892 :—

Year.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	bus.	bus.	bus.	tons.	tons.
1883	13½	17¼	16	3	1
1884	13	18	16½	3	1
1885	11½	14½	14½	2½	1
1886	12	17	16	3	1
1887	11	14	14	3	1
1888	12	17	16	3	1
1889	14	20	17	3	1
1890	13¾	19½	16½	3¼	1¼
1891	10¾	14¼	13	3	1
1892	12¼	17½	15½	3	1¼
Average for 10 years.	12	16	15	3	1

The following return shows the production of various kinds of crops in the different districts of the Colony during 1892, and the average yield per acre :—

Return of Produce, &c.

District.	CROP IN ACRES.												AVERAGE PRODUCE PER ACRE.							AVERAGE PRICE OF PRODUCE.						
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Maize.	Other Cereals.	Potatoes.	Hay of all Kinds.	Vines.	Green Forage.	Other Produce, including Orchards and Gardens.	Total of 10 preceding columns.	Cleared or fallowed land.	Wheat, Bushel.	Barley, do.	Oats, do.	Maize, do.	Potatoes, tons.	Hay, do.	Wine, gallons.	Wheat, per bbl.	Barley, do. do.	Oats, do. do.	Maize, do. do.	Potatoes, per ton.	Hay, per do.	Wine, per gal.
																				s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s.	£ s.	s. d.
Blackwood ...	261½	3½	62	1¾	19½	18¼	685¾	17¾	11½	82	1163½	1167½	10¾	14½	15	7	5	1	20	5 0	5 0	4 6	...	7 0	6 10	...
Champion Bay	401	89	8	...	15½	7¼	1523	7¾	...	26½	2078	3227½	12¾	16½	20	...	3½	1	12	4 0	2 6	3 6	...	13 0	4 10	...
Fremantle ...	7	...	½	7¼	7	23¾	567	66¾	4½	109¾	793½	1365	15	...	20	22½	3½	1	197	5 0	...	...	5 0	21 0	6 12	5 6
Gascoyne ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greenough ...	5095	1460¼	176¼	...	9	1½	2505	9	...	25½	9281½	6960½	10¼	12¾	13¾	...	2	¾	...	4 0	2 6	3 6	...	13 0	3 10	...
Irwin ...	3278	354	32	...	...	...	1566	6¼	...	29	5265½	625	11½	11½	13	...	...	1	...	3 9	2 3	3 3	...	...	3 0	...
Kimberley, E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4¼	4¼	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do., West ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Goldfields	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murray ...	304½	27½	74½	...	16¼	27½	1099	142½	9½	119½	1820¾	1277	14	15	17	...	4	1¼	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17¾	17¾	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perth ...	61	4	6	3¼	19¾	44¼	346¼	47¼	16½	267¾	816	1042¼	14	9½	21½	15¾	4¾	1	444	6 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	9 0	5 0
Plantagenet...	126	30	20	4	40	79	894	6	6	105	1310	1721	18	19	17	...	3½	1¼	...	6 0	4 0	3 6	...	9 0	6 0	...
Rottnest ...	10	16	...	...	40	2	20	½	...	5¾	94	...	10	12	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	...
Sussex ...	104½	16¼	32¼	6½	197¼	116	937¾	12¾	42	64¼	1529¼	4180¼	10¾	18¾	13½	23	3¼	1	122	5 6	3 6	3 6	5 0	7 0	6 0	5 6
Swan ...	1661	65	123	½	25	30	3409	348	11	247	5919½	4524	11	13½	15¾	18	3½	1	150¼	4 0	3 6	3 6	...	10 0	5 0	5 0
Toodyay ...	9988½	796	515	2¾	2¼	18½	7807	382¾	23½	161¼	19697½	26042¼	11	17	20½	53	2	1	138	3 9	2 9	3 3	...	10 0	5 0	5 0
Wellington ...	1256	69	294	4	46	140	1517	73	61	84	3544	11242	11½	24½	20	41	4	1¾	156	4 0	4 0	3 0	...	6 0	6 0	6 0
Williams ...	4473	326	95	3	14	7	3290	32	18	125	8383	5756	10	13	15	8	1	1¼	...	4 0	4 3	3 0	...	5 0	4 10	...
York ...	8034	409	256	...	3	13	8957	66	10½	131	17879¼	12732½	14	20½	22	...	1¼	1¼	30	3 9	3 0	3 6	...	11 0	5 0	6 0
Yilgarn ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	35060¾	3665¾	1694½	33	454¼	528¼	35123¾	1218	213¾	1611	79603¼	81862½	12¼	15½	17½	23½	3	1¼	132	4 6	3 6	3 6	5 0	9 10	5 5	5 6

The figures in the two following returns speak for themse as regards the necessity for developing the undoubted produc capabilities of the Colony, and show the opening there is enterprise in that direction.

Return showing the quantities and value of Cereals, I Potatoes, Flour, etc., which were imported, when they shoul easily produced in the Colony. (In some cases, however, it mus stated, the grain is imported for improving seed) :—

Return showing value and amount of Flour, Cereals, Hay, and Potatoes imported, from 1883 to 1892.

Year.	Flour.		Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Potatoes.		Hay and Chaff.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	tons.	£	bus.	£	bus.	£	bus.	£	tons.	£	tons.	£
1883	2799	33593	12857	3536	73991	12024	16526	3099	730	1825	393	2160
1884	1733	20802	1661	456	37749	6134	6318	1184	521	1302	204	1124
1885	1664	19969	1305	359	48888	7944	6140	1151	636	2544	399	1868
1886	1432	17195	828	227	46964	7631	4672	876	1132	4528	574	3157
1887	4528	54347	23886	6569	113879	18505	4920	923	1293	5174	1138	6263
1888	4597	45970	12680	3170	75160	11274	4420	663	920	3681	847	5082
1889	3707	37070	12332	3083	53320	7998	5220	783	808	3232	268	1608
1890	2785	27856	3045	609	100136	12517	3326	499	936	3276	429	2574
1891	1911	19113	5430	1086	210488	26311	3160	474	1680	5880	1563	9381
1892	4832	48323	92674	17376	227244	28404	14416	2177	2068	7238	3938	15753
Total for 10 years.	29988	324238 *	166698	36471 *	987819	138742 *	70118	11829 *	10724	38680 *	9753	48970 *

	£	
Total value for 10 years ...	324238	Flour.
	36471	Wheat.
	138742	Oats.
	11829	Barley.
	38680	Potatoes.
	48970	Hay and Chaff.
	£598930	

During the year 1892 also were imported: Bran and Pol to the value of £14,135, Hops £3,768, Onions £1,329, Oat £2,325, and Preserved Vegetables £3,220.

Return of Value of Articles imported during last Ten Years which should be produced in the Colony.

Year.	Bacon, Hams, & Tongues.	Butter.	Cheese.	Eggs.	Raw Hides.	Lard.	Preserved Meat.	Salt Meat.	Milk (preserved).	Tallow.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1883	3356	8090	4054	...	...	...	288	2439	...	...
1884	4340	10606	4313	...	...	...	573	3598	...	...
1885	4705	9900	4571	...	...	...	317	3348	...	...
1886	6329	12716	5797	...	...	...	2006	3754	...	...
1887	7502	15804	6093	...	...	...	2973	3595	...	...
1888	7685	15497	5187	...	336	802	2684	6062	...	...
1889	7669	16680	6397	85	501	357	4081	3526	2724	308
1890	4615	16023	5219	161	984	372	4621	3280	3609	320
1891	7097	22781	7001	849	753	423	7911	3910	6937	366
1892	9111	29059	7064	1874	624	921	15302	7035	8048	1816
Total for ten years	62409	157156	55696	2969	3198	2875	40761	40547	21318	2810

Making in all a total of £389,739 for the 10 years.

FRUITS.—A great variety of Fruits are grown in the Colony, and in some districts in considerable quantities, but no returns are obtainable as to the nature of the crops or the quantity produced. The following is a list of several species of Fruits grown, and their market value :—

No.	Local name.	Scientific name.	When Ripe.	Value.
1	Grape	Vitis Vinifera	Dec. to April ...	£8 to £16 per ton
2	Apple	Pyrus Malus	January to July	18s. per cwt.
3	Orange	Citrus Aurantia... ...	June to October	1s. per doz.
4	Lemon	Citrus Limona	Do. ...	4d. per doz.
5	Pear	Pyrus Communis ...	Dec. to August	1s. per doz.
6	Fig	Ficus Carica	Dec. to March ...	1d. per doz.
7	Peach	Amygdalum Persica ...	Dec. to May ...	3d. per doz.
8	Apricot	Prunus Armeniaca ...	Dec. to February	6d. per doz.
9	Cape Gooseberry ...	Thysalis Edulis ...	All the year ...	6d. per quart
10	Plum	Prunus Domestica ...	Jan. to March ...	
11	Loquat	Mespilus Japonica ...	Sept. to October	10s. per cwt.
12	Banana	Musa Sapienta	January to July	1s. per doz.
13	Quince	Pyrus Cydonia	Feb. to March ...	5d. per doz.
14	Strawberry	Fragaria	October to June	6d. per lb.
15	Melon (Water) ...	Cucumis Citrullus ...	Jan to March ...	4s. per doz.
16	Melon (Rock) ...	Cucumis Melo	Do.	
17	Mulberry	Morus Nigra	Jan. to March ...	9d. per quart
18	Pomegranate ...	Punica Granatum ...	Feb. to March ...	8d. per doz.
19	Gooseberry	Ribes Grossularia ...	January	Small supply
20	Currants	Ribes Nigra	Do.	
21	Cherries	Cerasus Avia	Do.	
22	Almond	Amygdalus	February ...	15s. per cwt.
23	Medlar	Mespilus Germanica ...	Do.	very few grown
24	Guava	Psidium	Do.	
25	Olive	Olea Europœa	June and July ...	No market value

All the Fruits mentioned in the above list are capable of being produced in very large quantities, particularly Grapes and Oranges; kernel fruits, as Apples, Pears, &c.; stone fruit, as Peaches, Plums, Apricots, &c.

Besides the above-named fruits, there are many others which could be cultivated in the more Northern parts of the Colony, and others in the Southern.

There are tens of thousands of acres of land suitable for fruit-growing, and it only requires capital to develop this industry. At present the supply of fruit is, to judge from the amount imported, scarcely sufficient for the wants of the Colony itself, and until more land is brought under cultivation there will be no fruit exported.

Oranges and Apples, which can be locally grown in any quantity, are largely, at present, imported into the Colony from Adelaide, Melbourne, and Tasmania.

The value of the fruit imported into the Colony during 1892 was set down at £12,125, and consisted of Fruit (bottled and tinned), £3,048; Dried Fruit, £6,848; Green Fruit, £2,229.

On the 14th June, 1892, it was notified in the *Government Gazette* that a bonus of £200 (two hundred pounds) for the manufacture of jam had been offered by the Government to be competed for on the following conditions:—

(1) A sum of £10 per ton will be paid to any person or company who manufactures not less than 3 tons of good marketable jam, made from fruit grown in the Colony, other than grapes, melons, pumpkins, and tomatoes.

(2) The sum of £10 per ton shall not be paid for any quantity exceeding 20 tons in all.

(3) Competitors to notify the Government so soon as the stipulated quantity of three tons is made.

(4) The amount of the bonus will be paid to each applicant so soon as the Government is satisfied that the jam has been made and is in a marketable state and in good condition.

(5) The jam to be made between the 1st November, 1891, and the 30th June, 1893.

(6) Applications for the bonus will be decided by the Governor-in-Council, whose decision on any application or point arising shall be final.

The value of the Jams, Jellies, &c., imported during 1892 was £11,755, with £274 worth of Candied Peel in addition.

The cultivation of fruit requires more capital to begin with than other agriculture, and there are at present few in this Colony who can afford to wait a number of years before receiving a return for their outlay.

The Olive grows luxuriantly in the South-west portion of the Colony, but is not cultivated to any extent. Some samples of Oil manufactured at the Roman Catholic Orphanage, Subiaco, were exhibited at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, and received very favourable mention.

Salad Oil to the value of £482 was imported during 1892.

The Vine grows well anywhere between the Blackwood and Geraldton. Omitting unsuitable portions, there would be at a low estimate 5,000 square miles suitable for the growth of the Vine. The Citrus order do well in the same latitude as the Grape, but they require a moister soil. There is a large extent of grayelly loamy soil east of the Darling Range, very suitable for the Peach tree, &c.

In 1881 the total quantity of land under vines was 527 acres, but no record was then kept of the amount of wine produced. In 1884, 687 acres produced 81,753 gallons, or an average of 119 gallons to the acre. In 1889 the return shows 1,088 acres, producing 189 gallons per acre, in 1890 there are 1,023 acres, giving 190 gallons to the acre, in 1891 there are 1,004 acres, giving 166 gallons to the acre, and in 1892 there are 1,218 acres, giving 132 gallons to the acre.

Land under vines 1889, 1890, 1891, and 1892:—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Blackwood ...	15	17½	18½	17¾
Champion Bay	14	9¾	4¾	7¾
Fremantle ...	46	49½	93½	66¾
Greenough ...	9	7¾	4	9
Irwin ...	5	3¾	5	6½
Murray ...	98	101¾	94	142½
Perth ...	236*	42	45½	47¼
Plantagenet	2	5½	7	6
Sussex ...	9	10	10	12¾
Swan ...	197	339	320	348
Toodyay ...	245	256¾	223¼	382¾
Wellington...	61	60	50¾	73
Williams ...	2	9½	32¾	32
York... ...	149	110½	95	66
	1088	1023½	1004	1218

* These figures apparently include several vineyards really in Swan District.

Under a local Order in Council, dated 10th May, 1892, it is unlawful for any person to introduce into the Colony any grapes or grape vines, or any grape vine cuttings except such as are the produce of the Province of South Australia; and, before any such grape vine cuttings are landed in the Colony, a certificate from some duly qualified person, or a statutory declaration by the proprietors, declaring that the vineyard from which the cuttings were procured is free from disease, must be produced to the Collector or Sub-Collector of Customs at the port of importation; and by a further Order-in-Council, dated 18th July, 1893, it is required that all grape vine cuttings and also all fruit trees and scions, grafts, and cuttings of or from fruit trees, and also all packages, wrappings, earth, and other coverings in which the same may be carried or contained, shall, immediately after being landed at any Port or place in Western Australia, be disinfected by the importer or consignee thereof, at his own cost, by being dipped in a solution of not

less than one pound of commercial concentrated lye to every 1 gallons of water, or in a solution of 1lb. of soft soap and one p of kerosene, dissolved in one gallon of boiling water, and dilu with 15 gallons of cold water; such disinfection to be perfor under the supervision and to the satisfaction of the Collector Customs, or one of his officers or agents.

LIVE STOCK.

STOCK.—Since the discovery of the Northern part of Colony and its suitableness for pastoral purposes, and the set ment of the Gascoyne District, pastoral industry has been adva ing rapidly, and Western Australia is fast taking a promir place as a producer of wool and live stock.

The stock and crop returns are collected by the police, wh certain times of the year visit the settlers within their district collect from them the information desired. From these rep the Resident Magistrates of the district furnish their retu The number of sheep in most of the districts is ascertained f the returns which are furnished under the Scab Act.

The following is a return showing the stock in each Magiste District of the Colony at the end of 1892:—

Distribution of Live Stock at end of 1892.

District.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.	Car
Blackwood ...	1293	7201	23377	429	...	.
Champion Bay ...	3221	5284	236921	622	694	2
Fremantle ...	1130	1493	1128	912	74	.
Gascoyne	2253	12210	279750	32	345	
Greenough... ...	1108	1102	38552	1782	259	.
Irwin	2121	6126	111954	585	74	.
Kimberley, East ...	860	17127	96	196	124	.
„ West ...	815	22422	129714	81	65	.
„ Goldfields	1687	33113	...	12	85	.
Murray	1819	3911	9343	770	684	.
North	5912	16622	329540	307	869	.
Perth	1284	2054	9802	1234	43	.
Plantagenet ...	2071	2192	120676	740	32	.
Rottnest	14	...	60	25	...	.
Sussex	1506	6095	363	565	...	.
Swan	2492	5710	8851	1689	137	.
Toodyay	5635	6626	153205	6249	371	.
Wellington ...	2869	10584	20044	1374	6	.
Williams	3171	1301	88593	2543	55	.
York	3254	1763	123362	4249	162	.
Yilgarn	458	50	169	21	16	.
Total ...	44973	162886	1685500	24417	4095	2

Return showing number of Live Stock in the Colony from 1883 to 1892.

Year.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1883 ...	32884	64558	1315155	18512
1884 ...	37111	71102	1547061	20039
1885 ...	34392	70408	1702719	24280
1886 ...	38360	88254	1809071	24655
1887 ...	41100	93544	1909940	23627
1888 ...	41390	95822	2112392	25083
1889 ...	42806	119571	2366681	27079
1890 ...	44384	130970	2524913	28985
1891 ...	40812	133690	1962212	25930
1892 ...	44973	162886	1685500	24417

Increase of Stock in 10 years.

1892 ...	44973	162886	1685500	24417
1883 ...	32884	64558	1315155	18512
Increase	12089	98328	370345	5905

The numbers of the principal kinds of poultry in the Colony the time of the recent Census, as compared with the return for 1, are shown below:—

	1881.	1891.	Increase.
Turkeys	1689	2774	1085
Geese	653	972	319
Fowls	87750	145682	57932
Ducks	3138	10585	7447
Total	93230	160013	66783

Return showing the number and value of Live Stock imported from 1883 to 1892.

	Horses.		Cattle.		Sheep.		Pigs.		Value * of Live Stock unenumerated
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		£		£		£		£	£
1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1652
1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8269
1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2354
1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8382
1887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8155
1888	130	6500	49	294	690	3132	8	200	
1889	199	9950	7	370	955	4813	3	75	
1890	186	9300	15	265	434	1769	12	280	
1891	595	29750	89	1079	82	285	3	30	
1892	1392	55680	19	224	5415*	4091*	...	...	

* Including 4,723 sheep for slaughter, valued at £2,361.

Return showing the number and value of Live Stock exported from 1883 to 1892.

1883	908	11350	102	714	...	..	Nil.	Nil.	
1884	1048	13100	97	679	450	450			
1885	838	10475	64	448	794	794			
1886	291	3783	10	70	700	700			
1887	447	5811	9	63	430	430			
1888	403	4836	Nil	Nil	400	300			
1889	433	5196	70	490	3400	2040			
1890	421	5052	69	483	1385	831			
1891	123	1476	33	231	2148	1289			
1892	245	2450	33	178	300	160			
Total	5157	62529	487	3356	10007	6994			

*Up to the end of 1887, the value only of the imported stock can be obtained; the different species of stock cannot, therefore, be given.

FOREST RESOURCES.

The Forests from which timber for export is obtained are situated within the parallels of South Latitude 31° to 35°. The chief timbers within this area are Jarrah, Karri, Tuart, Whitegum, Redgum, York-gum, and Sandalwood, extending over an area of *about* 30,000 square miles.

Baron Sir Ferd. Von Mueller, K.C.M.G., the well-known Botanist, in the introduction to his "Report on the Forest Resources of Western Australia," writes:—

"The forest-regions of extra-tropic West Australia occupy an area equal to the whole territory of Great Britain; and it is singularly fortunate for the Colony, that over this vast extent of wooded country a species of Eucalyptus (the Jarrah) prevails which for the durability of its timber is unsurpassed by any kind of tree in any portion of the globe. Under such circumstances the timber resources must be regarded as among the foremost in importance throughout the wide tracts of West Australia, even if the many other kinds of utilitarian trees, occurring in the more southern portion of that colonial territory, and the still more varied sorts of timber-trees, to be found within the intra-tropic regions of West Australia, were left out of consideration."

"It is furthermore of particular advantage to the Colony that its highly valuable Jarrah-timber is obtainable through at least five degrees of geographic latitude, and this within so short or moderate a distance of shipping places as to render it easily accessible to foreign traffic."

And with regard to the Jarrah Tree, or West Australian Mahogany-Eucalypt (*Eucalyptus marginata*), the Baron goes on to say:—

"The wood has attained a world-wide celebrity; when especially selected from hilly localities, cut while the sap is least active, and subsequently carefully dried, it proves impervious to the borings of the Chelura, Teredo, and Termites; it is therefore in extensive demand for jetties, piles, railway sleepers, fence-posts, and all kinds of underground structures, and it is equally important as one of the most durable for the planking and frames of ships. It is also much used locally for flooring, rafters, spars, and furniture; though hard (particularly that of the ironstone ranges) it is easier worked than wood of E. loxophleba and E. redunca. The timber from hills is darker, tougher, and heavier than that from plains. The weight of well-seasoned wood is, at an average, about sixty-four pounds for the cubic foot. It is one of the least inflammable for building structures, and one of the very best in West Australia for charcoal, not burning so readily into ashes as most kinds of Eucalyptus-wood. Stems have been measured eighty feet to the first branch, with a circumference of thirty-two feet at five feet from the ground. For shingles the wood is doubly as durable as even that of Casuarina Fraseriana, though it is more apt somewhat to warp, if not well selected."

And in conclusion:—"This much can be foreseen, that E. Marginata is destined to supply one of the most lasting of hard wood timbers for a long time to come, at the least costly rate, to very many parts of the globe."

Also concerning another variety of timber mentioned, Karri (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*):

"In the humid country at and near the Warren, Shannon, Donelly, Walpole, and Gardner rivers, towards the coast constituting forests, occurring also as far east as Mount Manypeak and the Porongerup, and westward fully to Cape Leeuwin. This gigantic tree has only one single rival on our island-continent, the Eucalyptus amygdalina (var. regnans) of South-East Australia, the grand features of which it completely repeats. Startling accounts of monster specimen trees are on record, and its maximum height is certainly not over-estimated at 400 feet. Messrs. Muir measured stems 300 feet long up to the first limb. When closely growing the young trees have a very slender stem, so much so, that a tree 180 feet high, and with comparatively but little foliage, may have a stem not over one foot in diameter. Captain Pemberton Walcott found the circumference of one particularly gigantic tree to be 60 feet around the base."

"Widths of timber of as much as twelve feet can be obtained. The whitish smooth bark of the huge stems of mast-like straightness impresses a peculiar feature on the Karri-forests, and places this species into the Leiophloiae of the cortical system. These particular woodlands, not being very accessible, our experience of the value of the timber is still imperfect; but the Karri-timber will become doubtless important for the lumber trade, whenever the harbours between King George's Sound and Cape Leeuwin shall have been fully opened up for commerce and settlement. The wood is regarded as elastic and durable, but it is not so easily wrought as that of E. marginata; it has proved valuable for shafts, spokes, felloes, and rails, and is particularly sought for large planks. The writer has introduced the tree into Victoria, also into South Europe and North Africa, and to some extent elsewhere, it being easily manageable in culture and of comparatively quick growth. Abroad this species, on account of its huge dimensions, passes very often as Eucalyptus colossea; but the name here adopted, according to the laws of priority, cannot be changed now; it arose at a time when the colossal height of E. diversicolor was quite unknown. The specific name was derived from the paleness of the leaves on the lower side, unusual among allied species."

The forests from which timber is now exported from Western Australia are altogether at its South-West extremity, and this is doubtlessly occasioned by reason of the fact that the climate of that part being subject to the influences of the moist currents of air from both South and North, and being more or less hilly, is more humid and temperate than other parts, as shown by the rainfall records of the meteorological stations now established, which are, however, mostly situated outside the forests' limits, and therefore virtually less influenced by the hill rains.

The forest area, South of the tropics, is included within the parallels of South latitudes 31 deg. to 35 deg., but very little good

timber of any size is found nearer the coast than five to seven miles. As a fact, it may be stated that a belt of forest land exists between the latitudes above mentioned, in some places extending inland for 100 miles, but the best jarrah wood is found in the hill ranges, and not nearer than 15 or 20 miles from the coast, and of this the areas occupied by the principal Eucalypti are:—

	Square miles.
Jarrah (Eucalyptus marginata)	14,000
Tuart (Eucalyptus gomphocephala)	10,000
Karri (Eucalyptus diversicolor)	2,300
Red Gum (Eucalyptus calophylla)	800
York Gum (Eucalyptus loxophleba)	2,400

The *Eucalyptus diversicolor* or Tuart grows generally in all forests, excepting in that part of the Colony where Karri abounds. It is, however, found in the greatest profusion Eastward of the Darling Range. The wood is used for many purposes in the Colony, but it does not appear as an article of export.

Tuart timber is extremely hard, twisted and curled in the grain. It is very valuable where great strength is required, for shipbuilding, combing of hatches, engine-bearers, framing for railway carriages, carriage-wheels, &c. It shrinks very little in seasoning, and will not split during the process. It has been known to be exposed over thirty years without being affected, and it is the strongest timber known. Large size planks and scantlings, from 20 to 40 feet long, and 2 feet wide, can be cut from this timber.

The tuart is only found growing on the limestone coast ranges, one or two miles from the sea; is not found South of Vasse, Geographe Bay, or North of Cockburn Sound; in fact the Murray River may be taken really as its Northern limit.

Of the *Eucalyptus oleosa*, found in the interior extra-tropical country, although too small for timber, Baron Mueller calls attention to the value of the oil which can be extracted from its foliage. He states that: "Its specific gravity is 0·911; it is the best known solvent for amber and other fossil resins, and of indiarubber; and has proved unique in many technologic applications."

Referring to the *Eucalyptus ficifolia*, found in the South-Western corner of the Colony, between the Shannon River and Irwin Inlet, the scarlet-flowering Eucalyptus, he says:—"Hardly anything more gorgeous can be imagined than the forest of *Eucalyptus ficifolia* about the month of February, when brilliant tresses of flowers diffuse a rich red over the dark green foliage of the whole landscape."

The principal other Eucalypts, he mentions, are:—

The *Eucalyptus callophylla*, "the Red Gum," found between King George's Sound and Hill River, South of Irwin Bay, is a

species of Ironbark, and its timber is much used locally by wheelwrights and others for naves, ploughs, harrows, spokes, handles, rafters, rails, and various building purposes. In height this tree is not inferior to the Jarrah, and stems have occasionally been observed with a diameter of ten feet.

The *Eucalyptus redunca*, "The White Gum" of Western Australia, prevails on the Eastern slopes of the Darling Range, and extends more sparingly Northward to the Murchison River, and South-Eastward to Cape Riche. In height it seldom exceeds 120 feet. The stem is known to have attained a diameter of seventeen feet. The wood is pale, hard, and durable, and is much used for cart shafts, spokes, cogs, rollers, naves, and felloes, for which purposes, on account of its toughness and immense weight—70lbs. to the cubic foot has been attained in seasoned wood—it is pre-eminently adapted.

The *Eucalyptus loxophleba*, "York Gum," grows in much the same districts as the *Eucalyptus redunca*. In height it seldom exceeds 80 feet. The wood is remarkable for its toughness, and is used for naves and felloes, but is not sufficiently fissile to be split into rails.

The *Eucalyptus cornuta*, the "Yate" tree, found between Geographe Bay and Cape Riche. The elastic and very hard wood of this tree is very useful for agricultural implements, boat ribs, and for wheelwrights' work; whilst for cart shafts it is considered equal to the best English ash.

The *Eucalyptus rostrata*, "The Flooded Gum," found in the littoral portion of the Colony, South of the Murchison, is noted for its extraordinary endurance in underground structures. It is locally much used for piles, culverts, telegraph posts, and fencing-posts, and is valuable for furniture, building, ship building, and railway purposes.

The *Eucalyptus rudis* and *Eucalyptus decipiens*, "Flooded Gums," flourish on the river banks in the South-West corner of the Colony, the former of which would furnish material for the distillation of Eucalyptus oil.

The *Eucalyptus microtheca*, scattered Northward from the Murchison to Cambridge Gulf, produces a dark, heavy, elastic wood, well adapted for railway posts and sleepers, waterworks, and ordinary carpentry works.

The *Eucalyptus longicornis*, "The Morrell Tree," found on the sources of the Swan River and extending Eastward. The leaves of this tree are very rich in oil, which can be obtained in the most profitable manner by passing steam through the foliage in a still. The wood is very dark and remarkably hard, and is used for rafters, shafts, naves, spokes, harrows, and all kinds of wheelwright's work.

The *Eucalyptus salmonophloia*, "Salmon Bark," found in patches from the upper regions of the Swan River to the vicinity of

the Victoria Springs, is another species yielding, on distillation, oil from the foliage.

The *Eucalyptus salubris*, "Gimlet Wood," distributed over the same country as the Salmon Bark, is the leading species in the Colony for oil distillation, the yield being approximately four per cent. in the fresh foliage. The wood, though tough, is worked with comparative ease, and serves for poles, shafts, rails, &c. It is also good for wood engraving.

The *Eucalyptus Angustissima*, found only on western side of Great Bight. A shrub remarkable for the copiousness of its volatile oil.

The value of the Eucalyptus Oil exported during 1892 was £1100.

The *Eucalpytus megacarpa*, the (W.A.) Blue Gum.—Its timber at present is seldom used; it prevails between King George's Sound and Cape Leeuwin.

The *Eucalyptus pyriformis* is a purely ornamental and very handsome shrub.

The *Eucalyptus patens*, "The Blackbutt"; The *Eucalyptus doratoxylon*, "The Spear-wood"; The *Eucalyptus fœcunda*, "The Yatthae"; with the Bloodwoods, Stringybarks, and Box trees are other varieties of Eucalyptus.

To the *Eucalypts* must be added the *Acacias*, which are remarkable both for their beauty and utility.

Acacia Acuminata, The raspberry-scented Acacia, locally known as "The Raspberry Jam Tree," is largely used in the Colony for fencing posts; but its hard, richly-scented, and beautifully-coloured wood should be valuable for export for the use of the cabinetmaker and turner, for ornamental woodwork.

Acacia Saligna, "The Wattle."—The bark of this common and easily raised tree contains 30 per cent. of tannic acid.

Acacia microbotrya, celebrated for its enormous yield of gum.

Several other acacias are indigenous to this Colony, which produce fragrant wood, tanner's bark, and mimosa gum.

The *Melaleuca Leucadendron*, the "Paper Bark," grows on river banks and in swamps, and is important for subduing malaria, from swamps, even where the water is brackish.

The *Agonis Flexuosa*, the "Peppermint."—A tall, handsome tree, is useful for various implements, and is also a superior fuel.

The *Frenela verrucosa*, the "Cyprus" Pine of Western Australia, is very widely distributed, and is valuable for its wood, as also for its resin.

Amongst the *Casuarinas*, the two following are the most important:—

The *Casuarina Fraseriana*, an excellent furniture wood, and extensively used for shingles for roofing purposes.

The *Casuarina glauca*, which grows in the interior, is of considerable size, the wood being hard and durable.

Banksias are very numerous, and make excellent fuel.

The *Banksia Verticillata*, the "River Banksia."—Its wood, which is beautifully white and soft, is used for furniture, sashes, etc., when deal would otherwise have to be used.

The other West Australian Banksias are the *B. ilicifolia* (the "Prickly Banksia,") the *B. Grandis*, the *B. littoralis*, the *B. attenuata* (the "Narrow-leaved Banksia"), and the Banksia *dentata*, on the North-West Coast.

The Sandalwood (*Santalum cygnorum*) is spread over an area extending from the Great Australian Bight to Sharks Bay. This wood has a powerful but fragrant odour, and is largely exported to China, where it is used especially in the manufacture of incense, and for turning and ornamental work, for which it is admirably adapted. It contains a large percentage of oil, and this has lately been exported to a small extent.

In order to protect the Sandalwood-cutting industry, and prevent the cutting and grubbing up of immature wood, the Government has proclaimed the following area, an area within which no live or growing Sandalwood tree shall be cut or grubbed up during a period of two years, ending on the 26th April, 1895.

AREA ABOVE REFERRED TO.

Bounded on the *North* by an East line from the North Road near Long's Homestead through Mount Churchman; on the *East* by a South line passing through Gnarlbine Rock on Hunt's track from York to Hampton Plains to the Sea Coast, thence along the Sea Coast Westward to the Great Southern Railway; on the *West* by the Great Southern Railway, part of the Eastern Railway, and the Road from Spencer's Brook to Walebing *via* Newcastle, thence by the North Road Northward to the Northern boundary.

During 1892 the value of the Sandalwood exported amounted to £42,870.

The greater part of the above information has been taken from a volume, published in the Colony in 1882, and entitled "General Information respecting the Present Condition of the Forests and Timber Trade." This valuable work was prepared by Sir Malcolm Fraser, K.C.M.G., then Surveyor General; and those who are interested in the timbers of the Colony would do well to refer to it for additional information.

The information given in the following return as to the amount of Timber exported, and the purpose for which it was exported, from the Mills at Karridale, Torbay, Jarrahdale, Quindalup, Sawyer's Valley, Canning, Honey's Lion Mill, and Byfield's

Mill, during 1892, was courteously supplied by the managers of the several mills.

Name of Station.	Description of Timber.	Number of Loads.	‡ Exported to—	Purpose for which exported.
Karridale ...	Karri	211	Victoria	Railway.
	" ...	2295	South Australia ...	Railway, Wharf, and General.
	" ...	200	Mauritius	General.
	" ...	304	... ...	Railway Trucks and Wharf.
	Jarrah ...	571	South Australia ...	Wharf and General.
	" ...	460	Mauritius	General.
	" ...	388	... ...	Wharf and Telegraphs.
	Total ...	3429		
Torbay ...	Sawn Karri ...	1401	Melbourne	Harbour Works.
	" " ...	1860	Adelaide	Railway Sleepers.
	" " ...	1205	London	Paving Blocks.
	" " ...	57	Adelaide	House Building.
	" " ...	1107	... ...	Sleepers, House Building, etc.
	Total ...	5630		
Jarrahdale ...	Jarrah ...	6719	... ...	Building Scantling, Railway Sleepers, Bridges, etc.
	" ...	2764	Colonies	Bridge, Wharf and Jetty Work.
	" ...	568	Natal	Wharf construction.
	" ...	382	Mauritius	Building Scantling.
	" ...	4915	London and European Ports	Furniture, Paving, Bridge, and Wharf.
	Total ...	15348		
Quindalup ...	Jarrah ...	61	London	Paving Blocks.
	" ...	888	Adelaide	Sleepers, Bridges, and General.
	" ...	696	... ...	Buildings.
	Total ...	1645		
Sawyer's Valley (Gill & Co.)	Jarrah ...	4000	... ...	General Building Scantling.
	Total ...	4000		
Canning ...	Jarrah—			
	Sawn ...	686	Adelaide	General purposes.
	Sleepers ...	598	Adelaide	Railways.
	Sawn ...	1505	England	General.
	Round Piles	1115	... ...	Bridge and Jetty Work.
	Sleepers ...	1174	... ...	Railways.
	Sawn ...	1128	... ...	Railways and Jetty.
	Sawn ...	1742	... ...	General.
	Total ...	7948		
Honey's "Lion" Mill	Jarrah ...	1500	South Australia ...	Building. *
	" ...	3500	... ...	Building. *
	" ...	200	South Australia ...	Building. †
	" ...	2000	... ...	Building and Railways. †
	Total ...	7200		
Byfield's Mill ...	Jarrah ...	500	... ...	Building scantling.
	White Gum ...	100	... ...	Bridges and Culverts.
	Total ...	600		

‡ If supplied for use in Western Australia this column was left blank. * From mills Eastern Railway. † From Bunbury Mills.

The following Return shows the particulars for 1892 of the various private railways belonging to the different Timber Companies, and which are used almost exclusively for the timber trade:—

Owners of line.	Situation. From.	To.	Length. M.	C.	L.	Gauge. ft.	in.	Open for traffic or under construction.
M. C. Davies	Flinders Bay inland		26	0	0	3	6	Open for traffic
R. Honey & Co. ...	Lion Mill, E.R. to Top Landing		2	22	0	3	6	Open for traffic
C. & E. Millar ...	Junction with Great Southern Railway to terminus at Torbay		9	77	0	3	6	Open for traffic
Rockingham Railway and Jarrahdale Timber Company Limited.	Rockingham beach to Jarrahdale, and thence through the Jarrahdale Forest		50	0	0	3	6	Open for traffic
Do.	Do.		2	0	0	3	6	Under construction
H. S. Yelverton ...	Quindalup port to Mills and forest		13	40	0	3	6	Open for traffic
Gill & Co.	Railway line, Sawyer's Valley, to Mill side		0	40	0			Open for traffic
Canning Jarrah Timber Co., Ltd.	Midland Junction to Canning Timber Station		19	62	61	3	6	Open
	Canning Timber Station to Sleeper Mills		2	40	0	3	6	Open

FISHERIES.

The Fisheries of Western Australia will undoubtedly, in the future, be a source of great wealth.

Up to the present they have been much neglected; the number of species of fish on this coast has not as yet been determined, but it is very large. Chief among the edible varieties are the Schnapper, Kingfish, Jewfish, Bream, Taylor, Whiting, Skipjack, Mullet, and Herring. Turtle and Dugong are common on the North-West Coast, as also is the Bêche-de-mer or Trepang.

Sharks, principally the Ground Shark and the Tiger Shark, are common along all the Coast.

Whales and Seals are found, but not in anything like the number formerly. Seal-skins, to the value of £300, were exported to the United Kingdom during 1892.

Of crustaceans, there are the Cray-fish, Crab, and Prawn, all of which are to be obtained in large quantities. The Cray-fish abounds near the reefs which fringe the islands along the coast; Crabs and Prawns are principally found in the rivers and estuaries; Rock Oysters are in great quantity all along the Northern coast of the Colony, whilst the Mud Oyster is found at King George's Sound.

All along the coast to the North of latitude 26° 30′ South, the Pearl Oyster abounds, and Pearls and Pearl Shells in considerable quantities are obtained by means of dredging and diving.

The export value of Pearls and Pearl Shells in 1892 was £119,259.

The only factories in operation for fish preserving are situate on the Murray Estuary, about 40 miles south of Fremantle. This river abounds with fish of various descriptions, but that principally preserved is the Sea Mullet, which is excellent in flavour, and has already gained considerable repute in the Colony.

Fishing by means of a net or other fixed engine is prohibited within the following limits of the Swan and Canning Rivers:—

In the Swan River.—From the Narrows, at Mill Point, in Perth Water, to the Upper Swan Bridge; in or about its mouth; between the Bar and the North Fremantle Road Bridge and a quarter of a mile from the Bar seaward; only, however, in this latter case, from the 1st day of December to the 1st day of March in every year.

In the Canning River.—From the Lower Canning Bridge to the Upper Canning Bridge. Shrimps and prawns, however, are excepted, as they are allowed to be taken between the Lower Canning Bridge and a due East line from Mount Henry across the River.

Every person committing a breach of this Regulation is liable, on conviction, to a penalty of £10 for a first offence and £20 for every subsequent offence, and shall forfeit the net or engine used, and all fish taken.

Prawns and Shrimps also may not be taken or destroyed between the 1st May and 30th November, under a penalty not exceeding £5.

NATIVE ANIMALS, BIRDS, &c.

The principal native animals are of the Kangaroo species, of which, in addition to the ordinary Kangaroo of the plains, several varieties are common—the Brush, Rock, and Red Kangaroo, the Wallaby, the Tammar, and the Kangaroo Rat; whilst a small marsupial, which is only the size of a mouse, is found in the Gascoyne District. Kangaroo skins have been very largely exported of late years; consequently they are getting very scarce in the Southern Districts.

Opossums are very numerous, and their skins make exceedingly handsome and durable rugs.

The Native Dog, or "Dingo," is still common; though on account of its sheep-stealing proclivities, every effort is being made to exterminate it, a reward of 10s. or 5s., according to the District, being paid by Government for its destruction, the proof of which consists in the production of the tail before a Justice of Peace, who shall satisfy himself that it is the tail of a wild dog. A small species of Porcupine, and the Flying Fox, are found in the Northern Districts.

The principal Birds of the Colony are: the Emu, the Wild Turkey (a species of Bustard), the Ibis, the Gnow or Leipoa (a species of Pheasant), which has a peculiar method of nesting—a number of females using one common nest, which consists of a hole scooped out of the ground to a depth of several feet and filled with dead leaves, &c.; then, as the eggs are laid, they are piled up in a conical heap, covered with leaves and rubbish, and left to be hatched by the heat of the sun; Cockatoos (black with white tail, and black with red tail, and two kinds of White), Leadbeater's Cockatoo, Cockateels or Cockatoo Paroquets, Roseate Cockatoos, Parrots, and Paroquets of various kinds, Bronze-wing Pigeons of several varieties, different kinds of Doves, Quail, Magpies, Squeakers, Wattle birds, Laughing Jackasses, Crows, Eagles, Ospreys, and various Hawks, Shrikes, Owls, &c.; also numerous small species of birds of the Finch family, those in the East Kimberley District being especially distinguished by the brilliancy of their plumage. Eagle-hawks are very destructive to lambs and poultry, and a reward of Two shillings (2s.) is offered by the Government for every one destroyed, the claimant having to produce to any Justice of the Peace the head and talons, which are then to be entirely destroyed in his presence.

There are very few native song-birds, although in some varieties—such as the Silver Eye, Wattle Bird, Wagtail, and the Magpie—the note is very sweet and melodious.

The chief Water-birds are Black Swans, from which the principal river of the Colony took its original name of "The Black Swan River." These are still to be found in large numbers on the numer-

the Victoria Springs, is another species yielding, on distillation, oil from the foliage.

The *Eucalyptus salubris*, "Gimlet Wood," distributed over the same country as the Salmon Bark, is the leading species in the Colony for oil distillation, the yield being approximately four per cent. in the fresh foliage. The wood, though tough, is worked with comparative ease, and serves for poles, shafts, rails, &c. It is also good for wood engraving.

The *Eucalyptus Angustissima*, found only on western side of Great Bight. A shrub remarkable for the copiousness of its volatile oil.

The value of the Eucalyptus Oil exported during 1892 was £1100.

The *Eucalpytus megacarpa*, the (W.A.) Blue Gum.—Its timber at present is seldom used; it prevails between King George's Sound and Cape Leeuwin.

The *Eucalyptus pyriformis* is a purely ornamental and very handsome shrub.

The *Eucalyptus patens*, "The Blackbutt"; The *Eucalyptus doratoxylon*, "The Spear-wood"; The *Eucalyptus fœcunda*, "The Yatthae"; with the Bloodwoods, Stringybarks, and Box trees are other varieties of Eucalyptus.

To the *Eucalypts* must be added the *Acacias*, which are remarkable both for their beauty and utility.

Acacia Acuminata, The raspberry-scented Acacia, locally known as "The Raspberry Jam Tree," is largely used in the Colony for fencing posts; but its hard, richly-scented, and beautifully-coloured wood should be valuable for export for the use of the cabinetmaker and turner, for ornamental woodwork.

Acacia Saligna, "The Wattle."—The bark of this common and easily raised tree contains 30 per cent. of tannic acid.

Acacia microbotrya, celebrated for its enormous yield of gum.

Several other acacias are indigenous to this Colony, which produce fragrant wood, tanner's bark, and mimosa gum.

The *Melaleuca Leucadendron*, the "Paper Bark," grows on river banks and in swamps, and is important for subduing malaria, from swamps, even where the water is brackish.

The *Agonis Flexuosa*, the "Peppermint."—A tall, handsome tree, is useful for various implements, and is also a superior fuel.

The *Frenela verrucosa*, the "Cyprus" Pine of Western Australia, is very widely distributed, and is valuable for its wood, as also for its resin.

Amongst the *Casuarinas*, the two following are the most important:—

The *Casuarina Fraseriana*, an excellent furniture wood, and extensively used for shingles for roofing purposes.

sum of Ten shillings for each bird or animal destroyed or taken, and any gun or other instrument used may be ordered to be forfeited.

Eggs, also, of imported and native birds for which a close season has been proclaimed, may not either be wilfully destroyed or stolen, under a penalty of the payment of a sum not to exceed Ten shillings for each egg destroyed or found in any person's house or possession.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

The Supreme Court of the Colony exercises both a Civil and a Criminal Jurisdiction. The Supreme Court Act, 1880, practically embodies the English Judicature Acts, and the present Rules are founded upon the English Rules of 1883. At present there are three Judges, who sit together in the Full Court to hear all appeals from Judges at Chambers, or from the decisions of a single Judge at *Nisi Prius* or in *Banco*. Applications for new trials are also made to the Full Court, as well as all motions by way of appeal from Courts of inferior jurisdiction.

From the Full Court there is an appeal to the Privy Council under the same conditions as exist in the sister colonies, and in most other Colonial Courts which are subject to the appellate jurisdiction of the Privy Council. The conditions upon which such appeals are allowed are set forth in an Order in Council made on the 11th October, 1861: such an appeal lies (1) in case any judgment, decree, order, or sentence is given in respect of any sum or matter at issue above the amount or value of £500, or in case any such judgment, decree, or sentence involves any claim or question respecting property, or any civil right of the value of £500; (2) in case of any preliminary or interlocutory order or judgment, the Full Court may grant leave for such an appeal; but (3) in every other case there must be obtained the special leave of the Privy Council.

The Supreme Court exercises full jurisdiction in Divorce and Matrimonial Causes under the 24th Victoria, No. 19: the Rules made under such Ordinance are dated 12th June, 1869, and are similar to the Rules then in force in England.

The jurisdiction of the Court in Probate is given by the 24th Victoria, No. 15, the Rules in force being those in force in England at the time (17th June, 1861) that Ordinance was

passed. A Judge of the Supreme Court goes on Circuit whenever the amount of business calls for such a thing.

By the last-mentioned Act, the Supreme Court is constituted a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery in and for the Colony, with the same jurisdiction as to all pleas of the Crown, Prosecutions, and Informations as the High Court of Justice in England, and as Justices of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery. The Supreme Court, in its Criminal Jurisdiction, sits once every three months.

By the 9th Victoria, No. 4, provision is made for holding Courts of General Sessions of the Peace at such places as shall from time to time be appointed by the Governor. Such Sessions are now held quarterly at Albany, Bunbury, Geraldton, Roebourne, Derby, and Wyndham, and in each case the Government Resident or Resident Magistrate is the Chairman of the Court. Such Courts have jurisdiction over all felonies not punishable with death, and all misdemeanors; and also have power to remit any crime or offence which, by its magnitude or nature, ought to be so tried for trial before the Supreme Court at Perth.

By the 50th Victoria, No. 15, the Supreme Court or any Court of Quarter Sessions may reserve for the Full Court any question of law arising on the trial.

The Governor has power to appoint a Special Commissioner to hear Criminal Cases, and exercise the full jurisdiction conferred upon a Judge of the Supreme Court.

The Admiralty Jurisdiction of the Court is conferred by the Imperial Statutes dealing with Courts of Vice-Admiralty.

The Judges hold a Circuit when so empowered by Commission.

The Sheriff has jurisdiction over all the Colony, and is permanently appointed by the Governor.

Police Courts are held in all the districts. In Perth and the Blackwood they are presided over by a Police Magistrate, and in other districts by Government Residents or Resident Magistrates. They sit daily, and deal with all minor offences against persons and property. *Small Debts Courts* are held monthly, except in Perth, where the Court is held every alternate Thursday, and Fremantle every second and last Monday, to hear and determine claims where the amount does not exceed £100. In each case the Police Magistrate, Government Resident, or Resident Magistrate is the Judge of the Court.

The Prison at Fremantle, which has been lately taken over from the Imperial Government, was formerly the Convict Establishment. There are, besides, ten common Gaols situated in the country districts, where prisoners are kept awaiting trial or undergoing short sentences.

The jurisdiction of the Court in Bankruptcy is given by 53 Victoria, No. 32, the Rules in force being founded upon the English Rules of 1883 and 1886.

Where debtor is adjudged bankrupt, and the property of the debtor is not likely to exceed in value £200, the Official Receiver shall be the trustee.

Supreme Court of Western Australia.

BARRISTERS' ADMISSION BOARD.

This Board deals with and regulates the admission and examinations of all Law Students, and its certificate of approval is required by all persons who apply to be admitted as Barristers and Solicitors of the Supreme Court, whether such persons have or have not been admitted elsewhere.

Law Students have to pass a preliminary examination in Latin, and also in any four of the following subjects, namely — Arithmetic and Algebra, Euclid, Geography, English History, Greek or Roman History, English Literature, French, and Greek.

Every student must serve under articles for five years, or four years if the student has matriculated at any English or Colonial University. The term of apprenticeship is, however, reduced to three years should the student possess a degree in Arts, &c., but the fact of matriculation obviates the preliminary examination only.

A final examination is required in any four of the following subjects:—(1) Real Property and Conveyancing; (2) Common and Statute Law; (3) Equity; (4) Insolvency, Divorce, Probate, and Matrimonial; (5) Criminal Law; (6) Practice of Supreme Court; and (7) Practice of Courts of Inferior Civil Jurisdiction, and also in one of the following subjects:—(1) Roman Law; (2) Constitutional Law; (3) Jurisprudence; and (4) Conflict of Laws.

Every person, other than local students, must, before applying for admission, reside six months in the colony and produce proofs to the Board, at least four months prior to his application, that he is then a barrister or solicitor of the Supreme Court in England, Scotland, or Ireland, or in any British Colony where the system of law is similar to that administered in this colony. In case of solicitors the applicant must have served articles. Proof must also be adduced that the applicant has never been struck off the rolls or suspended.

On admission a stamp duty of £10 is payable.

By a recent Act the Board has authority to consider all complaints against practitioners for illegal, unprofessional, negligent, dishonest, or extortionate conduct. On such complaints the Board reports to the Court as to the facts, and this report is final and conclusive: the Court awards such punishment as it deems necessary upon the facts so found.

CIVIL SITTINGS, SUPREME COURT.

The Civil Sittings of the Supreme Court are eleven in each year, and commence on Tuesday after the 25th February (except when that day falls on a Tuesday, and then on that day), on the second Tuesday in the months of March to November, both inclusive, and on the first Tuesday in December. If the Civil Sittings fall on Tuesday before Easter such sittings will not be held till Wednesday after Easter; and when any sittings would commence on a Public Holiday, they are held on the following day.

Action must be set down for trial within 6 days after giving notice of trial.

TIME FOR ENTERING APPEARANCE.

In Western Australia—

Not exceeding 200 miles from Perth ...	10 days.
Above 200 but less than 400 miles ...	16 „
„ 400 „ „ 600 „ ...	21 „
„ 600 miles	30 „

Out of Western Australia—

Such time as Court or Judge may direct.

FULL COURT.

The Sittings of the Full Court are five in every year, and commence on the third Tuesday in the months of March, May, July, September, and November, and on such other days or times as the Full Court may think fit.

CRIMINAL SITTINGS.

Criminal Sittings are held four times in every year, namely, on the first Wednesday in the months of January, April, July, and October.

VACATIONS.

The Vacations observed in the Supreme Court are the Christmas Vacation, commencing on the 24th December and terminating on 25th February, and the Easter Vacation, commencing on Good Friday and terminating on Easter Tuesday.

No pleadings shall be amended or delivered in the Christmas Vacation unless directed by a Court or a Judge.

HOLIDAYS.—SUPREME COURT.

The several offices of the Supreme Court are open on every day of the year except Sundays, Good Friday, Easter Eve, Easter Monday and Tuesday, Whit Monday, Christmas Day, and the next following working day, and on all days appointed by Proclamation to be observed as days of general fast, humiliation, or thanksgiving, and every public holiday.

COURTS OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

Albany—Sits 3rd Wednesday in February, May, August, November.

Bunbury—Sits 3rd Wednesday in January, April, July, October.

Derby—Sits 4th Wednesday in January, April, July, October.

Geraldton—Sits 1st Wednesday in March, June, September, December.

Roebourne—Sits 3rd Wednesday in March, June, September, December.

Wyndham—Sits 4th Wednesday in February, May, August, November.

SITTINGS LOCAL COURTS.

	Distance from Perth.	Date of Sittings.
Albany	261	2nd Wednesday in month
Blackwood	172	Last Thursday in month
Bunbury	112	2nd Tuesday in month
Busselton	144	2nd Thursday in month
Carnarvon	464	Do.
Derby	1420	Do.
Dongara	245	3rd Thursday in month
Fremantle	12	2nd and last Monday in month
Geraldton	290	2nd Tuesday in month
Greenough	273	4th Wednesday in month
Guildford	9	Last Tuesday in month
Irwin	228	4th Thursday in month
Katanning	224	2nd Wednesday in month
Kojonup	161	Last Wednesday in month
Murray	33	1st Tuesday in month
Newcastle	54	2nd Tuesday in month
Northam	57	2nd Thursday in month
Northampton ...	329	3rd Friday in month
Perth	—	Every alternate Thursday
Roebourne	920	2nd Wednesday in month
Southern Cross ...	248	Do.
Victoria Plains ...	82	3rd Wednesday January, April, July, October
Williams	101	1st Wednesday in month
Wyndham	1960	2nd Thursday in month
York	60	Do.

The jurisdiction of Local Courts does not extend beyond £100.

Return of Business done in the Supreme Court of Western Australia during the year 1892 (in its different Jurisdictions), and in the Supreme Court Office:—

		No.	Amount. £	s.	d.
COMMON LAW...	Writs commencing Actions	374	105602	19	8½
	Judgments signed in Office, and Amount	165	69248	14	5
	Writs of *fieri facias*	83	10262	12	9
	Judgments Registered, and Amount	...			
	Judgments and Orders in Court, and Amount	10	2011	17	7
	Causes tried before the Judges (with Jury)	3			
	Do. do. (without Jury)	24			
	Appeals	21			
	Petitions	2			
	Motions made in Court	35			
IN DIVORCE ...	Petitions	3			
	Motions	6			
	Orders 1, Decrees 1	2			
	Petitions for Alimony...	1			
IN LUNACY ...	Petitions	...			
	Accounts passed	...			
	Motions	...			
ECCLESIASTICAL	Wills admitted to Probate	54			
	Letters of Administration	46			
	Letters of Administration with Will annexed	12			
IN BANKRUPTCY	*Bankruptcy Petitions filed, and Liabilities	3	5544	19	9
	*Liquidation Petitions filed, and Liabilities	5	23251	19	1
	*Declarations of Inability	...			
	*Debtors' Summonses	4			
	*Orders of Adjudication	3			
	†Bankruptcy Notices	3			
	†Bankruptcy Petitions...	14	5282	18	1½
	†Motions made in Court	7			
BILLS OF SALE	Number Registered, and Amount of Consideration	219	321128	19	1
LIENS ON WOOL	Number Registered, and Amount of Consideration	54	47846	0	0
	Satisfactions Entered, and Amount...	29	32705	7	8
JOINT STOCK COMPANIES	Number Registered, and Amount of Capital	6	91000	0	0
MINING COMPANIES, &c.	Number Registered, and Amount of Capital	3	243484	10	0
NEWSPAPERS ...	Number Registered	12			
COMMISSIONS ...	Number issued...	32			
FEES	Supreme Court Fees .. £1112 17 0				
	Bankruptcy 241 17 10				
	Curator Intestates' Estates 150 6 5		1505	1	3

* Under 34 Vic. No. 20. † Under 55 Vic. No. 32.

Supreme Court.—*In Chambers.*

Jurisdiction.	Common Law and Equity.	Ecclesiastical.	Total.
Summonses issued	171	...	171
Orders made	141	113	254
Motions	...	115	115
Attachment Summonses	4	...	4
Attachment Orders	3	...	3
Affidavits filed	316	140	456
Total	635	368	1003

Criminal Statistics.

Offences.—Table showing the Number of Offences reported to the Polic or Magistrates during 1892:—

Total Number of Offences reported	6225
Offences against the Person	588
Prædial Larceny	33
Offences against Property (other than Prædial Larceny)	1069
Offences against Currency	20
Other Offences	4515

Comparative Table

Showing the Number of Offences, *Apprehensions*, Convictions, and Acquittals, for the last Ten Years.

	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
The number of offences reported to the police	5049	5162	5138	5924	5816	5064	4752	5122	5615	6225
The number of persons apprehended by the police or summoned before the magistrates	4739	4831	4900	5703	5363	4651	4378	4690	5005	5574
The number of summary convictions :—										
1. For offences against the person ...	293	231	216	249	274	274	210	217	202	251
2. For prædial larceny	4	...	2	2	3	6	16	18	5	4
3. For offences against property other than prædial larceny	255	208	184	273	310	292	354	317	355	551
4. For offences against Currency ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1
5. For other offences	2898	3038	3034	3456	2975	2572	2397	2649	2749	2770
The number of convictions in the Superior Courts :—										
1. For offences against the person ...	25	16	22	26	41	31	32	14	17	18
2. For prædial larceny	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. For offences against property other than prædial larceny	20	21	29	25	31	33	19	20	20	27
4. For offences against Currency ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	6	5	11
5. For other offences	1	3	...	3	3	...	1	1	2	2
The number of offences acquitted :—										
1. In the Inferior Courts	1217	1290	1378	1628	1680	1403	1297	1423	1595	1904
2. In the Superior Courts	19	9	21	24	32	29	37	16	33	25

Indictments and Informations in the Superior Courts for the Year 1892.

Including Courts analogous to the Courts of Quarter Sessions in England—*i.e.*, District Courts, &c.

How the Cases tried in the Superior Courts ended.	Total.	Murder, other than Wife or Child Murder.	Manslaughter.	Attempted Murder.	Murder of Wife, Reputed Wife, or Concubine.	Child Murder.	Concealment of Birth.	Abortion.	Rape.	Unnatural Crimes.	Other Offences against the Person.	Malicious injury to Property.	Robbery with Violence.	Larceny.	Larceny in a Dwelling.	Counterfeit Coin, Uttering, &c.	Forgery and Uttering.	Other Offences against Property.	Miscellaneous Offences.
Judgment for the Crown	58	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	..	...	14	3	...	11	10	2
Judgment for the Prisoner	20	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	2	...	4	..	...	2	..	...	...	10	2
Remanded till next Sessions	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nolle prosequi	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Total ...	83	6	3	...	...	..	..	...	3	...	13	...	...	16	3	...	11	22	6

Summary Convictions.

Table showing the Number of Summary Convictions for Various Classes of Offences, and kinds of Punishments Inflicted, 1892.

Punishments.	Total Number of Offences.	Assaults and other Offences against the Person.	Malicious Injury to Property.	Praedial Larceny.	Offences against Property other than Praedial Larceny.	Offences against Currency.	Offences against Revenue, Highway, Health, and other Acts of Colony.	Offences against the Masters and Servants Act, including Indentured Coolies.	Other Offences.
Fined	2189	170	29	...	20	...	240	114	1616
Imprisoned	1268	75	11	3	387	1	21	85	685
Whipping...	115	6	...	1	104	...	...	...	4
Bound over with or without sureties	5	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	5
Penal Servitude	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3577	251	40	4	511	1	261	199	2310

Apprehensions and Summonses.

Table showing the Number of Persons brought before the Magistrates' Courts by Arrest, Warrant, or Summons, and how the Cases were disposed of in the Magistrates' Courts.

Offences.	Number discharged for want of Prosecution by the Party complaining or for Want of Evidence.	Number of Cases discharged on their Merits.	Number of Persons summarily convicted.	Number of Persons Committed for Trial in the Superior Courts.	Total.
Offences against the Person	178	14	251	35	478
Prædial Larceny	3	...	4	...	7
Offences against Property, other than Prædial Larceny	183	12	551	41	787
Offences against Currency	3	...	1	10	14
Offences against the Master and Servants Act, including indentured Coolies	175	37	199	...	411
Other Offences	497	802	2571	7	3877
Number of Persons Summoned or Apprehended	1039	865	3577	93	5574

MILITARY DEFENCES.

Contributed by Lt.-Col. Fleming, Commandant of the Local Forces.

The expenditure on Military Defences during the year ending 31st December, 1892, amounted to £4,987 19s. 5d. The nominal strength of the Volunteer Force is 610 of all ranks. The actual strength on the 31st December, 1892, was 608. The force consists of eight corps, of which two are field artillery and the remainder infantry. Two of the infantry corps have detachments of mounted infantry attached to them.

A capitation grant of £1 10s. *per annum* is made to each efficient volunteer up to 610. Twelve parades in the year and the expenditure of 40 rounds at target practice constitutes "efficiency." A small allowance is also granted for the maintenance of bands, and £110 is given annually for prizes for rifle shooting.

The Volunteers are commanded by a Commandant, who is assisted by a Staff Officer.

The Volunteer Force Regulation Act of 1883 provides for placing the local forces of the Colony under the military law of Great Britain, with certain reservations, in time of war.

Military works have been constructed for the defence of King George's Sound and Princess Royal Harbour, and works will also be commenced for the defence of Fremantle at an early date.

Defence Department.

Expenditure, 1892.

The cost of maintenance during the past year has been £7,416 13s. 11d., viz.:—

Defence purposes	£4987 19 5	
Volunteer purposes	2428 14 6	
Total...	£7416 13 11	

Naval and Military Expenditure.

Details of the Expenditure incurred by the Colony on account of its Naval and Military Defence.

Naval Defence.—Contribution towards the upkeep of the Australian Auxiliary Squadron, £3,360.

Military Expenditure.—Volunteer and Defence purposes, £4,056 13s. 7d.

Return of Armed Land Forces.

Whether Militia, Volunteers, Military Police, &c.	Designation of the several Corps, grouped by Arms of the Service.	No. of Troops, Batteries, Companies, &c., in each Corps.	Establishment of each Corps.				Actual Strength.				Increase or Decrease of each Corps since last Return.				Distribution of each Corps, specifying Head Quarters.					Armament of each Corps.
			Officers.	N.C.O. and Men.	Horses.	Field Guns.	Officers.	N.C.O. and Men.	Horses.	Field Guns.	Officers.	N.C.O. and Men.	Horses.	Remarks.	Place.	Strength. Officers.	N.C.O. and Men.	Horses.	Field Guns.	
VOLUNTEERS.	Head Quarters Staff	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Perth	2	...	...	...	
	Artillery: Perth Artillery ...	1 divis. of a Battery	2	40	18	2	3	40	*	2	...	7	...	decrease	Perth	3	40	*	2	2 12-Pr. 8 cwt. Armstrong R.B.L. Field Guns, with limbers. No wagons.
	Fremantle do. ...	do.	2	36	18	2	1	21	*	2	1	2	...	decrease	Fremantle ..	1	21	*	2	2 9-Pr. 6 cwt. R.M.L. Field Guns, with limbers. No wagons.
	Infantry:																			
	Metropolitan Rifles ...	2 Companies	7	143		...	3	86	...	...	...	20	...	decrease	Perth	3	86	...	..	Martini-Henry Rifle.
	Fremantle do. ...	2 do.	7	113	...	...	4	130	...	...	...	1	...	increase	Fremantle ...	4	130	...	...	ditto.
	Guildford do. ...	1 do.	3	77	...	...	6	177	...	...	...	9	...	decrease	Guildford ...	6	177	...	..	Martini-Henry and Snider.
	Geraldton do. ...	1 do.	3	57	...	..	3	64	...	.	...	13	...	increase	Geraldton ...	3	64	...	...	Martini-Henry Rifle.
	Northampton do.	1 do.	2	38	...	.	3	36	...	...	...	1	...	increase	Northampton	3	36	...	...	ditto.
	Plantagenet do.	1 do.	3	77	...	...	2	29	...	...	1	22	...	decrease	Albany... ...	2	29	...	...	ditto.
	Total	...	31	581	36	4	27	583	*	4	2	15 60	... ...	increase decrease	Head-quarters, Perth.	27	583	*	4	

* Horses are hired when required.

RELIGION.

The General Revenue of the Colony contributed in 1892 the sum of £3,543 for the maintenance of ministers of religion, which was apportioned to each denomination according to the numbers at the Census of 1891, the proportion received by each having been as follows:—Church of England, £2,004; Church of Rome, £1,009; Wesleyans, £369; and Presbyterians, £161.

Statement showing the number of Churches and other buildings used for Public Worship, Clergy, and Attendance:—

Denomination.	Total number of Churches and buildings used for divine worship.	Number of Ministers.	Approximate Average Attendance.
Church of England	87	29	4980
Church of Rome	25	16	3030
Wesleyans	43	9	3900
Congregationalists	10	4	1150
Presbyterians	5	4	630

The following comparative return, for the years 1881 and 1891, has been taken from the Census Report:—

Denomination.	1881.			Proportion to 100 of Total Population.	1891.			Proportion to 100 of Total Population.	Gain.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Church of England	9573	6690	16263	54·74	14549	10220	24769	49·75	4976	3530	8506
Roman Catholic ...	4537	3876	8413	28·32	7121	5343	12464	25·04	2584	1467	4051
Wesleyan	1096	988	2084	7·01	2412	2144	4556	9·15	1316	1156	2472
Presbyterian ...	633	371	1004	3·38	1286	710	1996	4·01	653	339	992
Congregational ...	656	606	1262	4·25	822	751	1573	3·16	166	145	311
Residue	567	115	682	2·30	3617	807	4424	8·89	3050	692	3742
Total ...	17062	12646	29708	100·00	29807	19975	49782	100·00	12745	7329	20074

As shown by the foregoing return, all denominations have increased, so far as actual numbers are concerned, during the last decennial period. The Church of England now numbers 8,506 more persons than it did in 1881; the Roman Catholics are more numerous by 4,051 than they were ten years ago; the Wesleyan Body has increased by 2,472; the increase amongst the Presbyterians is 992; and the Congregationalists or Independents have, during the ten years, added 311 to their numbers. The "Residue" shows an increase during the decennial period of 3,742. Under this heading are included, amongst others, Baptists, 283; Disciples of Christ, etc., 98; Lutherans, 216; Jews, 129; Mahomedans, 427; Pagans, 288; Buddhists, 1,080; No denomination, 506; No religion, 231; Objected to State Religion, 478; Not Stated, 118.

Return showing the Numbers of the Five principal Religious Denominations as distributed throughout the various Districts of the Colony :—

District.	Church of England.			Roman Catholic Church.			Wesleyan Methodist Church.			Congregationalists.			Presbyterians.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Blackwood...	250	186	436	90	50	140	12	3	15	6	9	15	10	2	12
Fremantle...	1901	1456	3358	741	790	1531	270	288	558	394	366	760	249	179	428
Gascoyne	490	121	611	266	56	322	27	12	39	8	1	9	45	12	57
Kimberley, East	12	4	16	12	9	21	2	...	2	...	...	...	8	1	9
Kimberley, West	159	16	175	295	9	304	22	4	26	4	...	4	28	...	28
Kimberley Goldfield ...	45	7	52	54	6	60	1	...	1	1	...	1	14	3	17
Murray	381	320	701	127	120	247	33	21	54	22	8	30	20	15	35
North	768	139	907	450	59	509	38	6	44	23	5	28	138	10	148
Perth	2264	2086	4350	1125	1299	2424	553	523	1076	204	216	420	295	257	552
Plantagenet	1322	901	2223	451	372	823	298	284	582	9	4	13	128	69	197
Sussex	487	429	916	173	154	327	15	4	19	4	4	8	23	22	45
Swan	1200	912	2112	420	265	685	193	194	387	14	12	26	82	22	104
Toodyay	1159	838	1997	758	603	1361	92	76	168	3	5	8	39	20	59
Victoria	1316	852	2168	1021	706	1727	452	394	846	12	7	19	89	37	126
Wellington	657	611	1268	253	237	490	75	70	145	97	107	204	26	10	36
Williams	835	466	1301	348	271	620	25	17	42	13	3	16	31	10	41
Yilgarn	113	26	139	87	...	87	37	6	43	2	2	4	16	19	35
York	1189	849	2038	449	337	786	267	242	509	6	2	8	45	22	67
Total ...	14548	10220	24768	7121	5343	12464	2412	2144	4556	822	751	1573	1286	710	1996

EDUCATION.

1. Establishment of System.—The Statute in force relating to Public Instruction in Western Australia is the *Elementary Education Act of 1871.*

2. General Features.—The system is compulsory. The school fees are fixed upon a sliding scale, varying from one shilling to twopence per week, according to the means of the parents. Children whose parents are unable to pay the prescribed fees are admitted upon the "free list."

The teaching in the Government Schools is strictly secular. Half-an-hour before the commencement of secular instruction is, however, devoted to the reading of the Bible (without comment) to those children whose parents do not object to their attendance.

The Assisted Schools are sectarian, and in them the tenets of the religious denominations to which they belong are taught during this half-hour. With this exception, the same regulations as to secular instruction prevail equally in both.

3. Management.—The *Education Act* is administered by a Central Board of Education, assisted by various District Boards. These latter, of which there are twenty-two, have the management of local educational affairs, and act generally as Committees of Advice to the Central Board, which has entire control of all public funds, and exercises a general supervision over all schools in receipt of Government aid.

The Central Board consists of five members. The Colonial Secretary is *ex officio* the Chairman of the Board, the remaining members being appointed by the Governor in Council. Special provision is, however, made that the four unofficial members must be laymen, and that no two of them shall belong to the same religious denomination.

The District Boards are elected under a franchise similar to that under which members of the old Legislative Council were returned. Members of these boards are elected for a term of three years, but in the event of seats becoming vacant through resignation or otherwise, the vacancies are filled by the Central Board.

4. Teachers.—Teachers are appointed in the majority of cases by the various District Boards of Education, subject to the confirmation of the Central Board. All teachers appointed to Government Schools are expected, either upon appointment, or within six months of the same, to pass the examination for Certificates of Competency. The salaries of teachers are computed upon a fixed scale based upon the average attendance in the preceding year. This sum is supplemented by a "result grant," the exact

amount of which is determined for the one year by the efficiency of the school at the examination in the year preceding.

In the Assisted Schools the teachers are appointed and paid by the Managers. The number of teachers employed in Government Schools during the year 1892 was 143, whereof 47 were males and 96 females. In the Assisted Schools the teachers numbered 63—4 males and 59 females.

5. Scholarships.—In addition to the expenditure below mentioned, and the ordinary salaries of officers of the Education Department, there are annually offered for competition among boys of the age of 14 attending the Elementary Schools, two Scholarships, each of the value of £50 per annum, tenable for three years, at the High School, Perth. An Exhibition, of the yearly value of £100, tenable for three years at any one of the principal Universities of the Colonies or of the United Kingdom, has until lately been triennially offered for competition to all boys up to the age of 18 who have resided at least two years in the Colony. The absence of sufficient competition has, however, led the Government to notify that after this year it will cease to be offered.

6. Results for 1892.—The number of Government Schools in operation during the year was 96, and the number of Assisted Schools 21. Of these latter two belong to the Church of England, the rest being connected with the Roman Catholic Church.

The number of children upon the rolls of Government Schools was 4,032 (2,192 boys, 1,840 girls), while the enrolment of the Assisted Schools was 1,941 (833 boys, 1,108 girls).

The average attendance in the former was 2,902, or 72 per cent.; and in the latter 1,422, or 73·2 per cent. of the enrolment.

The total number on roll in the Colony was 5,973, the total average attendance 4,324, and percentage of average to enrolment 72·4.

The amounts of the public funds expended upon the Government and Assisted Schools during 1892 were £9,320 2s. 8d. and £1,823 1s. 7d. respectively. Besides these sums, a further amount of £208 11s. 8d. was paid to the various District Compulsory Officers during the year, making a total expenditure of £11,351 15s. 11d. upon "Salaries of Teachers, etc."

As against this expenditure, the actual amount received from schools during the year was £2,022 8s. 8d., representing fees £1,539 12s. 2d. and book sales £482 16s. 6d. This sum was, for the most part, expended upon new buildings, the upkeep and repairs of the schools already built, and the purchase of educational books and prizes.

The average earnings (in Capitation and Results Grants) per head of children attending the Government Schools was £3 3s. 1·5d., and of those taught in Assisted Schools £1 6s. 7·2d. Including the Departmental expenditure the average cost per head is, for Government Schools £3 9s. 4d., and Assisted

Schools £1 14s. 10d. Under the *Education Act* the Central Board is empowered to expend sums not exceeding £3 10s. and £1 15s. per head of children attending the Government and Assisted Schools respectively. The amounts actually expended have not as yet reached the maximum grants.

TABLE SHOWING THE AVERAGE ATTENDANCE AND COST PER HEAD* IN COMPARISON WITH FORMER YEARS.

Description of Schools.	Year.	No. of Schools in operation during year.	No. of Scholars.	Average Attendance.	Percentage.	Cost per head.		
						£	s.	d.
*Government Schools	1883	77	2919	2281	78	3	6	10½
Do.	1884	74	3052	2241	73	3	7	9¾
Do.	1885	77	3192	2333	73	3	5	6
Do.	1886	73	3169	2322	73	3	5	11¾
Do.	1887	74	3287	2508	76	3	2	9
Do.	1888	77	3262	2533	78	3	5	7½
Do.	1889	78	3310	2517	76	3	6	4¼
Do.	1890	82	3352	2535	76	3	7	11⅙
Do.	1891	85	3566	2630	74	3	6	9½
Do.	1892	96	4032	2902	72	3	9	4†
Average for 10 years	...	79	3314	2480	75	3	6	6
Assisted Schools ...	1883	16	1142	912	80	1	8	2½
Do.	1884	16	1221	926	76	1	8	8¾
Do.	1885	17	1287	1016	79	1	7	4¾
Do.	1886	16	1339	1024	76	1	8	10½
Do.	1887	16	1386	1092	78	1	7	4¼
Do.	1888	16	1417	1126	79	1	7	3¾
Do.	1889	16	1434	1108	77	1	8	4½
Do.	1890	19	1662	1283	77	1	7	7½
Do.	1891	19	1779	1280	72	1	8	10¾
Do.	1892	21	1941	1422	73	1	14	10†
Average for 10 years	...	17	1461	1119	77	1	8	9

* Buildings and Repairs paid from Education Funds.
†Amount for 1892 includes Departmental expenditure.

HIGHER EDUCATION.

Western Australia has no University. The Perth High School was established by statute in 1876 (40 Vic., No. 8), and is endowed to a certain extent out of the general Revenue—by the grant of an annual sum equal to double the amount of the school fees —provided such contribution does not exceed £500.

The Governors are a corporate body, and are empowered to hold lands, goods, and benefactions in trust for the School. They are six in number, and are appointed by the Governor in Council (55 Vic., No. 25), and are endowed with power to make by-laws and regulations for the management of the school.

The instruction is exclusively secular, and the Head Master must be a graduate of a recognised University, not being a minister of religion.

There are two scholarships of £50 per annum offered annually, and tenable, during residence at the High School, for three years.

Provision is also made whereby the Masters may be required to take in pupils as boarders upon certain terms.

All accounts of the school are once a year audited by the Auditor General, and an annual report of the condition and prospects of the school is laid before Parliament.

ACCUMULATION.

There are five Banking institutions in the Colony.

The Western Australian Bank was established in Perth in 1841, with a nominal capital of £20,000, since increased to £80,000, with a Reserve Fund of £100,000. It has branches at Beverley, Bunbury, Busselton, Dongara, Fremantle, Geraldton, Newcastle, Northam, and York, and is now paying a dividend of 17½ per cent.

In 1866 the National Bank of Australasia opened in Perth, and has branches at Albany, Fremantle, Geraldton, Katanning, and Northam. Its paid up capital is £1,000,000; the last dividend was 12½ per cent.

In 1878 the Union Bank of Australia, Limited, started branches in Albany, Geraldton, Perth, and York, and has since opened at Bunbury, Broome Hill, Cossack Fremantle, and Roebourne. The paid up capital is £1,500,000; the last dividend declared was 12 per cent.

In 1883 the Bank of New South Wales began business in the Colony, at Perth. Its paid up capital is £1,250,000, the dividend paid being 17½ per cent. (including bonus of 2½ per cent).,

In 1888 the Commercial Bank of Australia, having a subscribed capital of £3,000,000, and paid up to £1,300,000, started in Perth, and has since opened branches at Albany, Busselton, Fremantle, and Southern Cross. The last dividend declared was 12½ per cent.

Return showing the average Liabilities and Assets of the various Banks in Western Australia, as shown by the Banking Returns for the quarter ending 31st December in each year, from 1886 to 1892:—

	Liabilities.				
Year.	Notes in circulation.	Bills in circulation.	Balances due to other banks.	Deposits.	Total of preceding columns.
	£	£	£	£	£
1886	50203	2272	27318	943515	1023308
1887	61700	3647	40495	831698	937540
1888	54804	5171	6749	859727	929451
1889	49730	5158	5397	837195	897980
1890	58939	4417	10009	1011475	1084840
1891	90522	7068	3366	1366931	1467887
1892	101433	10981	34023	1319725	1466162

	Assets.							
Year.	Coin.	Bullion.	Government securities.	Landed property.	Notes and Bills.	Balances due from other banks.	Notes and Bills discounted and all other debts due to the banks.	Total Assets.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1886	229963	43	7500	62679	2467	5120	1301696	1609468
1887	266921	2226	7500	78007	4036	5938	1291506	1656134
1888	291886	714	7500	81075	2644	6208	1348414	1738441
1889	275474	7595	7500	87398	2441	19146	1334345	1733899
1890	290376	13541	7500	92641	3245	7901	1505704	1910906
1891	386626	21740	7500	111422	8502	34934	1765284	2336008
1892	412639	18482	7500	116582	7013	2097	2198697	2763010

Financial position of the Banks.

THE QUARTERS ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1889, 1890, 1891, AND 1892.

		Western Australian.	National.	Union.	New South Wales.	Commercial.	Total of average.
LIABILITIES.		£	£	£	£	£	
Total average Liabilities	1889	248715	275872	346773	26618	...	897978
Do.	1890	279012	326457	381108	48429	49834	1084840
Do.	1891	426408	413670	445858	49786	132165	1467886
Do.	1892	482524	372920	443821	60286	106612	1466163
ASSETS.							
Total average Assets	1889	391235	669539	525190	147933	...	1733897
Do.	1890	418757	674432	539278	129781	148657	1910905
Do.	1891	593073	808778	534352	160011	239793	2336007
Do.	1892	679050	1061017	581635	172049	269259	2763010

Rates of Exchange.

	Selling.	Buying.
London	60d. ⅛ per cent. premium.	⅛ per cent. discount.
India...	,,	
New South Wales... ...	½ per cent. premium	⅛ per cent. discount.
South Australia	½ ,, ,, ...	⅛ ,, ,,
Victoria	½ ,, ,, ...	⅛ ,, ,,
Queensland	1 ,, ,, ...	1 ,, ,,
Tasmania	1 ,, ,, ...	1 ,, ,,
New Zealand	1 ,, ,, ...	1 ,, ,,

Average rate of Discount on Bills.

3 months ... ... 7 per cent. per ann.
4 ,, ... 8 ,, ,,
6 ,, ... 8 and 9 per cent. per ann

Interest on Overdrafts ... 8 and 9 per cent. per ann.
,, Fixed Deposits... 3, 4, and 5 per cent. per ann. for 3, 6, and 12 months.

Banks.	LIABILITIES. Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits. Not bearing Interest.	Deposits. Bearing Interest.	Deposits. Total.	Total average Liabilities.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Western Australian Bank ...	34787 4 0	5670 0 4	33607 4 0	142552 12 11	265906 13 11	408459 6 10	482523 15 2
National Bank of Australasia...	26524 2 4	1439 7 6	365 17 9	194428 6 10	150162 11 8	344590 18 6	372920 6 1
Union Bank of Australia ...	28281 8 2	3742 10 3	...	148706 19 2	263089 16 8	411796 15 10	443820 14 3
Bank of New South Wales ...	3982 4 7	...	49 14 6	25426 8 7	30827 13 1	56254 1 8	60286 0 9
Commercial Bank of Australia	7858 4 6	129 11 3	...	37301 6 3	61322 13 6	98623 19 9	106611 15 6
Total of Average ...	101433 3 7	10981 9 4	34022 16 3	548415 13 9	771309 8 10	1319725 2 7	1466162 11 9

Banks.	ASSETS. Coined Gold, Silver, and other Metals.	Gold and Silver in Bullion and Bars.	Government Securities.	Landed Property and Bank Premises.	Notes and Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	Notes and Bills discounted, and other debts to Banks not before enumerated.	Total average Assets.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Western Australian Bank ...	65291 4 6	3316 7 11	7500 0 0	28840 17 8	1874 16 6	2049 3 5	570177 11 7	679050 1 7
National Bank of Australasia	142577 3 10	2936 2 9	...	30159 9 1	2240 12 8	47 15 6	883056 5 2	1061017 9 0
Union Bank of Australia ...	133942 8 4	6464 6 4	...	28107 4 4	945 6 7	...	412175 9 5	581634 15 0
Bank of New South Wales ...	26365 17 7	...	...	6266 14 10	...	...	139416 7 0	172048 19 5
Commercial Bank of Australia	44462 12 2	5764 15 1	...	23207 14 8	1952 11 2	...	193871 10 1	269259 3 2
Total of Average ...	412639 6 5	18481 12 1	7500 0 0	116582 0 7	7013 6 11	2096 18 11	2198697 3 3	2763010 8 2

Banks.	CAPITAL AND PROFITS. Capital paid up.	Rate per annum of last Dividend.	Amount of Dividend.	Amount of Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Western Australian Bank ...	80000 0 0	17½ ℘ cent.	6125 0 0	100039 7 4
National Bank of Australasia* ...	1000000 0 0	12½ ℘ cent.	62500 0 0	679031 13 9
Union Bank of Australia† ...	1500000 0 0	12 ℘ cent.	90000 0 0	1101056 0 0
Bank of New South Wales ...	1250000 0 0	‖ 17½ ℘ cent.	109375 0 0	1000000 0 0
Commercial Bank of Australia	1200000 0 0	12½ ℘ cent.	75000 0 0	789131 3 1
Total	5030000 0 0	...	343000 0 0	3669258 4 2

* Capital Subscribed, £1,250,000; Reserve Liability of Shareholders, £1,500,000. † Reserve Liability of Proprietors, £3,000,000; Total Capital and Reserve Funds, £5,500,000. ‖ With bonus.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

The Post Office Savings Banks were established under the Ordinance 27th Victoria, No. 5.

In these Banks, Deposits may be made to the amount of one shilling and upwards, provided that the total amount deposited does not exceed £150 during each year, and £500 in all. Interest is allowed on Deposits at the rate of 3¾ per cent. per annum, but no interest is allowed on any amount less than £1, or for any less period than one month. The following figures show the transactions of these Banks during the years 1889, 1890, 1891 and 1892:—

	No.	1889.	No.	1890.	No.	1891.	No.	1892.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s.
Number of Savings Banks *i.e.* Head Office and Branches	19	...	20	...	20	...	20	...
Number of Deposits ...	5371	...	6182	...	8550	...	11822	...
Amount of Deposits during the year ...	...	18697 8 2	...	21552 18 0	...	38498 18 0	...	54610 16
Average amount of each Deposit	...	3 9 7·2	...	3 9 8¼	..	4 10 0½	...	4 13
Number of Withdrawals	2111	...	2136	...	2727	...	4014	...
Total amount of Withdrawals	...	18444 2 7	...	20199 0 2	...	28346 18 8	...	40658 7
Average amount of each Withdrawal	...	8 14 8·3	...	9 9 1	...	10 7 10¾	...	10 2
Number of Accounts opened	917	...	977	...	1750	...	2424	...
Ditto closed ...	825	...	1043	...	1200	...	1545	...
Ditto remaining open	2965	...	3014	...	3564	...	4443	...
Interest to Depositors...	...	1084 9 3	...	1115 7 5	...	1413 10 7	...	1856 5
Balances on 31st December	...	31061 16 0	...	33500 3 1	...	44767 9 10	...	60133 9

The interest due to depositors for the year 1892 was £1,856 5s. 1d. The balance due to depositors was £61,989 14s. 4d., out of which £28,560 is invested by the Government in mortgages.

All the accounts are kept at the Head Office; the other banks are merely branch offices for the transmission of money deposited and payment of withdrawals.

Branch Savings Banks have been established at the undermentioned towns:—

Albany
Bunbury
Beverley
Bridgetown
Carnarvon
Derby
Dongara
Fremantle
Geraldton
Gingin
Greenough
Guildford
Jarrahdale
Katanning
Newcastle
Northam
Northampton
Pinjarrah
Roebourne
Vasse
Williams
York.

The following return shows the number of depositors and the amounts remaining on deposit during the ten years 1883-1892:—

SAVINGS BANKS, 1883-1892.

Year.	Number of Depositors.	Amount remaining on Deposit.					
		Total.			Average to each Depositor.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1883	1987	26679	11	11	13	8	6¼
1884	2002	26348	8	2	13	3	2½
1885	2082	27026	11	1	12	19	7¼
1886	2176	29132	19	9	13	7	9
1887	2871	32445	13	5	11	6	0¼
1888	3096	30808	10	5	9	19	0
1889	2965	32146	5	3	10	16	10
1890	3014	34615	10	6	11	9	8½
1891	3564	46181	0	5	12	19	1¾
1892	4443	61989	14	4	13	19	0¼

The amount remaining on deposit at the end of 1892 shows an increase of £35,310 2s. 5d. compared with that in the Savings Bank ten years previously.

The highest average to each depositor occurred in the year 1892, and the lowest in 1888.

LAND TITLES.

Up to the year 1874, Western Australia was content with the common law system of conveyancing, supplemented by registration of deeds taking priority according to date of registration, and this system still prevails as to all lands not under the operation of the Torrens system.

The first measure became law in 1875, and was followed by various amendments in 1878, 1879, 1880, and 1883. The whole law on the subject has been very recently consolidated by "The Transfer of Land Act, 1893," which repeals all former Acts upon the subject, and also introduces many improvements.

The following table shows the work performed by the office of Land Titles during the year 1892:—

APPLICATIONS—			
Lodged		...	299
(1.) Carried out to completion		269	
(2.) Rejected or withdrawn	9		
(3.) Approved, but await expiration of time limited	2		
(4.) Approved, but suspended by caveat	4		
(5.) Await compliance with requisitions	8		
(6.) Await survey	7	30	
		299	
Parcels of lands comprised in applications		606	
Declared value of land included in applications, exclusive of land already under the operation of the Act		£242,118 2s. 2d.	
TRANSFERS:			
Registered		2417	
Consideration expressed		£367,154 11s. 2d.	
MORTGAGES:			
Registered		492	
Amount of principal moneys thereby secured		£298,615 7s. 7d.	
LEASES:			
Registered		28	
CAVEATS:			
(1.) General caveats forbidding dealings with registered lands—			
Lodged	118		
Withdrawn	30		
Prevail	88		
(2.) Special caveats forbidding lands from being brought under the operation of the Act ...	23		
TRANSACTIONS ON PERMITS, XLII VIC., No. 15:			
Dealings on sale		12	
Consideration expressed		£1033 1s. 8d.	
Mortgages	8		
Principal secured		£5,363 4s. 7d.	
CERTIFICATES OF TITLE REGISTERED		2404	
These include lands registered (1) on alienation by the Crown; (2) on application; (3) on change of proprietorship.			
FEES COLLECTED BY REGISTRAR OF TITLES		£4,698 19s. 3d.	
ASSURANCE FUND:			
Amount standing to credit 31st December		£4,958 3s. 6d.	
AREA OF LAND BROUGHT UNDER THE ACT DURING 1892 ...		1,250,774a. 2r. 15p.	

THE MUSEUM.

The Museum is situated about 500 yards north of the Perth Central Railway Station, at the corner of James and Beaufort streets.

It was formally opened on the 9th September, 1891, by His Excellency the Governor Sir W. C. F. Robinson, G.C.M.G., as the Geological Museum. This title was abbreviated by the omission of the word geological in June, 1892, when the Government purchased the museum of the Mechanics' Institute, which contained anthropological, biological, and botanical, as well as geological speci-

mens. The museum contains, in addition to the above, the geological collections made by Dr. F. Von Sommer, by Messrs. Gregory Bros., by Capt. Roe, by Mr. H. Y. L. Brown, F.G.I. (now Government Geologist of South Australia); by the late Mr. E. T. Hardman, F.R.G.S.I., who was Government Geologist in 1882 and 1883; and by the present occupier of that post, Mr. Harry Page Woodward, F.G.S., who, in addition to the large number of fossils and minerals he has collected on his numerous journeys, has given a series of foreign minerals. There are also the valuable collections accumulated by the Rev. C. G. Nicolay, in the Geological Museum, founded by him at Fremantle, which were transferred to Perth in 1890; and the four special collections of minerals, ores, and rocks prepared for and exhibited at the Melbourne Exhibition in 1881, in Paris 1878 (arranged by Mr. Victor, C.E,), Colonial and Indian Exhibition (London) 1886, and the Mining and Metallurgical Exhibition at the Crystal Palace, London, 1890, where Western Australia took the third place among the British Colonies for Mining exhibits. In 1892 the Commissioner of Police deposited in the Museum the native weapons and implements that had been collected by police.

The chief interest, however, to most visitors to the Colony, centres in the rich gold specimens from the Yilgarn, Murchison, Pilbarra, Roebourne, and Kimberley Goldfields. These have been presented by the Directors of the mines and by residents in the Colony.

As a matter of convenience the rock specimens of the Colony are arranged geographically, while the minerals are arranged as follows:—Metallic ores, gold, tin, copper, antimony, zinc, lead, and iron, plumbago (black lead), earthy minerals, asbestos, mica, etc., as being the best for practical purposes, while the extensive private collection (lent by the Curator) of ores and minerals from all parts of the world, is arranged on the chemico-crystallographic method adopted in the British Museum.

The Palæontological collections made by the present Government Geologist have recently been returned from England, whither they had been sent for identification and comparison. They have been described by Mr. Arthur H. Foord, F.G.S.; Prof. H. Alleyne Nicholson, M.D., F.G.S.; and Dr. Geo. J. Hinde, F.G.S. They prove that the carboniferous formation extends from the Irwin through the North-West to the North of this Colonv.

Mr. Bernard H. Woodward, F.G.S., was appointed Curator in January, 1891, and since that date the Museum has been open to the public on Wednesdays from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 2·30 to 4·30 p.m.; and on all days to persons specially interested in the mining resources of the Colony.

THE GOVERNMENT GEOLOGIST.

The offices of the Government Geologist, Mr. Harry Page Woodward, F.G.S., F.R.G.S., who has held this appointment since November, 1887, are located in the same building, and here are kept the Geological maps of the Colony, which may be consulted during office hours.

THE GOVERNMENT ASSAYER AND ANALYST.

These appointments are also held by Mr. Bernard H. Woodward, F.G.S., &c., &c. His offices and the Metallurgical and Chemical laboratories are in the same premises, and contain six furnaces and all the appliances needful for making assays, both by the dry and wet methods, as well as for gold melting and refining as well as all the apparatus and re-agents required for analytical work.

The fee for the Assay of any West Australian Mineral, Rock, or Ore, for any Commercial Metal such as Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper, Tin, Iron, Zinc, Mercury, or Antimony will be Five shillings for each Metal sought.

Directions for Sending Samples.

1. Send from 3oz. to 4oz. of each sample.
2. Do not crush the sample unless you wish to send an average from a large quantity.
3. Wrap each sample separately in strong paper, enclosing a piece of white paper with the number of the sample and your own name.
4. Address the parcel to "The Government Assayer, Perth."
5. Send a letter at the same time to the same address, stating for what metals you desire the samples to be assayed, and enclosing the fees.
6. Always retain duplicate samples of whatever you send, marked with the same numbers, and dated.

N.B.—The rate of postage is one penny for every two ounces and under.

IMMIGRATION.

The Board of Immigration grant assisted passages to Western Australia to nominated immigrants, upon the payment of £7 10s. per adult by sailing vessel; children under 12 years are half price. Fares by steamer are extra, viz., by "Orient" line about £10 7s., or by steamer viâ Singapore about £8 5s. Nomination forms are obtainable at the office of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary in Perth.

The following return gives the number of free and nominated immigrants introduced into the Colony during the year 1892 by the Board of Immigration :—

Date.		Ship.	Souls.	Adults.	Remarks.
1892.					
Jan.	9	"Austral" ...	3	3	*Nil.*
"	23	"Cuzco" ...	1	1	"
Feb.	7	"Oroya" ...	6	4	"
March	18	"Ormuz" ...	20	20	"
"	23	"Sarpedon" "Saladin" ...	37	37	"
"	29	"Echuca" ...	45	44½	"
April	15	"Ophir" ...	19	15½	"
"	29	"Oruba" ...	4	3	"
May	20	"Antenor" "Saladin" ...	31	31	"
"	28	"Cuzco" ...	1	1	"
June	10	"Oroya" ...	5	4	"
"	29	"Fifeshire" ...	44	39	"
July	9	"Orient" ...	9	8½	"
"	19	"Ormuz" ...	5	5	"
Aug.	4	"Orotava" ...	2	2	"
"	20	"Oruba" ...	1	1	"
"	15	"Telamon" "Australind"	2	2	"
Sept.	28	"Ophir" ...	4	3½	"
Oct.	10	"Echuca" ...	46	45½	"
"	15	"Orizaba" ...	3	3	"
"	21	"Charlotte Padbury"	6	6	"
"	28	"Oroya" ...	3	3	"
Nov.	27	"Ormuz" ...	1	1	"
Dec.	10	"Orotava" ...	2	2	"
"	13	"Nairnshire" ...	17	14½	"
		Totals ...	317	300	

Males	168
Females	149
Total ...	317

Free passages are only granted to female servants.

Assisted passages are at present only allowed to farmers, griculturists, millers, wheelwrights, and others likely to be useful n country districts, all of whom must be possessed of some small apital. The amount required in each case is decided by the gent General, and must be deposited with him. As a rule a single an is required to deposit not less than £100.

During last year there was a good demand for men in the uilding trade, miners, farm laborers, laborers on the railways nd public works under construction, and for domestic servants.

As regards female immigration, there is a good demand generally for cooks, general servants, and laundresses, and to a less extent for dressmakers.

There is a good opening for market gardeners, poultry farmers, and fruit-growers, the soil and climate being specially suited for fruit-growing. There is also a demand for good farm hands. Farm laborers are, as a rule, boarded and lodged, and single men are preferred to married men with families. Men, in fact, can always find employment who are prepared to turn their hands to all kinds of farm and station work, or to cut down timber, or use a pick and shovel, and who do not mind roughing it in the bush. Navvies easily find employment on the various lines of railway at present constructed or in course of construction. Carpenters, joiners, bricklayers and masons, sawyers, smiths, wheelwrights, tanners, gardeners, and others are at present in demand. The building trade is very brisk, especially in Perth, and Fremantle, and the timber stations are all busy.

The cost of living is rather high in towns for those who rent houses and employ servants; board and lodging for single persons is cheap. The rent of a 3-roomed house in towns is 7s. to 10s., in the country 5s. per week; of a 5-roomed house, in towns 12s., and in the country 9s. Board and lodging for single persons costs from 15s. to 20s. a week, and up to 30s. in northern towns.

The following are the Average Rates of Wages for Labor:—

Prædial ...	£18 to £50 per annum; 5s. to 7s. per day.
Domestic	£16 to £50 per annum.

TRADES:—

Carpenters	... 8s. to 10s. per day.
Masons	... 8s. to 10s. ,,
Printers	... 6s. to 10s. ,,
Blacksmiths ...	... 7s. to 10s. ,,
Gardeners	... 5s. to 8s. ,,
Saddlers	... 7s. to 10s. ,,
Plasterers	... 9s. to 13s. ,,
General Laborers ...	... 5s. to 7s. ,,
Boatbuilders ...	... 8s. to 10s. ,,
Tailors and Shoemakers	... By the piece.
Brewers	... 6s. to 8s. per day.
Coachbuilders ...	... 7s. to 10s. ,,
Navvies	... 7s. to 9s. ,,
Painters	... 7s. to 10s. ,,
Plumbers	... 8s. to 10s. ,,

Navvies work eight hours; Printers' work-hours vary in the different offices; other tradesmen work eight hours to the day.

AVERAGE PRICES OF VARIOUS ARTICLES OF USE OR CONSUMPTION.

			£	s.	d.
Wheaten Flour	per bag of 200lbs....	£1 4s. to	1	6	0
Wheat	per Imperial Bushel	...	0	5	6
Wheaten Bread	per lb.	1½d. to	0	0	2
Horned Cattle ...	„	3½d. to	0	0	4½
Horses	each	£8 to	30	0	0
Sheep	each	10s. to	0	15	0
Goats	each	...	1	0	0
Swine	per lb.	...	0	0	6
Milk	per gall.	...	0	2	0
Butter, Fresh ...	per lb.	...	0	2	0
„ Salt ...	„	1s. 2d. to	0	1	4
Cheese	„	9d. to	0	1	0
Beef	„	...	0	0	6
Bacon	„	10d. to	0	1	0
Mutton	„	...	0	0	6
Pork	„	...	0	0	9
Rice	„	2d. to	0	0	2½
Coffee	„	...	0	1	6
Tea	„	1s. 6d. to	0	2	6
Sugar	„	2½d. to	0	0	3½
Salt	„	...	0	0	1
Wine, Imported	per gall.	£1 and upward			
„ Colonial ...	„	4s. and do.			
Brandy	„ ...	£1 10 0 to	1	16	0
Beer, Imported ...	„	draught, 4s.; bottled	0	5	6
„ Colonial ...	„	...	0	3	0
Tobacco	per lb.	...	0	4	6

SHIPPING FACILITIES.

The shipping facilities possessed by Western Australia are considerable, when the small population of the Colony is taken into consideration.

The following are the principal Companies connected with the shipping trade of the Colony; and their present Passage Rates and Freights are also given as accurately as possible. These rates, however, it must be stated, are liable in every instance to alteration at any time as circumstances may seem to require.

Peninsular & Oriental S.N. Company.

The Mail Steamers of the Peninsular & Oriental S.N. Company, both homeward and outward bound, call in fortnightly at Albany.

Passage Money.

Between London and Albany (King George's Sound) and vice versâ:—

First Saloon	...	£60, £65, £70, £75, £80
Second do....	...	£35, £37, £40.
Return Tickets	...	£65 to £115.

Cargo Freights.

London to Albany:—

Rough Goods Fine do.	... ...	30s. per ton.

Albany to London:—

General Cargo	... ...	60s. per ton.
Gum in bags	... ...	50s. do.
Pearl Shells	... ..	25s. per hhd. 12s. 6d. per qr.-cask. 50s. per ton, in cases.
Wool (greasy)	... ...	$\frac{3}{4}$d. per lb.
Do. (washed)	... ...	$\frac{7}{8}$d. do.

Intercolonial Passage Rates and Freights.

	1st Saloon.				2nd Saloon.			
	Single.		Return. Available 3 months.		Single.		Return. Available 3 months.	
King George's Sound to—	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.
Adelaide	9	0	13	10	7	0	10	10
Melbourne	12	0	18	0	8	0	12	0
Sydney	14	0	21	0	10	0	15	0

Freights to Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, 40s. per ton of 40 feet.

The Orient S.S. Company.

The Mail Steamers of the Orient Line also visit Albany on alternate weeks to those of the P. & O.

Passage Money to and from London.

First Saloon	... ...	£60 and £70.
Second do.	... ...	£35, £37, £40, £42.
Third do.	... ...	£17 17s.*, £20, £22.
Return Tickets	... ...	£54 to £115.

* Third class passengers are booked through to Fremantle, York, Northam, and Perth from £17 17s. and upwards.

Freight from Albany to London.

General and Rough Goods ...		50s. to 60s. per ton.
Wool (greasy) ...	}	⅜d. to 1d. per lb.
Do. (washed) ...	}	

Through Cargo Rates from *Fremantle* and *North-West Ports* per Coastal Steamers, and transhipped to Orient Steamers at Albany, at "Special Rates."

Through Cargoes from *London* to Fremantle and North-West Ports are accepted on a through bill of lading, Laid Cargo being transhipped into coastal steamers at Albany.

Freights from London to Albany.

Cargo Rates, from ... 50s. to 80s. per ton.

Intercolonial Passenger Fares.

Albany to—	1st Class.	Return.
Adelaide ...	£9 ...	£13.
Melbourne ...	£12 ...	£18.
Sydney ...	£14 ...	£21.
	2nd Class.	Return.
Adelaide ...	£7 ...	£10 10s.
Melbourne ...	£8 ...	£12.
Sydney ...	£10 ...	£15.
	3rd Class.	Return.
Adelaide ...	£5 10s.	£8 10s.
Melbourne ...	£6 10s....	£9 5s.
Sydney ...	£7 10s....	£11 5s.

These Steamers do not carry Intercolonial Cargo.

N.B.—All Rates (Passage and Cargo) are liable to alteration at any time.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

French Mail Steamers.

The Steamers of the *Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes* call in at Albany monthly.

Passage Money:

Between Albany and Marseilles, either way—

Single journey	£20 to £65.
Return do. (available for 9 and 12 months, including in and outward passages ...	£34 to £115.

Through Ticket, Marseilles to London (24 hours by rail)—1st Class £5, 2nd Class £4; with the advantage to passengers of breaking their journey for a fortnight from Marseilles to London and *vice versâ*.

Luggage is conveyed free by Steamer from Marseilles to London.

Cargo Freights.

Between London and Albany, from 50s. to 80s. per ton, according to season.

Wool, from ½d. to 1d. per lb.

Intercolonial Passage Rates.

Albany to—	1st Class. £ s.	2nd Class. £ s.	3rd Class. £ s.	Return.
Adelaide	9 0	7 0	5 5	25 per cent. off. Tickets available for 4 mths. including both passages.
Melbourne	12 0	8 0	6 10	
Sydney	14 0	10 0	7 10	
Noumea	20 0	16 0	8 0	

The Steamers of this line do not carry Intercolonial Cargo. Wine and beer supplied free to passengers. First-class passengers have also the right to certain drinks, such as grog, syrups and lemonade, beer, marsala, sherry, and cognac.

The Messageries Maritimes Company have built special boats for the Australian service of 7,000 h.p. each.

English stewards and English stewardess on every steamer. English interpreter on Express train from Marseilles to London.

DIRECT LINE OF STEAMERS—LONDON TO FREMANTLE.

Despatched by Messrs. Bethell, Gwyn & Co., of 110 Fenchurch Street, and Messrs. Trinder, Anderson & Co., of St. Mary Axe.

Six steamers each year leave London for Fremantle, carrying cargo and a limited number of passengers.

Further steamers are also despatched as opportunity offers.

The vessels generally employed are :—

S.S. "Fifeshire"	3720	Gross Tonnage
„ "Nairnshire"	3720	„
„ "Gulf of Martaban"	2447	„
„ "Wilcannia"	2718	„
„ "Echuca"	2826	„
„ "Morayshire"	3822	„

and others.

The steamers of the Direct Line go from London, viâ the Cape, to Fremantle and Albany Railway Pier.

They carry cargo for Fremantle, Albany, Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney. The average duration of the voyage is from 40 to 45 days.

Freight—London to Fremantle, measurement 30s. to 40s., weight 25s. to 30s. per ton.

Passage Money ... { Saloon, 35 guineas.
Steerage, 14 to 16 guineas.

The West Australian Steam Navigation Company, Limited, and the Ocean Steamship Company.

The London Agents for the above Company are:—Trinder, Anderson & Co., of Leadenhall Chambers, St. Mary Axe; and Messrs. Bethell, Gwyn & Co., of 110 Fenchurch Street.

These Companies have two first class vessels, the s.s. "Saladin," 1,498 tons net register (1,999 tons gross), and the s.s. "Australind," 553 tons net register (1,019 tons gross), which carry out a monthly service between Fremantle and Singapore, touching at the usual intermediate ports. At Singapore they connect with Holt's Ocean Line of Steamers, which leave there for London, &c., about twice a week. All cargo is transhipped into steamers at Singapore, unless otherwise arranged for. The average duration of the voyage between Fremantle and Singapore is 20 days, and from Singapore to London 35 days.

It is proposed to construct a third steamer, with accommodation similar to that of the s.s. "Saladin," for this line, which will give a twenty days' service between Fremantle, Singapore, and intermediate ports.

This route affords an opportunity for passengers and cargo between London and Western Australia and *vice versâ*.

Also for shipment of cargo and transit of passengers to and from all principal ports of the world at through rates.

Steamers leaving London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Antwerp, Hamburg, and other Continental ports; steamers from New York, Vancouver, principal Indian and Chinese ports connect regularly with the vessels of this line at Singapore. Goods are received at through rates for Western Australia at all the before-mentioned ports and forwarded to any West Australian port on a through bill of lading. The same system of traffic is also available for exports from Western Australia.

The passage money from London to Fremantle is 40 guineas saloon, and 24 guineas second cabin; whilst for the convenience of passengers who prefer to travel in the saloon on the coastal boats, but who would avail themselves of the "intermediate" accommodation on the larger steamers running between Singapore and London, a special fare has been fixed at £31 10s.

The rates of freight to Fremantle *via* Singapore are—

From London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Antwerp, and Hamburg	Rough measurement ...	40s.
	Fine do. ...	40s.
	Weight	37s. 6d.

New York—Fremantle.—Through bills of lading to Fremantle by steamer from New York are given by the New York Shipping Co., Broadway, New York, goods being transferred in London to the direct line of steamers.

From New York ... Weight and measurement ... 40s.

The rates of freight to the Northern ports of Western Australia being a little in excess of the Fremantle rates.

Rates of Passage Money and Freights.

Ports.	Passengers.					Cargo.
	1st Class.	Return.	2nd Class.	Return.	Asiatics. &c., on deck.	General.
Fremantle to—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	per ton.
Geraldton	2 10 0	4 0 0	1 10 0	2 10 0	1 2 6	15/0
Sharks Bay	5 0 0	8 0 0	3 3 0	4 14 6	2 7 6	28/6
Carnarvon	6 6 0	10 0 0	4 4 0	6 6 0	3 3 0	33/3
Ashburton	8 8 0	13 0 0	5 5 0	7 17 6	3 18 0	35/8
Cossack...	9 9 0	15 0 0	6 6 0	9 9 0	4 14 6	35/8
Roebuck Bay	11 0 0	18 16 0	7 16 0	11 14 0	5 15 0	45/0
Derby	13 0 0	21 0 0	9 0 0	13 10 0	6 15 0	47/6
Java	18 0 0	32 0 0	12 0 0	20 0 0	7 0 0	40/0
Singapore	20 0 0	36 0 0	12 10 0	22 10 0	7 0 0	40/0 *
Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Manilla, Colombo	33 0 0	60 0 0	19 0 0	35 0 0	10 0 0	60/0
Hong Kong	28 0 0	50 0 0	19 0 0	35 0 0	8 5 0	50/0
Shanghai	34 0 0	60 0 0	22 10 0	42 10 0	10 0 0	60/0
Japan	36 10 0	68 10 0	22 10 0	42 10 0	10 0 0	65/0
London, Marseilles, Havre, or Hamburg	45 0 0	80 0 0	25 4 0	46 0 0	...	65/0

* Sandalwood, 50/0 per ton.

Adelaide Steamship Company.

The Adelaide S. S. Company has a fleet of 8 vessels employed in the Coastal and Intercolonial trade of the Colony.

Amongst those generally employed, although of course they are always liable to be changed on emergency, or for convenience, are:—

S.S. "Bullarra"	1725	gross tonnage
„ "Colac"	1479	do.
„ "Tenterden"...	1339	do.
„ "Albany"	878	do.
„ "South Australian" ...	716	do.
„ "Victorian"	716	do.
„ "Flinders"	521	do.
„ "Rob Roy"	393	do.

Intercolonial Service.—Tri-weekly.

Between Fremantle and Sydney, extending to Queensland ports, calling in either way at the intermediate ports of Bunbury, Vasse, Hamlin, Albany, Adelaide, and Melbourne.

Fremantle-Bunbury Service.—Fortnightly.

Calling in at Vasse.

Average duration of voyage, 12 hours.

Fremantle-Geraldton Service.—Weekly.

Calling in at Dongara.

Average duration of voyage, 24 hours.

Fremantle-Wyndham Service.—Monthly.

Calling at Geraldton, Sharks Bay, Carnarvon, Ashburton, Cossack, and Pearling Grounds.

This service is carried out by the s.s. "Albany."

Passage Rates to Western Australia by the Vessels of the Adelaide Steamship Company.

	Saloon.		Steerage.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
From Sydney to—				
Albany	9 15 0	15 0 0	6 10 0	11 0 0
Fremantle ...	11 5 0	19 0 0	7 10 0	13 0 0
From Melbourne to—				
Albany	8 0 0	12 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0
Fremantle ...	10 0 0	16 2 6	7 0 0	12 0 0
From Adelaide to—				
Albany	7 0 0	10 10 0	5 0 0	8 10 0
Fremantle ...	8 10 0	14 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0

Freights vary according to competition.

Rates of Passage Money and Freights.

Ports.	Passengers.												Cargo.
	1st Class.			Return.			2nd Class.			Return.			Natives on Deck.			General.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	per ton, 40 cubic feet. s. d
Fremantle to																
Bunbury ...	1	1	0	1	11	6	0	15	0	1	2	6		...		12 6
Vasse... ...	1	7	6	2	0	0	0	18	0	1	7	6		...		15 0
Albany ...	2	15	0	4	2	6	1	15	0	2	12	6		...		15 0
Fremantle to																
Dongara ...	2	10	0	4	0	0	1	10	0	2	10	0	1	2	6	15 0
Geraldton ...	2	10	0	4	0	0	1	10	0	2	10	0	1	2	6	15 0
Sharks Bay ...	5	0	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	4	14	0	2	7	6	28 6
Carnarvon ...	6	0	0	9	10	0	3	15	0	5	15	0	3	3	0	33 3
Ashburton ...	8	5	0	13	0	0	5	5	0	7	17	0	3	18	0	35 8
Cossack ...	9	9	0	15	0	0	6	5	0	9	9	0	4	14	6	35 8
Roebuck Bay	11	10	0	18	15	0	7	15	0	11	10	0		...		45 0
Derby ...	13	0	0	21	0	0	8	15	0	13	10	0	6	15	0	47 6
Wyndham ...	16	0	0	26	0	0	10	10	0	16	0	0	8	5	0	57 0
Port Darwin...	19	0	0	29	0	0	12	10	0	18	15	0		...		67 0

Stock rates by agreement. Sheep from Cossack, Ashburton, and Carnarvon at not more than 4s. per head. Bullocks at £4 per head.

The Huddart, Parker & Company, Limited.

This Company have lately started a line of steamers running between Melbourne, Fremantle, and Geraldton, and calling in, *en route*, at Adelaide, Albany, Vasse, and Bunbury.

The service is conducted at present by the under-mentioned vessels, or others, one of which leaves Melbourne about every three weeks:—

S.S. "Lindus"	...	1679 Gross Tonnage
S.S. "Wendouree"	...	1640 „
S.S. "Nemesis"	...	1393 „

Passage Money.

	Saloon. £	s.	d.		Steerage. £	s.	d.
From Melbourne to Fremantle	8	0	0	...	6	0	0
„ Adelaide „	7	0	0	...	5	0	0
„ Albany „	2	0	0	...	1	5	0
„ Vasse „	1	0	0	...	...		
„ Bunbury „	0	15	0	...	...		

This Company are now building new Steamers, specially adapted for the W. A. trade.

Direct Sailing Vessel Line—London to Fremantle, and London to Albany.

Messrs. Trinder, Anderson, & Co., Bethell, Gwyn & Co., and W. Marden (W.A. Shipping Association) load vessels to Fremantle, at intervals of about four weeks. Rate of freight—From £1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s. per ton. Average duration of voyage—Ninety days. Vessels—

"Helena Mena"	... ...	673 tons.
"Charlotte Padbury"	... ...	636 „
"West Australian"	... ...	572 „
"Sepia"	... ...	696 „
"Annie McDonald"	... ...	459 „

These boats are among the regular traders to Fremantle from London, returning home with wool or other produce. Passengers are very seldom carried.

Rates of Freight.

Weight	... ...	22s. 6d. per ton of 20 cwt.
Salt	... ...	22s. 6d. do.
Rough measurement	...	22s. 6d. per ton of 40 cubic feet.
Cement	... ...	4s. 6d. per barrel.
Bulk Beer	... ...	45s. per tun of 4 hogsheads.
Bulk Wines and Spirits	...	50s. do. do.

Direct Sailing Vessel Line—New York to Fremantle.

There are no regular traders from New York to Fremantle, but the Shipping Association usually load two boats a year. These boats bring from 500 to 800 tons cargo, but have no accommodation for passengers. The run from New York takes about 100 days. Freight—From 35s. to 40s. per ton.

DESCRIPTION OF LIGHTHOUSES OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Breaksea Island Lighthouse,

at the entrance of King George's Sound, consists of an iron tower 43 feet high, rising from the centre of the keeper's dwelling, and standing on the summit of the island, 1200 yards from the Eastern extremity.

The Lighthouse is painted white, and exhibits a fixed white Dioptric Light at an elevation of 384 feet above the sea.

The light is visible seaward in clear weather 24 miles, between the bearings of N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. and W. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.; it is also visible over the low neck of land inside Bald Head, on a N.E. bearing.

Point King Lighthouse

is a square wooden tower, 17 feet high, with keeper's dwelling attached, exhibiting a fixed white Dioptric Light of the fifth order, at an elevation of 47 feet above high water, visible through the approaches to the harbor from a distance of 12 miles. The lighthouse tower is erected on the extremity of King Point, the Northern bluff of the narrow entrance to Princess Royal Harbor.

Vasse or Busselton Lighthouse

is situated near the inner end of Busselton jetty in Geographe Bay, and consists of a square pile erection, of which the upper part is boarded in and painted white; from the top, at an elevation of 63 feet above the sea, is exhibited a fixed white light, visible in clear weather from a distance of 12 miles.

Bunbury Lighthouse (Koombanah Bay)

is erected about 400 yards South of Casuarina Point, on one of the sandy hills, and consists of a square wooden tower, colored grey, from which a fixed light is exhibited at a height of 117 feet above

high water, and is visible in clear weather from a distance of 12 miles.

Fremantle Lighthouse

stands on Arthur's Head, on the South side of the entrance of Swan River, and is a white stone tower 71 feet high; from it is exhibited a fixed white Dioptric Light of the third order, at an elevation of 92 feet above the level of the sea. The light is visible in clear weather for a distance of about 16 miles, over an arc of 190°. The lantern and dioptric apparatus were fitted up by Messrs. Chance Brothers, of Birmingham, and first lighted in the year 1879.

Rottnest Lighthouse.

Rottnest Island is a prominent object when making Swan River from the Nor'-West or from the Westward.

It is situated W. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N., about ten miles from Fremantle, and is six miles long in an East and West direction.

The Lighthouse stands on a hill near the centre of the Island, being about $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Philip Point, the East extreme, and E. by N. $\frac{1}{4}$ N., three miles from Cape Vlaming. The tower, which is of stone, painted white, is 53 feet high, and is surmounted by a lantern 11 feet high showing a white revolving light at an elevation of 211 feet above the sea.

The light shows a flash of five seconds duration in every minute, the remaining interval of fifty-five seconds appearing dark; and it should be visible in clear weather at a distance of 21 miles.

The apparatus is catoptric, and, owing to reports of an unsatisfactory nature as to the variable visibility of the light, it is in contemplation to replace the present by a new Revolving Dioptric Light of the first order.

Dongara or Port Irwin Light

consists of a small fixed white light exhibited from a post about half-a-mile E.N.E. from Leander Point, and 150 yards from the beach. The light is visible about 7 miles in clear weather.

Champion Bay (Geraldton) Lights.

Point Moore Lighthouse is a round iron tower, 95 feet in height, standing at the extremity of Moore Point. The tower, which is 21 feet in diameter at base, is painted in red and white horizontal bands, and from it is exhibited, at an elevation of 110 feet above high water, a revolving white light (second order Dioptric) attaining its greatest brilliancy every forty seconds. The light is visible from seaward between the bearings of N.N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. and S.S.W. $\frac{3}{4}$ W., for a distance of about sixteen miles.

From a *Lower Light* situated in the same building, two *red rays* are exhibited, one visible from the Southward between the bearings

of N.N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. and N. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. (which bearing leads $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles Westward of African reef), and another from the Northward between the bearings of S.S.W. $\frac{3}{4}$ W. (which bearing leads more than a cable Eastward of Inner Knoll Rock) and S.W. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. The light was constructed under the supervision of Messrs. Chance Brothers & Co., Birmingham.

Leading Lights.—Two fixed white lights are exhibited from buildings situated on the Northern side of the Bay, about a mile South of Chapman River, and half a mile Northward of Cutting Beacon. The buildings are painted white, the Eastern being square, and the Western octagonal shaped, and the lights are respectively 65 and 41 feet above high water. The lights are 300 yards apart E. by N. $\frac{1}{8}$ N., and W. by S. $\frac{1}{8}$ S., and the high light is visible from seaward, between the bearings of S.E. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. and N.N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E., and should be visible in clear weather about 8 or 9 miles.

The two lights in line bearing E. by N. $\frac{1}{8}$ N. lead through the 5 fathom channel, North of Moore Point Reefs.

Cossack Lighthouse (Jarman Island).

On the centre of Jarman Island, Cossack Roads (or Port Walcott) is erected an iron tower (51 feet high from base to vane), painted, the lower half red, and upper half white, the centre of the lantern being 96 feet above high water. The light, which is of the third order, dioptric, is fixed, and visible all round the horizon for a distance in clear weather of 15 miles.

The light apparatus is from the manufactory of Messrs. Chance Brothers & Co., and was first exhibited in May, 1888.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Factories.—The following list gives the names and numbers of the principal Factories in the Colony:—Ærated Water, 11; Biscuit, 1; Boatbuilders, 6; Boot, 5; Breweries, 6; Brick, 4; Candle, 1; Coach, 10; Confectionery, 4; Cordial, 1; Distillery, 1; Electric Light, 1; Fish Preserving, 2; Flour Mills (Steam), 28; Flour Mills (Water), 4; Foundries, 7; Fruit Preserving, 4; Furniture, 6; Gas Works, 3; General, 2; Horse Mills, 2; Ice, 1; Milk Separating, 1; Mills (Water), 3; Mills (Wind), 10; Oil (Sandalwood and Eucalyptus), 1; Printing Offices, 8; Saddlery, 4;

Salt, 1; Saw Mills (Steam), 31; Soap Factories, 3; Tanneries, 4; Tinware, 3; Tobacco Factory, 1.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—There are eleven Hospitals and two casualty wards distributed amongst the principal towns of the Colony. Perth has two Poor Houses, in which old and infirm paupers are supported by the State. These in 1892 numbered 186. Other paupers receive out-door relief. It is calculated that during 1892 the daily average of paupers was 423. There is a Lunatic Asylum at Fremantle, containing, on the last day of the year, 135 inmates. The State also subsidises Native Institutions for aboriginal and half-caste children, of whom 35 were provided for during 1892, and there are also Roman Catholic and Church of England Orphanages, which during 1892 contained 194 inmates.

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.—There are Mechanics' Institutes, which are allowed a small annual grant for their upkeep by the Government, in all the principal towns of the Colony. These are well supplied with both books and newspapers. Members who wish to make use of the Circulating Libraries in connection with these Institutes pay a small annual subscription, but all visitors are allowed free use of the periodical literature.

NEWSPAPERS.—There are seventeen newspapers published in the Colony, including the "Government Gazette," "Inquirer and Commercial News," "West Australian," "Western Mail," "West Australian Catholic Record," Eastern Districts Chronicle," "Victorian Express," "Daily News," "Southern Times," "Australian Advertiser," "The Church Chronicle," "The Nor-West Times," "The Bunbury Herald," "The Murchison Times," "The Geraldton and Murchison Telegraph," "The Daily Advertiser," "The Racing Calendar."

Perth has a morning (the "West Australian") and an evening (the "Daily News") newspaper; three weekly, the "Illustrated Inquirer," the "Western Mail," and the "Catholic Record"; and one monthly periodical, the "Church Chronicle."

Albany has one newspaper, the "Australian Advertiser," published three times a week.

The "Victorian Express" appears weekly at Geraldton; and three times a week at the same town the "Advertiser" is published, whilst the "Murchison Telegraph" is issued every Tuesday and Friday.

The "Eastern Districts Chronicle," a weekly newspaper, is published at York.

The "Southern Times," published at Bunbury, is issued three times a week and the "Bunbury Herald" once a week.

The "Nor'-West Times" is published weekly, at Roebo

The "Murchison Miner" is published at Cue's, on the Murchison Goldfield, once a week.

Consuls of Foreign Countries.—The Consul in Western Australia for the Netherlands is Mr. W. E. Marmion (Fremantle.) Mr. Septimus Burt (Perth) is Vice-Consul for Denmark. The Consular Agents for the United States of America are Mr. F. R. Dymes (Albany) and Mr. E. Mayhew (Fremantle). Mr. Elias Solomon (Fremantle) is Consular Agent for Italy, Mr. W. F. Samson (Fremantle) holds a similar appointment as regards France, Mr. J. W. Bateman (Fremantle) is Consul for Germany, and Mr. William Traylen is Consul for Denmark.

Public Holidays.

New Year's Day	January 1
Australian Anniversary	January 26
Good Friday	
Easter Monday	
Queen's Birthday	May 24
Foundation of the Colony	June 1
Coronation Day	June 28
Proclamation Day	October 21
Prince of Wales' Birthday	November 9
Christmas Day	December 25
Boxing Day	December 26

Bank Holidays.

Easter Eve.
Easter Monday.
Whit Monday.

New Year's Day	If on week days; if fall on a Sunday, following day is kept as a holiday.
26th January	
24th May	
1st June	
28th June	
9th November	
26th December	

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

The following tabulated Return, which is compiled from the Returns which are required by the Friendly Societies Ordinance (27th Vic., No. 6) to be lodged in the Colonial Secretary's Office before the 1st of March in each year, gives some interesting particulars as to the receipts, expenditure, and general financial position of the various Societies established in the Colony:—

Number of Lodge.	Name of Lodge.	Where situated.	Date when established (year).	Members.			Income.		Expenditure.				Total Capital invested.	Total Capital (including Capital invested).
				Number sick during year.	Number of deaths during year.	Number on Roll 31-12-92.	Contributions for sickness and death.	Total during 1892.	Sick pay or allowance.	Medicines and Medical attendance.	Deaths (members and wives).	Total during 1892.		
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
							MANCHESTER UNITY INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODDFELLOWS.							
4406	New Swan	Fremantle	1851	29	0	190	203 3 3	649 3 0	139 15 4	108 10 0	*nil*	344 18 7	4243 9 3	4357 16 7
4702	City of Perth ...	Perth ...	1858	14	2	91	128 1 9	330 16 1	86 9 7	70 18 6	52 10 0	270 9 4	1200 0 0	1281 10 0
5796	John Shipton ...	Geraldton	1870	3	1	27	36 3 11	158 15 5	13 8 6	20 0 0	22 10 0	85 1 4	870 0 0	896 5 9
5818	Guildford	Guildford	1870	11	0	30	41 12 11	193 11 11	21 12 3	0 11 6	*nil*	56 2 9	1470 4 7	1566 3 3
6060	York	York ...	1875	14	0	53	166 13 0	325 11 5½	26 15 5	56 5 0	15 0 0	410 6 4	1069 7 4	1084 1 0
6211	Toodyay	Newcastle	1876	3	0	40	54 2 3	142 4 9	7 5 8	33 14 6	*nil*	69 16 4	541 10 0	778 1 9
6567	Albany	Albany ...	1883	33	0	164	202 0 5½	506 6 11½	99 16 0	202 9 3	7 10 0	435 15 5	...	824 6 1½
							THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODDFELLOWS.							
I. W.A.	Pioneer of the West	Albany ...	1889	15	0	92	223 9 6	245 7 6	70 3 6	109 18 3	...	264 9 1	*52 10 0	87 8 7
II. „	Silver Star (Juvenile)	Albany ...	1892	...	...	...	...	11 10 4	...	...	...	4 10 1	...	7 0 3

MINERAL RESOURCES.

Extracts from Reports by the Government Geologist.

Until recently very little was known of Western Australia as a mineral country, although as far back as 1842 the Victoria District was proved to be rich in lead and copper lodes, and in the following years both these were worked at considerable profit, but owing to the serious fall in the price of these metals shortly afterwards many of the mines were abandoned, and have never since been re-opened; indeed, so little faith was placed in the mineral resources of the Colony, that it was only from time to time, at long intervals, that the Government employed professional geologists.

Amongst the first who had faith in and worked hard for the development of the mineral resources of this Colony were the late Capt. Roe (then Surveyor-General), and his two able lieutenants, Messrs. A. T. and F. T. Gregory, who, whilst employed in land surveying, made, at the same time, careful geological notes, from which they afterwards compiled various maps.

The first professional geologist employed was Mr. Von Sommer, who was engaged by the Government to report on the supposed coal discoveries of Messrs. Roe and Gregory; and he was followed in 1860 by Mr. Hargreaves, celebrated as the first discoverer of gold in Australia, who reported that gold was not likely to be found in the Colony.

In the year 1870, Mr. H. Y. L. Brown, F.G.S. (now Government Geologist, S.A.), was appointed for two years, during which time he examined the coast South of the Murchison River. After this date no further appointment was made for ten years, until, in 1882, the services of the late Mr. E. T. Hardman, F.R.G.S.I., were secured as Government Geologist. This gentleman was so fortunate as to be able to report the discovery of a goldfield in the Kimberley District. At the end of his term of engagement Mr. Hardman returned to Ireland, where he died very shortly after his arrival. The next Government Geologist appointed was Mr. H. P. Woodward, F.G.S., F.R.G.S., &c., &c., who still holds the appointment.

Since Mr. Woodward has filled this post he has been busily employed in examining and reporting upon the mineral resources of the Colony generally.

During the last few years the old idea with regard to the non-auriferous character of the Colony has been exploded, as very rich deposits have been found to exist from one end to the other, the only serious drawback to their immediate development being the want of capital, which will doubtless, however, be overcome when their richness and value become more generally known.

GOLD.

For a considerable time after the foundation of the Colony it was thought that gold would never be found, but in 1868 small quantities were discovered in the alluvium near Peterwangy Hill at the head of the Irwin River. This caused a good deal of excitement, but as the gold was in too minute quantities to pay, the discovery, unfortunately, did more harm than good, as it brought a number of miners from the Eastern Colonies, who were bitterly disappointed.

The gold was found in the alluvium on the North side of the hill, where the spurs are capped with large deposits of red clay, sand, pipe-clay, and nodular ferruginous clay-stones, and judging from its highly waterworn appearance and the fact that the mineral veins of this locality are not auriferous, it has probably been derived from some old stream bed which passed across this country in a different course and at a higher level than the present rivers. Nothing certain can, however, be stated on this point until the district has been examined in detail and all the old water-courses mapped. The rocks here are mostly granite, with diorite dykes and occasional quartz reefs of a highly crystalline character; but a few miles lower down the river the country assumes a more promising aspect for gold; the rocks contain many nice-looking quartz and ironstone lodes, though none have yet proved to be auriferous.

At about the same period gold was found by Mr. Hassell, at Kendenup, not far from Albany, in a quartz reef that contained much iron pyrites. A company was floated and machinery erected, but as the mine did not pay it was abandoned. This was due either to the manager not having followed the shoot of gold-bearing stone, or else, and more probably, to his not being able to extract the gold by the ordinary process, for nearly all stone containing so much pyrites requires special treatment, and, moreover, 5 tons sent to Victoria, where a speciality is made of such stone, yielded a very good return; consequently there is not the least doubt that gold does exist in this reef in payable quantities, and now that gold-saving processes have reached such a high state of perfection, it is to be hoped that another trial will be made. The rocks in this neighbourhood are schistose, contain many quartz reefs and diorite dykes, both carrying large quantities of iron pyrites, most of which contains more or less gold.

The next specimens of gold were found in quartz, at Bindoon, and a company was immediately started, which commenced work on a quartz reef containing a great deal of pyrites. They sunk two shafts, close together, on a reef at the top of a hill, for which work it is difficult to assign a reason, as this was not the reef in which the gold had been found, although it was afterwards proved to contain a small quantity. The general appearance of this locality is very promising, but it has not had a fair trial, as the reefs near to which the gold was found have never been properly prospected. The rocks are slate and schistose, with quartz reefs and diorite

dykes, both containing large quantities of pyrites, which ought to be tested for gold.

The gullies have not yet been prospected for alluvial gold, but so many rich specimens have from time to time been picked up here, it is natural to infer that the stream beds would pay for working.

All along the western face of the Darling Range, south of Perth, there are series of immense quartz reefs carrying large quantities of auriferous pyrites. A sample of some tons sent away by Messrs. Dalgety & Blackwood yielded about 16dwts. of gold to the ton.

Taking into consideration the natural facilities for working these reefs, which are situated on the steep face of the hills and often cut through by gullies which flow in gorges 200ft. and 300ft. deep, the water supply, timber, fuel, and good road communication, these lodes should be a source of immense profit to any enterprising company that would work them.

THE KIMBERLEY GOLDFIELD.

(Proclaimed May, 1886.)

This goldfield, having a proclaimed area of 47,000 square miles, is situated in the North-Eastern corner of the Colony. Its principal diggings and mines are near the Eastern boundary of the Colony, about 212 miles by the telegraph line from Wyndham on Cambridge Gulf, and 304 miles from Derby on King's Sound, in the broken country at the head of the Elvire and Mary Rivers, the main tributaries of the Ord and Fitzroy Rivers.

The field was discovered in the year 1882 by the late Mr. E. T. Hardman, then Government Geologist, who, in 1884, reported on and issued a map of the district, showing the places where gold was likely to be found. These, in every case, proved to be correct; but as most of the alluvial deposits were very thin, no time was lost in sinking, so that a single miner was able in a short time to work out a large quantity of ground, which, unfortunately, from the large returns of gold that passed through the Customs hands in a short time led diggers in other parts of the world to believe that the diggings were much more extensive than they really were.

The official centre on the field is at Hall's Creek, which is connected with Perth, viâ Derby, by a telegraph line. There is also a line to the Port of Wyndham.

One of the vessels of the Adelaide S.S. Co. runs between Cossack and Port Darwin, calling at Derby and Wyndham about every three weeks; thus connecting this district with the Southern portion of this Colony, the Eastern Colonies and Singapore, viâ Cossack, and the North-Eastern Colonies, viâ Port Darwin. The

s.s. "Australind" and s.s. "Saladin" also call in at these ports on sufficient inducement offering.

The road is now moderately good between Wyndham and the field, a distance of about 250 miles, and is fairly well watered.

The Panton.

Between the 180-mile post on the telegraph line and the Panton River Crossing, which is five miles further South, a fairly rich patch of alluvial diggings was discovered along Grant's Gully and the Dead Finish Creek.

Looking to the South and South-East from the telegraph line, a large flat or basin, about five miles wide, is seen to extend in the direction of the Panton River, covered with low-rounded hills of clay slate, the whole being surrounded by high rough hills, with the huge razor-backed feldstone dyke, called the Mackintosh Hills, running North and South, cutting it off suddenly to the Westward. The gold obtained here was of a very good quality.

There are two series of reefs on this field, the first of which, striking North-East and South-West, are true veins; although small in size, they can be traced for a considerable distance at the surface, and it is on this series that most of the claims were taken up. The second series appear at the surface as large quartz blows, striking East and West, cutting across the smaller veins, but they cannot be traced for any distance at the surface.

Nearly all the claims are situated on two lines of the North-East and South-West reefs, the Eastern line starting at the South, near Grant's Creek, while further North, near a large quartz blow on one of the cross reefs, the small reef has been thrown a little out of position, but it again follows along its true course North-East, the only noticeable difference at this end of the line being the number of small parallel reefs.

A larger and rather better-defined reef is found further to the Westward, the stone of which is also of a different character, and contains a great deal of copper pyrites in places, as well as the iron pyrites and galena carried in the other reef.

These reefs are often accompanied by veins of calcite, mostly massive, and a large quantity of good water is met with at a comparatively shallow depth, whilst the rocks are clay slate and schists, having much the same strike as the true veins.

Great difficulty will necessarily be experienced in working these reefs, as they are mostly small; the stone, although apparently rich in gold, contains so many other minerals from which it is difficult to separate it, and the large amount of water in depth will require extensive pumping plant to keep the mines dry. On the other hand, the stone is of a very promising character, the reefs are well defined, and give every promise of going down, and on one or two of the areas the reefs are large enough to work economically. There is a large supply of good water and plenty of timber, both for mining purposes and for fuel, close at hand.

Hall's Creek.

The town of Hall's Creek the head quarters of the Warden is 212 miles by the telegraph line from Wyndham, and 304 miles from Derby. The creek itself flows into the Elvire a little below the township, which in its turn discharges into the Ord River.

The gold diggings, which were very rich here, followed a narrow North and South belt of country to the Westward of the township, along the Western side of a feldstone dyke, which forms a long steep ridge running a little East of North.

The country between this ridge and the Albert Edward Range, which latter presents a flap-topped appearance from a distance, consists of a series of low, broken, rough hills, of clay slate and schist, with numerous quartz reefs and basalt dykes, over the whole of which a little gold can be found; whilst to the South-West, after crossing the narrow belt of hilly gold-bearing country, there is a small open stretch of alluvial country, beyond which the bold granite hills rise. Very little prospecting has been done in this direction, but it is highly probable that some rich deposits may exist in the deeper ground, as it is in the heart of this rich gold-bearing tract.

The reefs which carry gold are mostly small, but make here and there into large rich bunches. None of them have the appearance of being true veins, but simply local "gash" veins, caused by the intrusion of the large dyke to the Eastward. They have no walls worth speaking of, follow no regular course, cannot be traced for any distance at the surface, and pinch out in many cases, in depth. There is not the least doubt but that the gold in the gullies which cut these reefs was derived directly from them, but it is extremely questionable whether any will pay to work permanently.

The Mary River.

On the large plains at the head of the Mary River some of the largest deposits of alluvial gold were found; these are still being worked when there is any water. One of the curious points about this part of the field is that gold was found associated with calcite, and even in the spar itself. One reefing area was taken up, but very little work was done, as it did not come up to the expectations of the shareholders. It is, however, highly probable that in this neighbourhood some very good reefs will be found which are at present covered by the more recent deposits.

Mount Dockrell.

About 70 miles to the South-West of Hall's Creek, and three or four miles to the South-Western side of the Mount, some very rich deposits of gold were found in the deep gullies, which led to certain reefs which cross them being prospected. The richest of them were taken up; the lodes here consist largely of galena, in which free gold can be seen.

An English syndicate has lately acquired this property.

There are many promising reefs around here which cross the gullies in which large quantities of alluvial gold have been found, but very little prospecting has yet been done.

Water and fuel are in abundance, and the well-formed and highly-mineralised character of the stone promises well for its permanency in depth.

The Ruby.

This field is about 5 miles in length, apparently on one main line of reef. There are large quartz reefs in the main hills running nearly North and South, with the flat-topped Albert Edward Range close to the Eastward, whilst to the Westward there is a belt of very rough slate and quartzite country.

Most of the leases and claims have been taken up in a continuous line for a distance of over three miles; then there is a break at the South end of half-a-mile to the last lease.

On this line, the No. 1 North Ruby Queen, and the West and Left have been at work during the year. On the Eastern the leaders are very rich, and of a fair size, making towards the main reef, in which direction they should be followed. The small reefs also seem to be well defined, and there is every probability of their continuing in depth.

The Rising Sun, which is on the same line of reef, on the North side of the Creek, has also been at work.

The Ruby Line.

To the Westward, again, is the St. Lawrence Reef, which has lately been turning out stone of excellent quality.

As a whole this field is very promising, considering the size of the reefs, their defined character, the ease with which they can be worked and the gold can be extracted from the stone, the length of outcrop along which gold has been found, and the quantity of good water, timber and fuel.

The Brockman.

About 10 miles to the South-Eastward of Hall's Creek, on Butcher's Gully, which is a tributary of the Black Elvira, are the Brockman Diggings. Here, as at Hall's Creek, the rich belt of gold-bearing country is narrow, but extends for three or four miles in a North and South direction.

The country here is rough, the chief feature being the large quartz reef which forms the main hill ridge of this part, and which attains an elevation of as much as 300 feet above the low surrounding country, and it is upon this that most of the principal mines are situated, a few being on a lower ridge further to the Westward.

On the main line is the Golden Crown, where, in a break of the main reef, some very rich stone was discovered and worked out to a depth of about 70 feet. About two miles south of this is the Mount Bradley Tunnelling Claim.

A large water supply can be obtained in this belt of country, at a depth of from 30ft. to 50ft., but, as a rule, the wells have not

yet been sunk deep enough to obtain enough for continuous crushing.

Prospects of the Kimberley Field.

Considering the extent of this field, the size, well-defined character of the lodes, their richness, and length that they carry gold at the surface, the comparative cheapness with which they can be worked, and the good supply of wood and water, there is every reason to predict that it will eventually become one of the important reefing districts of Australia.

Owing, however, to the want of capital there is apparently no immediate future for this field, although, capital once obtained, there will probably be many good steady dividend-paying mines.

In Conclusion,

It is absolutely impossible to estimate the quantity of gold raised on this field as at the start there was an export duty on gold, most of which was therefore smuggled out of the Colony, but the yield must have been very large, as all the diggers agree that the field was very rich.

The gold is mostly of a low value, realising at the Mint in Melbourne about £3 11s. 6d. per oz. This is partly due to the fact that the copper plates on the tables are scraped down with knives so as not to lose any gold, but mostly to the addition of copper to increase the bulk, as granulated gold is the currency on the field; and as only £3 7s. 6d. is allowed for it, they reduce the standard, which is really, if properly treated, very high.

The returns given further on clearly prove that the reefs worked are payable, as will be seen at a glance. In only a few instances, where small quantities of stone were crushed, was it picked. The larger crushings, taken as a whole, would return about 1oz. to the ton of stone, which should pay handsomely. On this field the batteries are erected as a rule far from the mines, with the idea of obtaining water at a shallow depth; this is a great mistake, because there is not an area on the whole field where water will not be found somewhere at a depth not greater than 200 feet, generally much nearer the surface.

Extract from a Report from the Warden, Kimberley Goldfield, dated 6th February, 1893.

"The Panton River United Gold Mining Company having erected machinery, started crushing in May; but the property has since changed hands, and the new owners, after trying the various reefs with a view to prove them, have decided to remove the machinery—a five-stamp battery and engine—to a lease taken up by them on the Mary River, where there seems every prospect of success attending their efforts, the stone which they have already had crushed averaging 29½ pennyweights to the ton.

"Another Company, the Jackson's Reef, have worked their Golden Crown Mine, Lease No. 53, with a persistency deserving a better reward, and are now developing their Mount Bradley claim, which they purchased on 17th August, in a thoroughly systematic manner.

"Of the other leasehold properties which have been worked during the year the St. Lawrence (No. 46) has raised and crushed more stone than any of the others, while the West and Left (No. 24), No. 1 North Ruby Queen (No. 44), the Rising Sun (No. 42) have fulfilled the provisions of the law. The Ruby Queen (No. 16) and the Reform (No. 60) have both been applied for since the end of June, and have complied with the legal conditions as required.

"At the date of my arrival there was not a single claim, as distinguished from a lease, being worked; but since that date three have been applied for, all of which appear to satisfy the owners.

"Very little alluvial gold has been obtained as far as I can judge—in all a quantity of about 160 ounces. This is accounted for by the extreme dryness of the last few seasons, no rain at all having fallen for at least two years on the most likely spots. I am glad to state that so far this season good rains have fallen, so I confidently look forward to a large increase in the returns of alluvial gold for 1893 for this field.

"The general condition of the field looks more promising than of late, for although there are so few mines being worked they are all being conducted on straightforward business principles, and are, therefore, proving at least fairly remunerative.

The following are the complete returns of smelted gold obtained at the various mines for the year 1892:—

No. of Lease.	Name of Lease or Claim.	Tons crushed.		Yield of Gold.			Value per ounce.
		tons	cwts.	ozs.	dwts.	grs.	
24	West and Left	300	10	314	0	0	£3 15 0
42	Rising Sun	173	0	139	1	0	"
44	No. 1 North Ruby Queen ...	181	0	203	5	0	"
46	St. Lawrence	549	10	608	1	0	"
53	Golden Crown	148	0	139	18	4	"
16	Ruby Queen	209	0	129	18	0	"
60	Reform	16	0	23	12	0	"
43	Jubilee*	2	5	63	18	0	"
31	Sunny Corner	2	0	4	11	12	"
54	Comet	27	0	13	6	20	"
23	Jonah	18	0	12	13	0	"
Claim	Union United Extended ...	57	0	62	9	0	"
"	Mount Bradley	82	0	109	2	7	"
"	Brockman King	10	10	11	13	0	"
	TOTAL	1805	15	1835	8	19	

* Picked stone.

The following are the chief detailed statistics for this field for the year ending 31st December, 1892:—

(*a.*) Average population about 80; 60 of whom have been directly engaged in mining.
(*b.*) General health, excellent.
(*c.*) Fatal accident, 1.
(*d.*) Leaseholds occupied, 14, averaging 8 acres each.
(*e.*) ,, forfeited, 15.
(*f.*) ,, applied for, 3.
(*g.*) Machine areas occupied, 7.
(*h.*) ,, ,, applied for, 4.
(*k.*) Claims occupied, 6.
(*l.*) ,, applied for, 3.
(*m.*) Miners' Rights issued, 81; and one Consolidated Right for 6 men.
(*n.*) Business Licenses issued, 16.
(*o.*) Wayside House Licenses issued, 5.
(*p.*) Boarding House Licenses issued, 1.
(*q.*) Business and Residence areas registered, 8.
(*r.*) Garden areas registered, 2.
(*s.*) Rainfall registered, 13·94 inches.

For 1893, for the half-year ending 30th June, the yield of gold from eight mines on the Kimberley Goldfield, was 744ozs. 17dwt. 6grs., the principal one being the St. Lawrence, with 187 ozs., from a crushing of 147 tons of stone.

YILGARN GOLDFIELD.

(Proclaimed November, 1888.)

Area, 13,000 Square Miles.

In 1887 Mr. Glass, of Mugakine, while making a tank near his house, found a large speck of gold, which caused him to start prospecting, but although he sank several holes he never had the good fortune to find any more. However, the discovery drew attention to this district, and led to a party being organized and fitted out by the Settlers' Association, with assistance from the Government, to thoroughly prospect the district to the Eastward of Newcastle and Northam. This party was placed under the leadership of Mr. Bernard Colreavy, who worked over all the country between Newcastle and the Yilgarn Hills, a distance of some 200 miles, and although his first journey was not crowned with success, yet he thought so highly of the country further East that immediately afterwards he set out to prospect it on his own account.

While this latter party was still on the field a sensation was caused by the sudden return from Yilgarn of Mr. Harry Anstey,

with some surprisingly rich specimens of gold, in quartz. This gentleman had gone in the same direction as Mr. Colreavy, with the intention of making an extensive prospecting and exploring tour. The excitement in consequence of his find was for some time very great. It was soon found, however, that the discovery was not as valuable as had been at first supposed, as further prospecting showed that, although the surface indications were surprisingly rich, the gold at a very slight depth pinched out. Fortunately, just at this time, Mr. Colreavy, who was prospecting Golden Valley, ten miles further South, struck a small reef, which carried gold throughout the stone. This caused a rush, and several small gold-bearing reefs were found. Prospecting was continued still further, and Mr. Thomas Riseley, the manager of a prospecting party equipped by a company calling themselves the "Phœnix" Company, was so fortunate as to discover a rich series of reefs about thirty miles to the South of Golden Valley. These he named Southern Cross, from the fact of having made use of that constellation as a guide while travelling by night to the spot.

Mr. Parker, following the same direction further South for forty miles, discovered other reefs on what is now called "Parker's Range."

Several gold-bearing reefs have since been found between these points, and the Yilgarn field may now be said to extend a distance of eighty miles from North to South. In some ways the very largeness of the field has been a drawback to the immediate development of the mines, the interests being divided and scattered, instead of being concentrated on the thorough working of a portion, which would have led more quickly to a recognition by the world at large of its importance.

The Yilgarn Goldfield lies to the Eastward of the Darling Range, about 160 miles from the township of York, in about 119° East Longitude, where, after passing through undulating sand plains and extensive clay and loam flats, with bold bare granite hills, a line of low ranges makes its appearance, containing numerous quartz reefs and ferruginous lodes, some of which have proved very rich in gold. The country here is a good deal broken and of comparatively slight elevation, unlike most of the interior, which is a high table-land, and this may be the result of extensive denudation arising from the fact that most of the drainage of a large portion of the interior passes over this area, which would also account for the ridges of the older rocks beneath being exposed. Many companies are now at work in the different divisions of this field, which are respectively called "Golden Valley," in the North, "Southern Cross" next, and "Parker's Range" to the South. The rocks on this line of country are more or less indurated slates and schists, with here and there dykes of granite and other intrusive rocks. The reefs are, as a rule, large, and extend to a great length on the surface, but they are not well defined, and seldom have walls on both sides, one side generally splitting up into a large number of leaders, most of which are rich in gold. The stone itself

is solid, and of a quartzite nature; it contains a little carbonate of iron, both iron and copper pyrites, manganese, and chlorite, but not in sufficient quantities to interfere with the extraction of the gold. As a rule the stone is very rich, and the crushings that have been made prove that there is, at any rate in one or two claims, a great mass of stone carrying more than an ounce to the ton.

The proved auriferous country, extending from Austin's Lake to the South Coast, is capable of supportng a large mining population, and as a railway is now being constructed from Northam, and a good water supply being arranged for by the Government, the future of the field is secured.

Golden Valley.

On the Northern end of the field, in a small valley running South, two areas are held, The Kathleen and Water Hall, and on these no development has taken place in the last two years, working being confined to getting out the stone already in sight. A crushing plant, 10-head, has been erected on The Kathleen. No water has yet been struck in the shafts, the battery being run with water pumped up from a well at the bottom of the valley, which, however, does not yield enough water to keep the battery constantly going. It is a pity that a shaft was not sunk in the mine itself, as a good supply of water is sure to be struck, and there is no reason why it should not be as fresh, if not fresher, than that in the well.

Hope's Hill.

It is situated about thirty miles South of Golden Valley, and consists of a large hill of white quartz of a very unpromising character. Gold was first found at the foot-wall, the East side of this reef, in a white magnesian clay, full of quartz grit. On this side of the reef there is a mass of whitey-brown and greenish-blue banded clay, probably resulting from the decomposition of a serpentine rock, full of small quartz leaders, of a curious gritty nature. These leaders are, as a rule, rich in gold, and in some parts gold is also met with along the joints of the clay, but for the most part it is not visible, though on crushing good results are obtained. The bulk of the reef is a white stone of barren appearance, though here and there are bands containing iron, which yield, on crushing, very good prospects of gold. The reef, which is about fifty feet wide at the surface, seems to be in reality a series of reefs separated by partings or casings of a white greasy clay. The richest stone is found in the mass of leaders to the East of the reef; and should gold be found in the main portion, it will be useful for crushing with the mullock.

This is about the largest lode on the field.

The gold is carried, as in most of the other mines, on the foot-wall, where 2ft. of stone and 1 to 3ft. of mullock are being taken out for crushing. The richest stone here is soft and sandy, in

which no gold is visible, but the finest specimens are seen in the white clayey cavities in the solid stone.

The stone from here was found to be too clayey to crush by itself, so had to be mixed with some solid quartz, which has greatly reduced the return per ton.

Considering the great mass of stone, the ease with which it is worked, running, as the reef does, up a steep hill, its character in depth, and the richness of the stone, this promises to be a good permanent mine.

Most of the recent work on this lease has been done on the old Caledonian claim, and it is proposed to drive a tunnel quite through this area into Hope's Hill, so as to be able to convey the stone direct in trucks from the levels of the mine to the battery. There is an enormous lode formation, with shoots of stone first on one side of the lode then on the other; these, had they been picked, would have yielded good returns, but as it was considered more economical to crush the whole of the lode stuff taken out, the crushings have been low, but this system will cease when the great work of development is complete. As the water level is some 100ft. below the level now being driven into the hill, none has yet been struck in the mine.

The machinery is erected and at work about a mile away, near the lake.

Up to the end of 1892 the Hope's Hill (Amalgamated) Mine had produced 4,044 ounces of gold from crushing 5,751 tons of quartz.

Southern Cross.

The Townsite of Southern Cross is situated about thirty-five miles to the South of Golden Valley. There is here a series of reefs running more or less North and South, which appear to have been formed at different periods, but without carefully mapping this district, when it has been sufficiently opened out, it is impossible to express a certain opinion on this point; for the present it is enough to say that there are three lines of true lodes, one white, one ferruginous, and one mullocky with quartz leaders, and one series of cross-courses.

These true lodes apparently owe their origin to the great upheaval which has taken place on the Eastern and Western sides of this area, to which they run parallel, while the cross-courses are due to a latter intrusion of granite, masses of which stand out as bold, bare, isolated hills.

The country is of comparatively slight elevation, consisting of low thickly timbered hills, flats, and clay-pans, or lakes, the reefs for the most part appearing on the low ridges, but in some cases they are also visible on the edges of the lakes.

The rocks are chiefly hornblende schists, but micaceous, chloritic, and talcose schists also occur, while both to the East and

West metamorphic and intrusive granites appear, and occasionally trap dykes are found.

On the white line, which is further East, four mines are situated; and it is due to this fact that the shallower mines are short of water, as the deeper ones drain them. The general description of the lode mass is a large interbedded lode, well formed in the deeper ground, between two good walls, striking a little to the West of North, and dipping at an angle of about 80° to the Westward.

This mass varies in width from 5ft. to 30ft.; it rarely consists entirely of stone, especially in the larger portions, where a series of lenticular masses of quartz are met with, the rest of the lode being composed of broken country intermixed with smaller veins and leaders of quartz. These quartz masses often extend along the line of reef for 100ft., and are generally the richest portions of the lode; they are sometimes met with on one wall and sometimes on the other.

The stone is of a highly mineralised character, containing a small quantity of galena, pyrites, and chlorite, the latter often giving the stone a greenish appearance.

The four mines now at work are the No. 1 Central Extended, the Central, Fraser's, and Fraser's South. They are all either engaged in sinking or have lately sunk deep shafts, from which the first true rock has been obtained, and it proves to be a hard hornblend schist, possessing a slatey cleavage, with partings of chlorite.

No. 1 Central Extended.

On the No. 1 Central Extended a deep shaft is now being sunk, which has been connected with the 120ft. level by a winze.

The entire load mass is about 25ft., composed of stone and mullocky leaders, with green magnesian veins on the footwall. A cross-cut has been driven across the country to the East for a considerable distance, but no more veins were cut.

At the 120ft. level the lode is from 20 to 25 feet in width, but only three or four feet of this is solid stone. The lode is well formed in the settled country, and there should be plenty of water for working purposes if the country were driven across.

The gold-bearing shoot dips in a Southerly direction, as in the other mines here. It is rich for about 60ft. in length. The main shaft on this property is down 228 feet. At the present time a 10-head battery has been erected, and another 12 is in course of erection. Want of a sufficient water supply has hitherto proved a great obstacle to the proper development of the mine. To the close of 1892 the crushing of 712 tons had yielded 847½oz. of gold.

Central.

The Central claim is to the South, and joins No. 1 Central Extended, and has been taken up on a huge reef that can easily be

traced from one end of the area to the other, which shows gold freely in all the pits that have been sunk.

The reef itself or, to speak more correctly, the reefs (as this large body of lode matter is composed of several veins) dip (underlie) at an angle of from 55° to 60°, in a Westerly direction, whilst the course of the lode is North-North-West and South-South-East. The whole mass is, roughly, about 25 feet in thickness; but it is difficult to determine its exact width, owing to the fact that it has no defined hanging-wall, that side of the lode being composed of many strings and leaders, intermixed with the country rock, into which they often extend for a considerable distance.

A portion of this great lode mass, from 2 to 7 feet in width, has well-defined walls of a compact granular quartz, highly mineralised, whilst the rich gold is carried in a shoot of about 80 feet in length, dipping in a Southerly direction.

The stone is of a dense nature, granular and glassy, with patches of brown (chalybite) and green (chlorite), whilst on the outside and down the faces it is coated with a red greasy clay. It also contains small traces of galena, yellow copper ore, and mundic; but these minerals are in such small quantities, that they will not seriously hinder the perfect amalgamation of the gold. Portions of this reef are very rich in gold, and patches of very showy specimens are from time to time encountered in sinking.

The Central has a shaft down 265 feet, with a crosscut at 230 feet, where the reef mass proved to be 30 feet in width between well-defined walls, the stone being of a highly mineralised character, showing gold freely. This is most satisfactory, as there seemed to be a general impression that these reefs would pinch out in depth. There is a large supply of water in this mine, which will be increased when the level is extended through the granite to Hassell's shaft. The workings are extensive, and there is several years' stone in sight. Up to the end of 1892 a yield of 6,947ozs. of gold had been obtained from 7,897 tons of stone crushed.

Fraser's Mine.

At the Southern end of the Central claim is the area that has been taken up by Fraser's Company, on the same huge reef mass which can be easily traced for some distance at the surface into this block, and it is upon this that the principal workings are situated.

The reef worked here, although forming part of the same lode mass worked on the Central's, is not probably the same reef, from which it differs a good deal in character, being more iron-stained, and not carrying all the minerals met with in the former. Large quantities of semi-alluvial gold were met with at the cap of the reef, on the faces, and down the cracks in the stone; but, as a rule, the gold is more evenly distributed through the stone than in the Central.

The general character of the lode mass is very similar to what it is on its Northern neighbour, consisting of a well-defined lode of about 35ft. in thickness, with a well-defined foot-wall, on which the mass of stone that is being worked rests, whilst on the hanging-wall side there is a large mass of broken rock, full of small reefs and leaders, a great portion of which will pay to work.

The reef that is at present worked is a compact mass of stone, from 4 to 10ft. in thickness, with good walls, the whole of which, as far as is at present opened up, is found to pay for crushing.

On this mine a shaft is being sunk to work the Northern portion of the lode, but in this portion of the mine no new ground has been recently developed. At the Southern end of the lease a crosscut was driven to the Eastward a distance of 40ft., where further progress was stopped by a large influx of water. The lower level is therefore under water, but the lode formation shows well at the 60ft. level, and the class of stone is very good. This mine should now have plenty of water; if not, the drive should be carried farther Eastward. From 9,360 tons of ore milled, up to end of 1882, 9,934ozs. of gold had been obtained.

Fraser's South.

To the South of Fraser's, and joining it, is Fraser's South, where the lode is from 5 to 6ft. in width, of which 2ft. to 2ft. 6in. is solid stone, whilst the remainder is mullocky, full of quartz veins and leaders.

The stone in this lode is very different in character from that on the more Northern claims, as it is much less iron-stained, and contains more chlorite, which often gives it quite a green appearance. Gold is visible in the cracks and faces of the stone at the surface, but in depth it is only seen in a very fine state all through the stone.

The reef has been opened to a depth of 126ft., where it shows a good well-defined lode of mineralised stone showing gold, which is about 8ft. wide at the Northern end, but splits, and has not been yet followed up at the Southern end. The masses of stone in the lode dip South, no stone being visible at the surface, except at the North end of the lease, whilst it has been followed for 500ft. at the 60ft level.

To the end of 1892, from 5,251 tons of stone put through the battery, 5,740ozs. of gold had been procured. There has always been abundance of water in this mine. The whole lode, from the No. 1 Central Extended to Fraser's South, has improved in depth, and there is no prospect of its pinching out, as a whole, although the small, rich patches of stone are found to pinch, but they either make again or other ones are found to replace them in another part of the lode mass.

Blackborne's.

The mine bearing this name, which is situated about five miles to the South of Southern Cross, has been opened up by an underlie shaft to a depth of 275ft., the reef being well defined from 4ft. to 5ft. in width all the way down. It consists of solid quartz, which presents a nice mineralised appearance below the water level, having good walls, with 6 inches of casing between the lode and the mica slates, and the shoot of gold-bearing stone is between 30 and 40 feet in length, all of which will pay to crush.

The quartz outcrops run in a North and South direction for about 100 yards in length, dipping at an angle of 60° to the East, after which it is either cut out by cross-courses or pinches.

The vertical shaft is down 265ft., which is considerably below the lowest level in the underlie shaft. A very large influx of comparatively fresh water was struck in sinking the underlie shaft, but this, although supposed to be inexhaustible, has now gone down considerably and has become salt, although not nearly so salt as that in the deep shaft. If the water in this mine should prove to be insufficient for working, a large supply could probably be obtained by driving along the lode through the large cross-course to the Northward.

Jacoletti.

The *Jacoletti* area is situated about 15 miles North of Parker's Range. Several claims were taken up, but only one has been worked; on this a very rich surface outcrop was discovered, the crushing from which went about 4oz. to the ton; but this rich patch or the shoot of gold was not followed, as the stone from the bottom of the shaft does not appear to have been very rich.

Parker's Range.

About 15 miles South of Jacoletti's is Parker's Range, which is a small schistose ridge to the Western side of a large salt swamp or clay-pan. There are several lines of reef, but most of the claims have been taken up on one which runs in a North and South direction, dipping to the West. At the Northern end of this line is Parker's area, first taken up by Mr. Parker, now called the *West Australian*, from which some very rich surface specimens were obtained, but the stone from the bottom of the shaft, where the lode is about 2ft. 6in. in width, contains a good deal of mundic.

With the exception of the *New MacIntosh*, no development in depth has been done during the last two years, but a good deal of stone has been crushed from near the surface. In the *New MacIntosh* the workings extend to a depth of 90ft. vertical, or 120ft. on the underlie. The lode is a solid, well-defined body of quartz, from 3ft. to 4ft. in width, and has been opened up by extensive levels, along which it remains settled until it is cut off by a granite bar. At the North end, through this bar, on the upper levels, little stone was met with, but at the bottom a large lode mass from

23ft. to 24ft. in width was encountered. This lode mass appears to be well-defined as far as it has been opened up, lying between two good walls, and consisting of a series of large masses of quartz with mullocky partings. It shows gold freely in places, and is of a very promising character. It is highly probable that this is quite a different lode to that met with in the old workings, the country having been thrown to one side by the dyke. No water has yet been struck in this mine, but there will, in all probability, be plenty in depth.

About five miles further South is another series of reefs, small but well defined, and carrying rich shoots of gold.

The reefs are rather small in this portion of the field, but are well-defined, and have yielded some very good returns. They will probably be found to carry a good deal of iron pyrites in depth, and they are broken and cut in several places by granite dykes. The water, although salt, is not so bad as in some parts of the field, and probably much better water, and a larger supply, will be struck in the lodes themselves.

The whole Yilgarn field seems to follow one anticlinal fold in the country, the centre of which is exposed at Golden Valley, where the reefs dip both East and West, where the country is hard and the stone carries much copper. Hope's Hill and Southern Cross are on the Western side of this fold, whilst Blackborne's is on the other side of a synclinal still further West, where the reefs dip to the East. All along this line of country the stone is highly mineralised, containing carbonate of iron and chlorite.

At Parker's Range the reef again dips West in pretty firm country, the stone containing a great deal of iron pyrites (mundic), which will carry the gold in depth.

Taken as a whole, great strides have lately been made towards the development of the field, and up to the present nearly all the reefs tested have proved good.

The greatest drawback to its rapid development has hitherto been the scarcity of fresh water; which want has now, however, been, in a great measure, overcome, an extensive series of tanks having been sunk by the Government, by whom also other steps have been, and are now being, taken towards obtaining a proper supply in future.

By the courtesy of the managers of the several undermentioned mines, to whom I am indebted for the information, I am able to furnish a return giving almost exactly the amount of gold yielded by the reefs on the Yilgarn goldfield since its discovery up to the end of 1892. One or two small trial crushings may have been overlooked, but if so they are unimportant ones. I regret that I have found it impossible to get any information as to the amount of alluvial gold obtained.

Return of Stone crushed and the yield of Gold for the Yilgarn Goldfield during 1892, and also to the end of the same year since the Leases or Claims were first worked:—

Name of Mine.	Number of Stamps.	Year 1892.				Since claim was first worked to end of 1892.				Bank Value of Gold at per oz.
		Ore milled.	Yield per ton.	Total Yield of Gold.	Value of Total Yield of Gold.	Ore milled.	Yield per ton.	Total Yield of Gold.	Value of Total Yield of Gold.	
		Tons.	oz. dwts. grs.	ozs. dwts. grs.	£ s. d.	Tons.	oz. dwts. grs.	ozs. dwts. grs.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Central	25	2329	0 18 5	2121 5 10	7962 10 1	7897	0 17 4	6947 0 0	25693 0 0	3 14 0
No. 1 Central Extended	10	652	1 3 3	754 3 8	2639 0 0	712	1 3 19	847 11 8	3001 6 9	3 11 3
The New Macintosh	15	189	0 17 11	165 1 0	608 3 7	189	0 17 11	165 1 0	608 3 7	3 13 9
The Water Hall * ...	...	500	1 2 22	573 17 0	2103 13 5	500	1 2 22	573 17 0	2103 13 5	3 13 6
The Kathleen ...	10	417	1 2 1	460 2 14	1658 12 1	417	1 2 1	460 2 4	1658 12 1	3 12 1
Fraser's	20	3807	0 19 11	3703 5 0	13598 3 4	9360	1 1 5½	9934 6 0	36047 6 0	3 14 7
Hope's Hill (amalgamated)	30	3836	0 12 9	2306 3 0	9239 5 5	5751	0 14 2½	4044 6 0	16301 14 11	4 0 7¼
MacIntosh's ...	15	...	...	...	...	3538	1 3 20	4107 7 12	14833 8 2	3 13 6
Exchange †	...	...	...	...	...	271	...	283 6 0		
West Australian ...	10	382	0 18 14	355 0 0	1379 0 0	...	...	...	..	3 17 8
(Small crushing from various properties)	...	...	...	...	...	228	...	459 7 0		
Fraser's South ...	10	3335	0 19 10	3240 10 12	11906 9 11	5251	1 1 20	5739 18 12	21019 5 5	3 13 3
Total or mean...	145	15447	0 19 7	13679 7 20	51094 17 10	34114	1 0 11	33562 3 12	121266 10 4	3 14 5

* No Battery. † Huntingdon mill.

Between Southern Cross and Gnarlbine, a distance of about 100 miles, with the exception of a small belt of metamorphic country 25 miles to the Eastward, all rock outcrops are granite. Immediately to the Eastward of Gnarlbine there is another small belt of auriferous country; on the Eastward side of this the granite again outcrops, and extends as far as Coolgardie.

Coolgardie.

At Coolgardie a rich patch of alluvial ground was discovered about a year ago, which since then has been turned over several times. Up to the present no deep ground has been discovered, a good deal of the gold being found on the surface, as on the Murchison. Very few auriferous reefs have yet been found, the gold in the alluvium being apparently mostly derived from rich leaders. On this field the most sensational discovery is a reef found by a man named Bayley, and from his reward claim over 4,500 * ounces of gold have been taken. This reef consists of a small blow running in a North-Westerly direction and underlying to the North-Eastward, striking across the line of the country, which here runs nearly north and south. This reef is about 9ft. in width at its largest part, but it pinches towards both ends of the claim, and is entirely lost. At the North end there is another blow of quartz, which strikes North and South, following the line of the strike of the country. This blow then dips under the alluvial flat, but a reef on exactly the same line is met with in a shaft in the gully, after which it appears to be lost; but to the North-Westward is another large blow, which follows exactly the same bearing as Bayley's reef, and has been taken up by the same company as a lease. From this reef a very nice lot of stone is said to have been taken, but the hole has now been filled in. At the north end of this blow it pinches out, but on the western side of the gully is another large quartz blow, which is exactly on the same line as Bayley's, but there is apparently no direct connection between them. At the south end of Bayley's the reef is lost, as at the North; but to the Westward, on a hill, another lenticular mass of quartz, carrying gold, is met with. From the general character of the reef, it appears to be a true fissure vein, making in size when it follows its true course across the strike of the country, and pinching often to a mere thread when it follows the bedding plane of the rocks. This, of course, is not at present proved, as so little work has yet been done on any of these leases, but should this surmise be correct, this vein would follow something of the following course:—Starting with the lease south of Bayley's reward claim, it would strike N.W., then N.; on the reward claim, N.W. and N.; on Bayley's lease, N.W. and S.; on the lease north of Bayley's claim, N.W. These breaks in the lode may of course be entirely due to faults or throws, but the blow at the north end of Bayley's claim and the reef in the gully seem to prove the former theory. All the gold from this reef has been taken from a small hole at the north side of the blow, where there appears to be a

* To end of August, 1893, 12,500ozs.

small vein consisting almost entirely of gold associated with a little oxide of iron. There were also some handsome specimens of gold in quartz, and some portions of the reef carry a good deal of fine gold. It appears to be either the top of a rich shoot, or merely a bunch, most probably the latter; in either case it cannot be expected to continue so phenomenally rich much longer, although it may pay well to work. None of the reefs here are yet sufficiently developed for any decided opinion to be expressed, but some of them are well worth prospecting. There are several well-formed reefs, showing gold, about five miles further South, and another patch 25 miles to the Northward. The available land for prospecting in the immediate neighbourhood of Coolgardie is limited, as this belt lies between the granite country and the freehold land of the Hampton Plains Company; but during the winter we shall probably hear of new discoveries to the North-East and South-Eastward, as there are some hundreds of men out prospecting. When we consider the quantity of gold taken from Coolgardie, it is highly probable that some of these reefs will make very good payable mines.

Yilgarn Goldfield (General.)

The Government Geologist, in his latest report, states that whilst on the Yilgarn field he visited all the mines then at work, and is glad to be able to express his satisfaction at the appearance of the lodes in depth, the great drawback to the successful working being still the scarcity of water. At Coolgardie very little was being done, as all the alluvial workings within an easy radius had been worked out, and water had to be purchased at 1s. per gallon. He was unable at the time to extend his examination of the country further to the Eastward, as there was no water in that direction; but since he left the field rain has fallen over the back country, and the prospectors are now scattered over it. There are a very large number of men on the field, and should there be a wet season, there will in all probability be a famine, as the new roads will be almost impassable during the winter,

Three townships, Knutsford, at Golden Valley, Southern Cross, and Coolgardie, have been laid out by the Government. Blocks are put up to auction at the upset of:—

Knutsford	£20
Southern Cross	£30
Coolgardie	£20

The Southern Cross township has a population of about 300, and is the head centre of the Government. The Warden, who also acts as Resident Magistrate, has his office here. There are also police barracks and stables. There is fair hotel accommodation, and the prices at the stores are reasonable. There is a weekly mail service from York. The coach takes about four days each way between York and Southern Cross.

Passenger fares by the several lines of coaches now running to the field are:—

York to Southern Cross	£5
Do. Parker's Range	£6
Southern Cross to York	£4
Parker's Range do.	£5
Return Fare, available for one month ...	£8

Each passenger is allowed to take 28lbs. of luggage; over that quantity fourpence per lb. is charged.

The cost of cartage to the field of general goods, from York and Northam, the usual starting points, varies considerably, according to the season and state of the roads, from £16 upwards per ton.

The wagons take 21 days to and from Southern Cross, and 24 days to and from Parker's Range.

Wages vary on the different mines:—Miners (dry), 10s. (wet), 12s. 6d.; Mullockers, 11s. 8d.; Truckers, 10s. 6d.; Horse Drivers, 8s. to 9s.; Amalgamators, 16s. 8d.; Battery Feeders, 9s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; Carpenters, 12s. 6d.; Engine Drivers, 12s. 6d.; Bracemen, 9s. 6d.; Blacksmiths, 12s. to 13s. 4d.; Surfacemen, 9s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.

The rainfall at Southern Cross during 1891 was only 5·20 inches, falling on 63 days, but during 1892, 15·10 inches were recorded on 127 days.

Southern Cross is connected with the Capital by telegraph, and a railway, which will connect it with the Government line at Northam, is now in course of construction, and is being pushed rapidly on to completion, 76 miles being already open for traffic.

Extract from a Report from the Warden, Yilgarn Goldfield, dated 23rd January, 1893.

"The total revenue received here for the year amounted to £2,415 15s. 9d., composed of:—

	£	s.	d.
Land Revenue	1977	4	6
Inland Revenue	438	11	3
	2,415	15	9

In addition to this amount some rents of Auriferous Leases and other moneys were paid directly to the Perth Office.

During the year 663 Miners' Rights were issued, and 35 endorsed.

The receipts thus show a considerable increase on those of 1891.

MACHINERY.—At Southern Cross there are 4 quartz crushing batteries, totalling 95 head of stampers.

Hope's Hill.—One battery; 30 head of stampers.

Golden Valley.—One battery; 10 head of stampers.

Parker's Range.—Three batteries, totalling 35 head of stampers.

From shortness of the water supply on many of the mines, the batteries have been able only to work intermittently.

At Blackbourne's a ten-head stamper battery is now being erected.

On the 5th August a disagreement as to rate of wages arose between the mine owners and miners, which resulted in a suspension of work; and in consequence of an alluvial find being reported from the Eastward, Southern Cross, Parker's Range, and Golden Valley were for a time practically deserted.

On the 17th September, two prospectors (Messrs. Bayley and Ford) reported discovery of payable gold at Coolgardie, a spot situated about one hundred miles East from Southern Cross, and about sixteen miles North-East from a place on the map, marked on Hunt's track to Hampton Plains, called Gnarlbine. A rush immediately took place, and in a short time about seven hundred men had collected on the new find. Much difficulty was experienced by these persons in obtaining a sufficiency of water even for drinking, and for washing earth none was obtainable.

The gold obtained was all obtained by specking, dry-blowing, or in nuggets out of the reefs. Many men, even under these difficulties, obtained large amounts of gold in a short time, and few of those who worked came away poorer than when they arrived.

The price of water at Coolgardie averaged one shilling per gallon. I would beg most earnestly that the Government would issue instructions to the Supervisor of Works to immediately commence the excavation of large tanks, so that should there be rain next winter some provision might be made for the following summer. I would also recommend that when made such tanks should be offered by tender to persons willing to retail the water collected at a fixed price, this especially for the following reason: some of the men who go to these new fields have large numbers of horses or camels; others have none at all; there is always a cry from these latter that the horses owned by the former drink more than the proportion which should be allowed to any one man, and that as each man pays the same for a Miner's Right it is not fair that from scarcity of water, caused by the large number of horses of the one party, the other party should have to pay an increased price for necessary water. Also I would point out that the revenue obtained by letting the water tanks or wells would help to further enlarge the water supply.

A trouble has been forcibly shown up by the Coolgardie rush—that is the conflicting interests under the present regulations of the

alluvial and quartz (or leasehold) miner. On this field the alluvial has for the most part been found in proximity to the reefs; persons have pegged out leases and quartz claims over ground on which there is reasonably supposed to be alluvial gold. Under the present regulations, if a lease or quartz claim is registered, no person can trespass on that ground to work alluvial. Thus, either the ground is shut up against the alluvial man, or the reefs remain unworked by the reefer. I would suggest that a regulation be passed permitting the alluvial miner to work alluvial on any lease or quartz claim to within some certain distance of the reef, excepting from alluvial occupation certain distances around shafts or machinery; also with provision to prevent vexatious occupation. Even then great difficulty would be found in defining alluvial, as a mullock leader can hardly be called quartz and still come under the definition of a reef in the present regulations.

From this district during the year 21,308 ounces 5dwts. and 6grs. of gold have been forwarded by mail escort. Several thousand ounces more, I am convinced, have been taken away by the owners leaving the field.

The reduction in freights caused by the introduction of camel trains has been of great assistance in opening up the new country.

The difficulties, as regards the water supply at Coolgardie, can only be understood by those who have had some experience in the country. While on this subject I beg to point out that although water rights are freely offered to any person who chooses to take them for the purpose of procuring water, although many have found fault with the officers of the Government none of the fault finders or others of the miners have themselves found fresh water, even though such a find would mean a fortune.

THE PILBARRA GOLDFIELD.

(Proclaimed July, 1889.)

Proclaimed area, 32,000 Square Miles.

The Pilbarra goldfield is situated in that portion of the Colony known as "The North-West," that is, the district lying between the coast on the North, the Fortescue River on the South, and the De Grey River and Warburton's Great Sandy Table-land on the East. It is a most promising mineral area. The general features are a large low alluvial plain which follows the coast, broken here and there by rocky hills, whilst to the South and East rises a high table-land.

Several large rivers have their sources on the Northern edge of this plateau, and cutting deep gorges through the upper horizontally bedded rocks expose the underlying crystalline rocks across the strike of which they have cut their channels. These watercourses trend towards the North and North-West in deep

gorges cut through the limestone and quartzite rocks, then through flats bounded by rough sandstone ranges, and on by deep ravines through rough broken hills of schists, slates, sandstones, quartzites, conglomerates, and amygdaloids, containing trap dykes, into large alluvial plains, with here and there bold massive hills of amygdaloid and small peaks of quartz, granite, and ironstone, around which soft calcareous slates often rise to the surface but never form hills much above the level of the plain. These plains extend to the sea coast where they are fringed by mangrove swamps, except where trap rocks extrude and form a bold rocky coast. The amygdaloids in many places are split up into rough blocks, which become red or black on the surface, and then present the appearance of a huge heap of stones, without a trace of soil or vegetation. They contain vast numbers of agates, calcite crystals, and other enclosures, so that it would be well worth prospecting the streams running through them for precious stones.

Mallina.

Mallina is between 65 and 70 miles to the Eastward of Roebourne, and about 16 miles South from the coast. It was here that the first discovery of gold in the North-West was made. The reef is composed of auriferous antimony ore. Excellent fresh water supply is obtainable in the shaft.

Peewah.

About ten miles distant, on the Peewah Creek, is another series of auriferous antimony lodes; but at present nothing much has been done, although some of them are undoubtedly very rich, the superior attraction of alluvial mining having attracted all the labor away.

Egina.

Thirty miles South-East of Mallina, and 40 miles from the coast, is situated the rich patch of alluvial workings known as Egina. Gold is obtained in shallow alluvial deposits on a clay slate bottom, and some very nice little gutters have been satisfactorily worked.

Pilbarra.

The next patch of workings is situated at Pilbarra, which is twelve miles South-East of Egina, and eight miles West of the Yule River. This is a narrow strip of country, about two miles wide, running in a North-East and South-West direction, between a belt of granite country and ferruginous quartz dyke, where gold has been found in rich scattered surface patches. The gold is very little water-worn, and often still adhering to its quartz matrix; but although many of these patches were excessively rich, and numerous quartz reefs are exposed, nothing except alluvial workings has as yet proved payable.

NULLAGINE.

About 200 miles due East from Roebourne, and 130 miles from the coast, on a branch of the De Grey River called the Nullagine, a considerable extent of alluvial country has been worked, some portions of which have proved very rich. On this field there are, besides the modern wash of the gullies, old deep leads, and conglomerates running through the hills, some of which latter will require crushing power before the gold can be extracted. Several rich gold-bearing reefs have also been found, but at present are not being worked, owing, probably, to the expense of getting machinery on to the field.

Forty miles further to the Eastward, on another branch of the De Grey, are more gold workings. Rich patches of alluvial gold have also been found on the Turner and the Coongan, from which latter, at Shaw's Fall, the celebrated nugget, the "Little Hero," weighing 333oz. 8dwt. was obtained, but here, as at the 40 miles, work is retarded by the scarcity of water.

This is a very rich and extensive field, and it is probable that the alluvial deposits will not be exhausted for some considerable period, and when they are, there will still remain many reefs to fall back upon, which are so rich at the surface, that some of the alluvial diggers have been able to make very fair wages by simply dollying the stone during slack periods.

A townsite, containing 500 acres, has lately been proclaimed at Marble Bar, the upset price of the lots being fixed at £20.

THE ASHBURTON GOLDFIELD.

(Proclaimed December, 1890.)

This field embraces an area of 8,200 square miles.

In the year 1890 a rich alluvial goldfield was discovered on the Ashburton River, from which about 20,000ozs. of gold were obtained.

Extract from a Report from the Warden, Pilbarra Goldfield, dated 26th April, 1893.

"On the whole the operations on this goldfield during the past year have been fairly good; for although alluvial mining seems to have dwindled to very insignificant proportions, the reefing operations have very much increased.

"At the commencement of the year only three gold-mining leases had been applied for, but during the year 45 new applications have been made for an aggregate area of 304 acres, and only six of these (area 42 acres) have been abandoned. Taking all things into consideration, very good work has been done in opening up and

developing these leases. With two exceptions, viz., the Coongan Amalgamated Company, and Mr. Roe, of Roebourne, all the applicants for leases were working miners, whose means were very limited; and the manner in which these men stuck to their leases, in face of many obstacles, proves that they at any rate had great faith in the reefs here.

"In consequence of the drought in the beginning of the year the Coongan Company's machinery did not get to work until July, but it has been running ever since, with the exception of short intervals for repairs and alterations. The machinery on the whole has done very good work, but has not borne out the expectations of the proprietors as to the quantity it would put through. As the Company had several claims and leases of its own, of course it only crushed for outsiders at odd intervals, and then only at a price which precluded any but the best stone from going through; consequently, though many of the properties contain stone which would be payable at a fair rate of crushing, the proprietors have not as yet been able to get the stone crushed.

"Mr. Thomas Byass has imported and is erecting a five-head stamp battery at Bamboo Creek, and will commence work about the beginning of the New Year. Great things are expected from that part of the field as soon as this battery starts work.

"The amounts of gold returned for the last quarter of the year are as under:—

				ozs.	dwts.	grs.
From Federation Lease No. 27			... ...	9	7	3
„ Bohemia	„	„ 6	... about	60	0	0
„ Patent Log	„	„ 20	... „	60	0	0
„ True Blue	„	„ 14, 61	tons for	100	13	0
„ Ironclad	„	„ 2, 51	„ „	143	0	0
„ General	„	„ 8	... ...	283	12	0
Total			... ...	656	12	3

"Only two of the lessees returned the number of tons crushed.

"There have been no alluvial rushes this year except to Croydon, Yandacoogena, and the Little Shaw, which were so small as to be of no importance. I believe the chief reason for the absence of new alluvial finds is that all or nearly all the prospecting class of diggers have left for the Murchison and other Southern fields. From 100 to 150 men on an average have been working at Pilbarra, Nullagine, and the various other old alluvial camps, but as far as I can learn few of them have done more than make wages. In the early part of the year there were quite 300 men on the "Just in Time" Rush; but after the first three months they gradually decreased, until at the end of the year there were only about a dozen men there working a deep lead, which was found on top of a hill on the west side of the main gully. The prospectors and about fifty others did very well at this place.

"The Ashburton has not had fifty men on it at any time during the year, and they have all cleared out now for other fields.

"Since the break up of the drought in March last we have had plenty of feed and water on the field for all ordinary purposes.

"Nearly all the traffic of the goldfield now finds its way to Condon, but great inconvenience is experienced by consignees for want of suitable landing accommodation.

"In the early part of the year I moved my head quarters from the old camp at Pilbarra to Marble Bar, on the Coongan River, near "Just in Time" Rush. The "Bar" is now one of the principal reefing centres, and is the most centrally situated camp on the goldfield, being about 100 miles from Condon and Port Headland.

"Several deaths have occurred on this field, which I am confident might have been prevented if we had had a competent medical man amongst us.

"The land revenue collected at this office during the year amounted to £773 16s., and the internal revenue to £220 9s. 6d.; total, £994 5s. 6d.

"I have issued during the year 217 Miners' Rights, 16 Business Licenses, 29 Licenses under "The Goldfields Licensing Act," 2 Transfers, and 11 Timber Licenses; and have heard 8 Police Court cases and 17 Warden's Court cases, 3 with Assessors. During the year 11 reefing claims, 2 transfers of claims, 7 protection areas, 9 powers of attorney, 2 liens, 6 agreements, 3 machine areas, 8 stacks of quartz, 2 wells, 2 water rights, 6 Business areas and 24 Residence areas have been registered.

"As Registrar of Pilbarra Mining District, I have issued 23 Mining Licenses, and received one application for a Tin-mining Lease. Very little has been done as yet on the Tinfields near the Shaw, the great distance from port (200 miles) being very much against their successful development.

"The great want at present on this goldfield is a sufficiency of competent miners to work the mines, the majority of those now employed being a very poor sample indeed."

The auriferous belt of country extends from the junction of the Hardey River with the Ashburton, a little to the North-East of Mt. Clement, following the latter river in a South-East direction for about 150 miles. It is bounded on the South by the Barlee Range and a flat-topped table-land, which follows the main course of the river, at a distance of 14 miles to the South. To the North it extends across the Ashburton and Hardey Rivers to Mount Wall and Mount de Courcy, a distance in a Northerly direction from the river of from 20 to 30 miles, giving an auriferous area of about 10,000 square miles.

The rocks consist of clay and chloritic slates, sandstones, and quartzites (the slates being often of the cleavable kind used for roofing purposes), and are intersected by numerous quartz and ferruginous lodes.

Up to the present no auriferous reefs have been discovered, and very little prospecting done, only the richest patches in the shallow ground being considered worth troubling about.

In the large plains of the Ashburton there are sure to be some very rich deposits of gold, but the prospecting will be expensive work.

THE NICOL.

Early in 1890 gold was found on a small river called the Nicol, about ten miles West of Roebourne, by some men engaged in sinking post-holes for a fence. The gold occurred near the surface, and was at first easily and cheaply obtained, but later on, when the lead was traced down into the flat, more work had to be done to gain it. This small patch of gold-bearing country is so little above the sea level that no deep sinking has at present been possible, owing to the vast volume of water encountered; but it is highly probable that the deep ground carries gold. At the present time this field is nearly deserted, as the limited area over which gold has been found is worked out, and no reefs have as yet been discovered. The gold was probably derived from rich patches in the quartz veins and leaders, which in this district are much broken and of very variable thickness, owing to the many intrusions of masses of granite and trap rocks.

Besides gold, this district is rich in many other minerals, the most important of which (and the only other which is at present being worked) is copper at the Balla Balla Creek, about 15 miles nearer Roebourne than Mallina, and about 15 miles from the coast. Here there are low rolling hills of clay-slate, with numerous quartz veins of a highly promising character for gold.

THE MURCHISON GOLDFIELD.

(Proclaimed September, 1891.)

Area, 32,000 square miles. This field is situated on the Upper Murchison River; it was discovered in the year 1891, and proved to be so rich that a large number of men at once proceeded there, when many leases were taken up, and a good deal of gold obtained.

The caps of the reefs were worked by the diggers, who crushed the stone by hand, and made a very handsome thing out of it. The samples of stone sent to Perth are as rich as anything that has yet been discovered in any part of the world, not in the light of specimens, but for richness of stone throughout, as they can be broken in any direction, when the fresh surface will be seen to be studded with fine gold.

A number of reefs are reported to carry gold, in large quantities, for a considerable distance along their outcrops, which is rather unusual, as these rich patches are generally only local; how these shoots run in depth is not yet proved, but to judge from the

class of stone and the length of the rich outcrops they should be rich in depth.

The richest stone is a granular quartz, containing a good seam of carbonate of iron, with gold all through it; whilst the most showy specimens occur in the white quartz, in which large pieces of gold are frequently met with. The gold in the stone is all true reef gold, not the semi-alluvial gold often met with down the cracks and faces of the reef caps; therefore, there is much more reason to hope that this rich stone will go down, and if it does the reefing field should be very rich.

A quantity of alluvial gold has been found about the surface, but here as on the other goldfields in this Colony, there are no defined gutters or leaders, and the reefs do not seem o have been denuded to any extent, so have not yet parted with their gold.

This field is on the same line of country as the Yilgarn Gold field.

The principal auriferous belt on the Murchison field is situated on its Eastern side, about 200 miles from the coast. It runs in a North and South direction from West Mt. Magnet to Austin's Lake, then in a North-Easterly direction to Lake Anneen and Yagahong.. Other rich patches and belts exist further East, and a few patches have also been discovered nearer the coast.

In the year 1891, Messrs. Macpherson and Peterkin found a very rich patch of stone near Lake Anneen, which is now being worked as *The Nannine Mine.* Gold had, however, already been discovered at two places in the neighbourhood previous to this, viz., at Mulga Mulga and Yuin, but in neither case did it prove to be in payable quantities.

Mount Magnet.

The Mt. Magnet diggings are situated a few miles to the South and West of West Mt. Magnet, which hill is principally composed of metamorphic rocks capped by a flat top of desert sandstone.

The rocks strike mostly a little West of North, dipping to the Westward; they are slate, dolomite, talcose schist, and ferruginous jaspery quartzite, all of which are very decomposed.

The reefs follow much the same strike as the rocks, and dip also to the Westward. They are small but well-defined, and in some places appear to carry gold pretty well through the stone. The quartz is mostly white and rather greasy, with ferruginous stains and yellow clay partings, but nothing very rich has been found in the reefing line on this part of the field except the Monarch Mullocky Leader, which is not a true reef, but a mass of decomposed talcose schist, through which there are a number of small ferruginous quartz veins. The whole mass carries fine gold, but up to the present only the soft part has been worked, which has proved very rich in gold. On the surface here a small but very rich

patch of alluvium was worked along the side of a large ferruginous quartzite bar.

All the alluvial work here has been surfacing, the patches being worked by dry-blowing places, when a mixture of quartz and ironstone are found scattered over the surface.

A good deal of gold will probably yet be found around here, but most of the men are away at the richer finds further North.

Lake Austin.

Between Mount Magnet and Lake Austin, where the next rich patch of diggings are situated, the country does not present such an auriferous appearance, as most of the rocks are intrusive granite, often overlaid by desert sandstone, but there are one or two small patches of promising country.

The distance between these two points is about 35 miles by road; but this might be considerably reduced if a proper road were cut.

The Island is a high ridge of metamorphice rock, the main axis of which is a bed of ferruginous jaspery quartz (ironstone). It runs in a nearly North and South direction for a distance of about two miles, being divided from the North and South shores by two narrow arms of the lake, each about half-a-mile wide, which are quite impassable after heavy rains. This, added to the fact that there is no fresh water on *The Island*, render it anything but a pleasant place to get weather-bound in.

The diggings on *The Island* were some of the richest and most concentrated on the field, and it is the only place where anything like deep ground was met with, a defined gutter being found on the bed rock at 15 feet from the surface.

The alluvial ground ran down from a saddle near the centre of the island, in an Easterly and Westerly direction, towards the lake, but no auriferous reefs have yet been found immediately on its course. The sinking was pretty tough in places, as the alluvium was cemented together by gypsum.

The reefs are phenomenally rich, but do not seem to carry gold for any great distance along their outcrop. The one on *The Main Island* runs in an East and West direction, cutting a main North and South reef at its intersection, with which very rich stone was found. The other, on *The Small Island* to the North-East of this, was also excessively rich, but in this case the main reef carried the gold at its junction with two leaders, one of which strikes to the North-East, and one to the South-East.

Other reefs should be prospected for upon the saddle at the head of the leads, for the very heavy gold found there had not been carried far. As on the other parts of the field, the richest shoots in the reefs were found where they crossed the ironstone bars; this should be borne in mind in prospecting for reefs here.

Other rich patches of diggings exist on the main land to the North side of the lake, and a patch of country well worth prospecting lies to the Eastward from it.

The Cue.

Between Austin's Lake and *The Cue*, a distance of about 10 miles in a direct line North, the country is mostly covered by salt, sandy flats or clay, covered with thickets; but by the road, which runs more to the Westward, towards some low hills, another belt of auriferous country is struck.

This first patch is called the *Eight Mile*, being about that distance from *The Cue*. Here several very promising and well-defined reefs are being prospected on a flat, and on the East side of a low ridge of metamorphic rock, where the same jaspery ironstone is met with; but as yet so little has been done to open up the country that it is quite impossible to say anything about the formation of these lodes.

This line of gold-bearing country runs in a continuous line in a North-Easterly direction to the *Four Mile*, which also derives its name from its distance from *The Cue*. Here a line of reef rises up abruptly, forming the main ridge, the general characteristics of which are very similar to some of the Kimberley reefs.

This line is called *The Day Dawn*, after the first claim taken up on it. The stone is of a bluish mottled appearance, and the reef is of great size and well formed. It is a true fissure vein, but does not follow any definite course, striking first West-North-West, then North-North-West, and so on to North; but this is not of the least consequence, as, from its well-defined walls, there is very little chance of it cutting out.

Some very rich patches of surfacing were found on the sides of this and several other reefs about here and all the way in a North-Easterly direction to *The Cue* proper.

At *The Cue* itself the largest patch of auriferous country exists that has yet been found on this field; it was quickly skimmed over, as no gold was found by sinking, but all on the surface. Here are situated the celebrated "specking" grounds, over which hundreds of men walked day after day, turning over every stone with a forked stick to see if it might not be a specimen or cover a nugget. A very large quantity of gold was found in this way, and a stray piece is now and then still picked up.

The surface of most of these patches is covered with quartz and ironstone, and a good deal of the quartz carries a little gold. Many of these patches, after being specked, paid to be dry-blown, but in other cases all the gold was either found as specimens or in too large pieces to be missed by the speckers, and therefore is of no value to work afterwards.

There are three distinct classes of reefs about here; the first is *The Lady Kintore* line, which rises abruptly from the plains, forming a main ridge on the South-West side of the Cue hill; this reef is composed for the most part of a white, barren-looking quartz, and its course, like *The Day Dawn*, is not in one defined direction, but turns away to the Eastward at the Northern end.

The rocks about here are mostly of a schistose nature, with erous diorite dykes; but more to the Westward the country ists entirely of a white, decomposed granite, in which the d class of reef is met with. These are of a white, glassy, gry-looking quartz, with many cavities, which are usually d with crystals of green foliated talc and coarse gold. Part the lode is a decomposed green magnesian rock, which also ries gold.

These reefs are well defined, and have every appearance, as y are opened up, of being true, permanent veins; but they are ferent to anything that has been found before.

The other class of reef is of a blue colour. These lie to the rth-East of *The Cue*, but have not been developed enough yet to m any opinion about them.

Mulga Mulga or Bieren.

A few miles North of Cuddingwarra, gold was discovered in e year 1888 by a man named Birk, but for some reason very tle prospecting was done, or the rich patches of *The Cue* would ve been found sooner.

The reef is small and not well defined, but shows fine gold places in the stone at the surface, associated with a little copper rites, iron pyrites, and antimony.

The Nangrang Hills.

In the early part of 1890 gold was discovered in a reef on low range of hills, about five miles to the Eastward of Yuin ation.

It is a large reef of bluish glassy quartz, with copper stains, riking East and West, and apparently dipping to the North, but ing down nearly vertical as far as can be judged. The rocks, hich are quartzite and mica slate with granite dykes and iron-one lodes, follow the same strike as the reefs.

There is plenty of good water, and from its nearness to the ast, much poorer stone will pay well here than at the other side the field.

Lake Annean.

Between *The Cue* and Lake Annean, a distance of about 50 iles North, the country is mostly covered by the remains of the bleland formation, portions of which are still left standing on me small hills close to the North side of *The Cue*. This untry is mostly covered with thickets, but it opens out in aces into large salt, sandy flats or stoney plains around the ses of the one or two ridges of metarmorphic rock which out-op here and there between the two points. There is also a large tch of limestone country near the Milley Spring, at which place ere is a nice little forest of white gum and morrell, which latter nber is of great value for mining purposes. Lake Annean is ly shown on the map as a small round clay-pan, but in truth it

extends for about seven miles South, consisting of a succession of sandy ridges and marshes, which are impassable after rain.

The main line of reef runs North from the lake up the spur of a rough ironstone ridge. It stands up in huge blows in places, and would, to anyone used to gold-mining in other parts of the world, present a very unpromising appearance. But in spite of the fact that gold rarely occurs near these great blows, patches were found along this reef, of great richness, and from holes a few feet in depth small fortunes were taken.

On sinking, these rich patches were lost, as the shoots dip to the north at such a slight angle, when it was supposed that the reef would prove to be barren in depth, but fortunately the sinking was continued to the water level, when the next rich shoot from the South was struck, and in driving at this level to the North-West the first shoots worked were again found. These rich shoots in the main line dip North at an angle of about 30° following the intersection for the most part of the ferruginous jaspery beds; besides these shoots of rich stone, the heavy bunches of rich stone, and the breaks in the reef, all follow the same dip as well as the striations on the walls.

The rocks are mostly schistose with hard bands of ferruginous jaspery quartzite; these strike North and South, dipping at a high angle to the Eastward, whilst the reefs strike a little to the East of North and dip a little to the West where they do not go down vertically.

The main line of reef is well defined for a considerable distance, following a true course, with rich patches of gold occurring here and there along it, but at the North end, on *The Mt. Hall* area, it pinches out, and is lost at the surface, but is almost sure to be found in depth, as all the rich shoots are dipping this way. To the Southward, on *The Connelly-Murchison* area, the main reef begins to split and change in character, losing its very defined appearance; whilst South of this it splits and makes again, but nothing of any great value has been found along it here.

This reef, which is mostly white at the surface, is of a bluish colour, and contains a little galena and pyrites in depth, and is altogether of a very promising appearance. It is decidedly a main fissure vein, and the rich shoots will most probably be found to go down for a considerable depth.

On the Westward side of *The Nannine* line, in the valley, are a series of reefs more or less on one parallel line with the first-named. They are evidently due to the lateral dislocation which took place when the main fissure was opened. Although following about one line there is nothing to show that they are one and the same reef; in fact, on the other hand, when attempts to trace them have been made they have always failed. They are in all probability a series, not one reef, and will be found to dip to the Northward, following the same lines as *The Nannine.*

On the Eastward side of the main line are also some more reefs, but, like those to the Westward, they cannot be traced for any distance; but on all those on which gold has been found the rich stone should be followed rather than spending money in sinking shafts to cut the reef where it is not.

A very rich patch of alluvium workings were on an island to the Southward on this same line, and several other rich patches of surfacing were also found on both sides of the main ridge.

There is plenty of fresh water on this field, and timber within a reasonable distance. The only drawback to the water is that it will in all probability become slightly brackish when heavily drawn upon, particularly towards the end of the summer.

Gardner's.

Gardner's find is situated near the Yagahong, a hill about 20 miles East of Lake Annean here; the gold appears to have been quite accidentally found by a party who had lost their way in a thicket. The reef does not out-crop at the surface, and there are no rocks visible, the whole being capped by a white deposit called "opaline" on the Murchison. This deposit generally consists of either gypsum and sand or magnesia, and is often very hard; it is deposited by the action of water, which is in most cases found in close proximity, but this locality proved the exception to the rule.

Quin's.

Quin's is about 12 miles South near Nowthanna, the country between the two points being mostly loamy without outcrops of rock.

At *Quin's* some low rough ranges of metamorphic rock rise from the plain, which, for a considerable distance from them, is strewn with stones.

The reefs here are mostly large and very ferruginous; in fact, in some cases, would be better described as iron lodes. These of course, although consisting of hæmatite at the surface, will make into pyrites in depth, which will be more troublesome to work; therefore, only those reefs which are very rich will be worth working after they cease to pay the prospectors to do so by hand.

Some of the gullies in those hills proved very rich in alluvial gold, and were easily worked, as the gold was found in a defined gutter, but up to the present no reefs along these gullies have been found which were rich enough to work.

Further North, on the Robinson Range, one or two rich patches of gold have lately been discovered, notably those at Horse Shoe Bend and at Wilson's find.

Conclusion.

This field, taken as a whole, is exceedingly rich, and will in all probability be found to extend for a great distance to the East-

ward, but there is no prospect of it extending far to the Westward, owing to the belt of granite country.

Water is abundant and at shallow depths, the Murchison district being celebrated for this.

Timber for mining purposes is perhaps the principal drawback, for except at the North end of the field there is nothing but scrubby mulga and snakewood, which latter is too crooked even to burn.

The roads are in a fearful condition, owing to the heavy carting in the wet weather.

Everything considered, this field has probably a brighter outlook than any other in the Colony, owing to the fact that it has neither the distance of Kimberley, nor the salt water of Yilgarn to contend with. Pilbarra and the Ashburton have not as yet proved to be large reefing districts, so need not be mentioned.

Two townsites have been laid out by the Government on the Murchison Goldfield, namely, at Nannine and Cue, and lots at both places are put up to auction at an upset price of £20 each.

From private returns of stone crushed and dollied it appears that about 5,660 ounces of gold were obtained from some of the principal mines on this field between January and the end of June, 1892. This does not of course include the alluvial gold and numerous small amounts obtained.

Extract from a Report from the Warden, Murchison Goldfield, dated 28th March, 1893.

"It was in the middle of the year 1891 that the precious metal was discovered on the Northern shore of Lake Annean, and it was only in September of that year that the district was proclaimed under the title of "The Murchison Goldfield," containing an area of 32,000 square miles.

"It will therefore be seen at once that it can as yet be considered to be only in its veriest infancy, being but some fifteen months in existence. Notwithstanding this, the extraordinary richness of the alluvial patches and of the surface stone which have been discovered within its boundaries soon induced a large number of diggers and others to visit the field and try their luck. The number of these during the year cannot have averaged less than 600, and probably reached a total of double that number during the early part of the year. Rich alluvial finds of gold lying beyond the Northern boundaries of the proclaimed area having been discovered, led away a large number of the diggers from this, so that now our population does not exceed some four hundred people all told.

"Owing to the *locale* of the first gold discovered, at Lake Annean, the Warden's Court and Office have always been situated there. Subsequent discoveries, however, now make it apparent that this is by no means the most central position. These discoveries have extended along the Eastern and Southern boundaries. Thus, gold has been discovered, and workings are now being carried on, at Abbot's find, 45 miles North; at Gardiner's find (Yagahong), 20 miles East; at Cue, 50 miles South-West; at the Island and the Mainland, in Lake Austin, 70 miles South-West; at Mount Magnet, 100 miles South-West; and at Yalgoo, some 200 miles West-South-West from the working at Lake Annean.

"At all these centres many properties, containing rich gold-bearing stone, are being worked, which in every case appears to be payable, and in some instances to be exceptionally rich. No reasonable doubt can be entertained as to the permanency of many of these reefs for at all events several years to come.

"The most work of development has been carried out on the Nannine Company's property at Annean, but the workings round Cue are the most extensive, as this centre embraces, besides Cue itself with its many reefs, The Four Mile, and Cuddinwarra, or Dead Finish."

At the Four Mile is situated The Day Dawn, which is as yet the most promising mine on the goldfield. In this property the fine gold is proved to exist in the stone, which is a healthy-looking pale blue quartz, for a depth of 80 feet, and a length of some 130 feet, the shaft and drive being still on gold, which is also known to exist along the line of reef for many yards at or near the surface. A Huntingdon mill is being erected on the ground to reduce the stone, with three frue vanners, and appears a very complete plant.

"There are two mills also at Annean, both battery plants, one belonging to the Nannine Gold Mining Company, and one to the Murchison Consolidated Company. There is also an Otis Crushing Mill being erected at Mount Magnet, on the Monarch Mine, where a good deal of work has been done.

"With the exception of the Nannine Company, it has been found difficult to procure sufficient water for working the Mills full time. Water for domestic and stock purposes, however, is generally easily obtained throughout the district, and a supply has been obtained at the various settlements, and along the roads. This supply is being increased by Government expenditure. There is not, however, a sufficiency for sluicing purposes.

"Five gold-mining companies hold properties here: the Nannine Company and the Murchison Consolidated Company, at Annean; the Star of the East Company, twenty miles East from Annean; the Day Dawn Company, near Cue; and the Monarch Company, at Mount Magnet.

"There are no means at my disposal of estimating the quantity of gold obtained during the year, but it must have been a very considerable amount, reaching no doubt several thousand ounces.

"The roads throughout the district are admirable bush roads. The distances by them to the different centres of operations are: To Yalgoo, from railway station at Minginew, about 110 miles; to Mount Magnet, from ditto, about 200 miles; to Cue, from Geraldton—the port for the goldfield—about 260 miles; and to Annean, from ditto, about 310 miles.

"During the year a considerable amount of typhoid fever prevailed. It probably was caused principally by careless habits and by drinking bad surface water. The death rate was high, but would no doubt have been much greater had not the Government appointed a medical officer, now resident on the field. As far as can be ascertained, the total number of deaths during the year was 26. Of this number, 1 was caused by gun accident, and 4 were suicides.

"There was one birth during the year, and one marriage ceremony was performed.

"The total Land Revenue received at the Warden's Office during the year amounted to £1,832 8s. 6d.

"The number of Miners' Rights issued was 713. The number of business licenses was 40.

"Eight licenses under 'The Goldfields Licensing Act' were in force during the year.

"Eighty-one gold-mining leases were applied for during the year. The total number held under application at the end of the year was 130. One lease was surrendered, and on 30 the rent for 1892 had not been paid. The total number of acres held under application for gold-mining lease at end of year was 1,223."

THE DARLING RANGE.

(South-West District.)

This range presents a bold escarpment to the coastal plains, and is composed of very hard crystalline and granitic rocks, striking North and South at their base. On the western side here and there softer rocks, such as clay, slate, and sandstone outcrop, and wherever they are met with they contain quartz and other mineral veins.

The quartz, as a rule, contains iron pyrites in larger or less quantities, and on assay these have all proved to carry gold, but in no case rich enough to pay; but as only a few samples were taken, this is no test, only proving that the stone here does carry gold, and where gold is there is no saying when any very rich patches may be found. The samples collected and assayed were taken from different points between Kelmscott and the Harvey River.

Return of Gold Exported during 1892 from various Goldfields of the Colony.

Goldfields.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total for Year.
	oz. dwt. gr.	oz. dwt. gr.	oz. dwt. gr.	oz. dwt. gr.	oz. dwt. gr.
Kimberley	251 0 0	209 7 8	341 4 20	287 4 18	1088 16 22
Pilbarra and Ashburton	1242 14 0	4778 12 0	3135 0 0	3737 4 0	12893 10 0
Murchison	2912 4 22	4764 6 15	9587 9 6	7092 8 17	24356 9 12
Yilgarn	4903 19 12	7219 0 0	4428 15 12	4657 14 18	21209 9 18
Total	9309 18 10	16971 5 23	17492 9 14	15774 12 5	59548 6 4

The valué of the 59,548ozs. 6dwts. 4grs is £226,284 1s. 8d.

Return of Gold exported during half-year ended 30th June, 1893.

Quarter ended.	Quantity.	Value.
	oz. dwt. gr.	£ s. d.
31st March, 1893	16176 11 8	61470 19 0
30th June, 1893	23121 3 14	87860 10 5
Total for half-year ...	39297 4 22	149331 9 5

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* *Return of Gold Exported from Western Australia.*

Year.	Ounces.	Value.	At per oz.
		£	£ s. d.
1886 ...	...	1,207	...
1887 ...	4,873	19,492	4 0 0
1888 ...	3,493	13,098	3 15 0
1889 ...	15,492½	58,871	3 16 0
1890 ...	22,806	86,664	3 16 0
1891 ...	30,311	115,182	3 16 0
1892 ...	59,548	226,284	3 16 0
Total ...	136,523½	520,798	...

* This Return only gives the amount declared at the Customs, and is probably very far below the actual amount exported.

Export of Ore.

	1892.	Total.
	Lead.	
From Geraldton ...	29 tons ...	34,054
	Copper.	
Geraldton ...	8¼ tons	9,203¼
Roebourne ...	412 „	
	Tin.	
Roebourne ...	28 tons	827
Bunbury ...	223 „	

COPPER and LEAD.

It has been found necessary to take these two metals together in the description of their occurrence in this Colony, as the lodes of the Northampton District contain both these metals.

Northampton Mines.

The history of mining in this Colony may be said to start with the finding of lead and copper in the Champion Bay District. The discoverer of copper was a man named Thomas Mason, at that time a shepherd in the employ of the late Mr. James Drummond. He was stationed at Wanderenooka, and there found the deposits which were afterwards worked with success. Mr. Mason sold his find for £100, and a promise of £100 a year and work for three teams, if the parties were successful in purchasing the land, which in those days had to be put up to public auction. The annuity and work were to continue so long as the mine should be working. The company which was subsequently formed did not ratify the promised £100 a year; but Mason worked a team on the road drawing copper ore during 1858 and 1859, when he left this Colony for the gold diggings in Victoria.

The lodes, which have a course more or less North and South, make their appearance here and there, where the overlying Mesozoic rocks have been removed, in a raised belt of country, about 60 miles long, stretching from the Geraldine Mine, on the Murchison River, in the North, almost to Geraldton, in the South. They consist of very large and rich deposits of lead and copper, which were successfully worked for many years; but owing to the great fall in the price of these metals, and the very small percentage of silver contained in the lead ore, work has been almost entirely suspended, and at the present time only sufficient ore is raised to supply ballast to the wool ships which load in Champion Bay.

The lead is found in the form of carbonate (*cerussite*) and sulphide (*galena*) of great purity, and the lodes, which are of immense width, contain so little gangue mixed with the ore that the galena can be dressed, with very little labor, up to 83 or 84 per cent.

The copper ores are also very rich, consisting near the surface of blue and green carbonates (*azurite* and *malachite*), with ferruginous oxides and a certain amount of native copper, whilst below the water level the lodes are almost entirely composed of sulphides (*copper pyrites, copper glance, and covelline*); these might certainly be worked again, now that the price of copper has risen and labour-saving appliances brought to such a stage of perfection.

When the lead mines were at work there were several smelting works in the Northampton District, but these had to stop when the mines suspended operations. The Government, in order to revive this industry, offered a premium of £10,000 for the first 10,000 tons of metallic lead produced, which, together with the fact that a direct line of steamers had been started, calling at Geraldton on the way to Singapore, in which place a good market is found for this metal for China (where even the small percentage of silver it contains is turned to account), tempted a Company to put up a water-jacket furnace, but, through insufficient capital being subscribed, the Company had to make an attempt with imperfect furnaces and machinery, and short-handed management, which resulted in failure. If properly carried out it should have been a success, for lead ore dressed up to 83 or 84 per cent. can be obtained in almost any quantity.

Since the year 1845, when almost the first shipment of ore from this district was made, 8,521 tons of copper, and 34,025 tons of lead ore, have been exported from this part of the Colony. Of this amount over 23,000 tons were exported between the years 1874 and 1883, the largest amount exported in one year being 3,955 tons in 1877, when it was valued at £12 per ton; in 1880 it fell to £8 per ton, and after that the export rapidly decreased.

Irwin Mines.

At a little later period copper and lead were found further South in a line of country between Arrino Springs and the Irwin River; of these only the copper lodes were worked. On one claim a good deal of work was done, but the lode though very promising at the surface was never cut in depth, which was probably due to bad management, as all the lodes are so well defined at the surface that there is no reason why they should be lost at a depth of 80 feet. On others little more has been done than quarrying a few tons to send away, but as the lodes occur forty miles from the port of Dongara, and the road lies for the the most part over heavy sand plains, they were very expensive to work; but now that there is every prospect of a railway shortly passing almost over the mines, and as the lodes are both large and rich, they should again be opened out, and, if smelting works be also started at the same time, they should both pay well.

Kimberley.

In the Kimberley District copper, and lead ores are associated with gold, but only in small quantities. The gold is in a free state and in the rich specimens is plainly visible to the naked eye.

Some very fine copper ores exist in this district, but the present expense of carriage is too heavy for them to pay.

Mt. Barren.

Near Middle Mt. Barren a copper mine was started, and a good deal of work done on a lode, but hard coast ranges are not of a highly promising character for valuable minerals.

Copper occurs in the Wongan Hills, the Darling Range, the Glenelg Range, as well as in several other places.

COPPER MINES IN THE NORTH-WEST.

Whim Well Copper Mine.

When it is stated that this mine was worked by about four men for a month or two in 1890, and that from the results the syndicate were able to pay all the working and preliminary expenses, some idea can be gained of the richness, size, and quality of the lode. It is hardly right to call it a mine, for no mining will be required for years, even if it be worked on a large scale, for there is a hill of copper ore that only requires quarrying. The lode is on the surface, forming the face of a low ridge running East and West for about half-a-mile, when it is lost at both ends. It dips gently to the North at an angle that allows it to be worked comfortably on the footwall, *i.e.*, with just sufficient pitch to allow masses to be rolled down, and yet not too steep for men to walk upon it. It is 12ft. in thickness where it has been opened, 6ft. of which can be dressed without the slightest trouble to 30 per cent., and with care even to 40 per cent., whilst the other 6ft. can be dressed to 20 per cent. with a little trouble, and if a proper dressing plant were erected better results could be obtained. The lode appears to be good in quality throughout its entire length, and is nowhere, as far as can be judged from the surface, less than 6ft. in thickness, and is mostly a good deal more. The ore consists of carbonate (chiefly green), but there is some blue also in the poorer parts of the lode, while in the richer portion some beautiful specimens of malachite have been obtained. Considering its proximity to the coast (15 miles), the comparatively shallow depth at which good water can be procured, and the enormous mass of rich ore in sight, this should prove a very valuable property.

Some copper mines were worked a few years ago a few miles South of Roebourne. They are situated at the base of some low slate and quartzite hills on the edge of a large flat formed by one of the branches of the Harding River. These lodes are chiefly oxides of iron and copper, in some of which gold is visible. There are two sets of lodes, one running more or less North and South and dipping East, while the other runs East and West and dips North.

A good deal of work was formerly done here, but has been lately discontinued owing to the low price of copper, but as the ore at the surface is very fair, and the lodes are large and near a port,

they could be worked cheaply; and now that copper is realising a higher price they might certainly be re-opened. In any case the one containing gold should be worked, as that metal can be now separated from copper so much more economically than it could twenty years ago.

Large ferruginous copper lodes occur all over this district, some of which carry from 30 to 40 per cent. of the metal, but the mass of the lode stuff is iron. In some of the specimens gold is plainly visible, and, judging from the assays, would be well worth working. The galenas and cupriferous gossans of this district are also well worth testing.

During the year 1892, only 420 tons of copper ore and 29 tons of lead ore were exported from the Colony.

TIN.

The Greenbushes Tinfield.

Area, 50 Square Miles.

In the latter part of the year 1888, Mr. Stinton, whilst kangaroo hunting, found a small quantity of stream tin in a gully near the Blackwood River, not far from the main road, about nine miles from Bridgetown, in a North-westerly direction, and 53 from Bunbury. A large number of leases were at once taken up, but as the regulations then in force did not contain any labour clauses, very little work was done, and at the present time all but seven of them have been thrown up.

The field is situated on the main road between Bunbury and Bridgetown, from 4 to 5 miles North from the Blackwood River, at its junction with Hester's Brook, and about the same distance East of the River, below its junction with the Norilup Brook.

The Hill on which the centre of the field is situated, and from which the leads and gutters apparently radiate, is one of the highest points in the Southern portion of the Darling Range, attaining, as it does, an altitude of about 1,050 feet above sea level.

Although there is very little surface water on the field, except immediately after rain, there is no scarcity of it for domestic purposes, as springs break out in several places, and it can always be obtained by sinking at a slight depth. This is remarkable, as the country is so high, and it seems to indicate that the deposits of drift are much more extensive than is at present believed. There is a good rainfall here (36 inches), which, falling on the swamps, is held for a long time, only gradually sinking away into the solid rocks below, and if the forest trees were killed the water supply would be considerably increased. The deepest shafts sunk on high ground have always struck water at from 50ft. to 70ft. During the greater part of the year the want of water is the great obstacle in the way of working, as the brooks in the neighbourhood only flow

during four or five months, and when the ground is completely saturated a large body of water runs to waste, which ought to be conserved for use during the dry season.

The proper system to work upon would be to raise dirt during the dry season, and wash it during the wet.

The formation of the district is crystalline schist, gneissic, and granite rock, with numerous dykes of diorite, granite, and veins of tourmaline, the surface being mostly covered with nodular claystones (gravel), sand, and ferruginous sandstones, the ferruginous sandstones capping all the ridges, whilst the sand is found in all the swampy hollows, often associated with a poor earthy brown coal of recent formation. The country underlies to the West and strikes in a North and South direction.

The tin wash of the field varies greatly in thickness, richness, and quantity, running from 3oz. to 15lbs. to the dish, and in thickness from 6 inches to 20 feet; the low percentage washes being in larger quantities, and as a rule much freer than those of the higher percentage. The whole of the surface of the field is covered with a modern formation, beneath which the leads run, so considerable prospecting will be necessary. No lodes have yet been found, but, from the crystalline and unwater-worn character of the tin, they must exist. These will probably be in the form of *stock-works*, or in the way tin occurs in some of the principal continental mines, where they are found as a network of thin veins or strings of crystals interlacing through a decomposed granitic dyke, all of which are usually found sufficiently rich to work. The field is as yet comparatively undeveloped, but should, when more leads are opened up, support a large mining population.

At the present time, owing principally to the water difficulty, only about forty claims are being worked, but should this obstacle be once effectually disposed of there is no doubt that the number would immediately be very considerably increased.

There is no doubt that the field is a rich one, but it cannot ever be profitably worked, except on the small rich patches, until the water difficulty is overcome.

The first workings met with on the main road from Bunbury are those belonging to the Messrs. Williams', on which a small Chilian mill, worked by one horse, has been erected. This mill crushes the conglomerate or ferruginous cement picked from the strippings of the alluvial workings, and by its help, within a period of seven months, about £550 worth of tin was obtained which could not possibly have been procured by the ordinary method.

On the area belonging to Messrs. Hart, Caporn, and Sinclair, situated in Spring Gully, the whole of the work done has been done on the surface.

North of the Greenbushes Well are situated several claims which show very rich ground. The face of the tin-bearing dirt on one of them is 24 feet wide by 12 feet deep, the tin going from 4oz. to 1½lbs. to the dish.

The best tin occurs along the lines of decomposed granite, which lines seem to run a little East of North; one line extending from the North side of Dumpling Gully to Spring Gully, and the other from the Greenbushes Well to the township, but how much further extended it is impossible to say until the surface gravel is removed. The tin, as before mentioned, is probably derived from networks and strings of small leaders interlacing through a mass of decomposed granite rock.

The line of tin-bearing country extends in a North and South direction, and tin has been found in places across the country as far North as the Preston River, and South beyond Bridgetown.

The permanence of the field depends on the question as to whether a lode exists in the locality or not. From general indications it seems probable that it does exist, and runs parallel to the road on its Eastern side.

There is not the slightest doubt that the tin now being obtained, both at the North and South end of the field, is lode tin, as some of the specimens found are the pure crystals, which must have come from the cap of the lode. It is also a very noticeable fact that the tin in the higher mines, near the top of the hill, is generally of a rougher nature, and not much water-worn, which proves that it cannot have travelled far from the lode, whereas it gradually becomes finer as it reaches the lower levels.

Hardly any tin is found at a less height than one hundred feet from the top of the range.

There are now on the field thousands of tons of dirt that, with the present appliances and mode of working, owing to the scarcity of water, it will not pay the miners to wash, but which, if treated by hydraulic sluicing, would undoubtedly yield very good returns.

The least quantity of tin in free dirt that pays under present circumstances, is from 2 to 4 ounces to the dish.

Cost of washing tin averages about 8s. per load.

The usual method employed on the field for lifting water into the puddlers is by means of a Californian pump, the cost of working which comes to about 10s. per day.

There are about 150 miners on the field.

The nearest port is Bunbury, from which a railway runs 18 miles to the foot of the range, when a good, but hilly, road connects it with the field. The field has telegraph communication, and a mail coach calls twice a week.

Up to the end of 1892 tin to the amount of 799 tons had been exported from the field.

Extract from a Report by the Mining Registrar at Greenbushes, dated 24th March, 1893.

During the year past, 1892, the number of Mining Licenses issued on the field was 200. Of these, seven were paid for in Perth and Bunbury, the remainder here.

The number of Business Licenses issued under Section 8 of the Mineral Lands Act, was eight.

One Quarrying License only was issued, which was used for purposes of brickmaking.

Seventy claims were registered during the year. Besides these, there were a number of non-registered claims, of which I have no record.

No leases are held on the field under "The Mineral Lands Act, 1892," but at the beginning of the year 45 Leases were held under the Land Regulations of 1887. This number is, however, constantly diminishing, and I estimate that by the end of June, 1893, there will not be more than a dozen of these leases in existence.

Ten areas for purposes of business and residence were registered during the year, also 7 areas for stacking tailings, one for machinery, and 15 for washing purposes.

During the year 24 exemptions were granted, 9 to leases, 11 to claims, 2 to washing areas, and 2 to residence areas; but at the end of the year only 11 of these were still in force.

The returns of ore raised have not yet been sent in, but it is agreed on all hands that the action of the Mineral Lands Act and Regulations has been most beneficial in stimulating real work, both in mining and prospecting on the field. There were about 150 men on the field at the end of the year, the number having slightly diminished owing to the dry season. The exceptional dryness of the winter of 1892 has also tended somewhat, in my opinion, to keep the population low. An ordinarily wet winter will probably cause a considerable influx of population by the end of the year.

Tin in the North-West.

Tin has also been found in the alluvial workings at Pilbarra, and another very rich deposit of coarse stream tin occurs near Messrs. G. and J. Withnell's station on the Shaw, which assayed 71 per cent. of metallic tin; this is now being worked, and 28 tons were sent away in 1892.

Prospects are obtained in many places between Pilbarra and the Nullagine, all of which country is of a highly Metamorphic character, very favourable for deposits of tin.

COAL.

The amount of coal imported during 1892, principally for railway and steamboat purposes, was 25,204 tons, valued at £13,840.

The Irwin Coalfield.

In the year 1846 Surveyor Gregory discovered some coal seams in the bed of the North branch of the Irwin River, which were

shortly afterwards reported on by Dr. Von Sommer, who stated that there were two seams, 6 and 8 feet thick respectively, and a reserve of 10,000 acres was declared. Nothing further, however, was done for many years, until at last the Government decided to send the Rev. C. G. Nicolay to report on their value. That gentleman found that there was so much water to contend with in sinking, and that the coal raised was of such a poor quality, that the field was again abandoned till the year 1888, when Messrs. Bell & Eliot found in the bed of another branch some better specimens. These they traced up to their source, which they found to be a seam in the cliff 4ft. thick and dipping towards the North; into this they drove a distance of 150ft., but it did not prove of sufficiently good quality to induce further work. There are also six other seams of more or less shaley coal, a portion of one of which proved to be of a better quality, and ten tons were raised; but, owing to a division in the company working them, nothing more was done. Several seams have also been opened up on Gregory's branch, but none have at present been shown to be of any commercial value. All the upper tributaries of this river pass through carboniferous shales and limestones, containing lower carboniferous fossils, and some poor coal seams.

The coal itself occurs in thin seams mixed with coaly shale; it is dirty to the touch, and contains so much water that it falls to pieces on exposure to the atmosphere.

Two assays made in London gave the following results (No. 1 was by Mr. Harland, and No. 2 by Mr. Wingham) :—

	(No. 1.)			(No. 2.)
Water... ...	17·04	...	...	12·4
Volatile matter	28·61	...	...	32·2
Fixed carbon...	41·29	...	...	43·5
Ash	13·06	...	...	11·9
	100	...	...	100
Sulphur		...	...	0·83

The large amount of ash may in part be due to extraneous earthy matter. The coal cannot be utilised for gas making, as it does not cake, and the coke formed, being in powder, is valueless; but, as before mentioned, the coal can be used for steam boilers and household purposes, and for those metallurgical operations in which a particularly high temperature is not required.

Professor Etheridge reports on a sample submitted to him: "It is a dull, soft, impure, sooty coal, ignites quickly, and burns to a fine ash, giving out great heat. This example, although impure is not a lignite. It resembles 'Mother coal,' bands of which often occur in the coal measure seams, interbedded between thick coals of the best quality. It appears to me to have been taken from near the outcrop, or at little depth from the air. No woody, earthy, or sedimentary matter occurs in this sample, and although far less valuable than Nos. 1 and 2, yet it is quite equal to much of the coal

used on the North German Railways, and is (although inferior) a true coal measure coal and not a lignite. No evidence of ligneous structure could be observed under the microscope."

The fossils are all characteristic Carboniferous, and although there are no coal measure plants or actual coal specimens, there is no reason to doubt that the coal seams and associated limestone belong to one and the same age, *i.e.*, Carboniferous.

The Midland Railway Company have put down several bores on the fields without striking any seams of commercial value, but as in no instance have they encountered the older rocks, this area still remains as much untested as ever.

A belt of Carboniferous country, about 20 miles in width, extends from the Irwin River to the Northward, crossing the Greenough, the Murchison, the Wooramel, the Gascoyne, the Lyons, and Minilya Rivers, then spreading out over the Henry, Ashburton, and Fortescue Rivers, and forming the great table-land at the head of the DeGrey. It is true that up to the present only carbonaceous shales have been found, and the fossils all belong to the Lower Carboniferous or Devonian series, but when the enormous area over which these rocks extend is taken into consideration, and as they are mostly covered by Mesozoic and more modern rocks, it is highly probable that true coal measures do exist.

Kimberley.

It is also highly probable that coal will be found in the Northern portion of the Kimberley District, near Wyndham, where the Carboniferous rocks are largely developed; quartzite and sandstone capped flat-topped hills, with shale beds beneath, attaining an elevation of as much as 1,000 feet.

These shale beds must be of great thickness, for in the well at the base of the Bastion Hill they were found to go down over 100 feet, whilst they are seen in sections in the side of the hill 700 or 800 feet. It therefore follows that the way to make certain whether coal beds do exist there is by boring, which at the same time would secure a water supply for the town.

The Fitzgerald and Phillips River Coal.

About the year 1846 Capt. Roe, then Surveyor General, and Mr. Gregory, Assistant Surveyor, reported the discovery of coal in the bed of the Fitzgerald and Phillips Rivers, on the South coast, about 100 to 150 miles East of Albany, but it unfortunately proved to be a poor brown coal.

These deposits of coaly matter occur in a series of pockets or hollows resting on the upturned edges of the altered slates and quartz reefs, and are often full of angular fragments of quartz. It will not burn by itself, but, if put into a large fire, smokes and gives off a strong smell of asphalt, and is finally reduced to a firm, bulky ash, of a reddish color. It is not a true coal, and will never be of any commercial value as a fuel. Both Mr. H. L. Y. Brown,

F.G.S., Government Geologist of South Australia, and the Rev. C. G. Nicolay, who visited this locality, report that no carboniferous formation exists here.

Albany Coal.

Some brown coals, of poor quality, have been found all along the South coast, and recently in a bore at Eastwood, near Albany, a three-foot seam was struck, much resembling some of the top beds of the true coal measures.

Fly Brook Coal.

The Fly Brook is the furthest branch, to the South-East, of the Donnelly River, which discharges itself into the Southern Ocean about thirty miles East of Cape Leeuwin. The river is always running, as there is a large rainfall, but, unfortunately, it is not navigable, the estuary at its mouth being closed by a sand-bar. The nearest ports that ships could use are Augusta and Hamlin Harbor, about 30 miles to the Westward.

On this Brook some coal mining leases were taken up in the year 1888, but the existence of these seams appears to have been known for many years to some of the older inhabitants. Several reports had been made which show that four seams of a good brown coal outcrop in the gully. These were tested in a systematic manner by putting down a series of bores to determine the number, size, quality, and extent of the seams, which were shown to extend over the whole area taken up, the large seams being easily identified when met with in the different bores by their persistent thickness, associated beds and partings; but, up to the present, the entire thickness of this formation in the deep ground could not be tested, as there was so much water that the bore hole was continually falling in. One of the bores passed through about 20ft. of coal in sinking to a depth of 128ft. This consists of seventeen seams, the largest being 5ft. 4in. with a 6in. clay parting, 2ft. 4in. with a 3in. parting, and 2ft. 3in. with a 2in. parting. Other seams, up to a foot in thickness, could also be worked, as several occur close together separated only by shaley partings.

The coal itself is a highly lustrous variety, having almost the appearance of jet, but lacking its hardness, while the woody structure is clearly visible in some pieces, and on assaying it proved to be almost identical in composition with the cretaceous coals of the Pacific coast of North America.

The average of three samples of Fly Brook coal, assayed in Melbourne and Adelaide, is :—

	Fly Brook.
Water...	16·40
Volatile matter ...	38·23
Fixed Carbon ...	43·52
Ash	1·85
	100.00

As the similar coal in America is used largely for steam and other purposes, there is no reason why this should not turn out to be of great value to the Colony, the great drawback being the distance from a port, and the large percentage of water it contains, which renders it too friable for much handling. It may be said that the samples sent away were no test, as they came out of the creek bed, but this will not make the slightest difference, as the superfluous water would have had plenty of time to evaporate before it reached the assayers' hands, and the coal from a depth will be found to contain nearly as much, for all recent coals are distinguished by their high percentage of water.

The exact age of this coal cannot yet be determined, but, from its character and the general appearance of the country, it is probably Mesozoic.

The coal-bearing series here consist of sandstone, grits, and clay beds (the latter of which are often micaceous), the whole being overlaid by a bed of ferruginous conglomerate, containing large water-worn pebbles of quartzite, quartz, and other crystalline rocks. This bed is met in many places in the district, and probably forms the junction between the series and the more recent clays, sands, and ironstone which cover most of the surface. From information gathered, it may be concluded that this formation will be found to extend over a considerable area, at first in a North-Westerly and then in a Northerly direction, towards the Vasse, where some samples of a less highly mineralised form of coal have been found. This can only be ascertained by boring, as, with the exception of the Blackwood Valley, most of the surface of this belt of country is covered with sandy or swampy ground. A few bores put down to the bed rock would be of great interest, as it would then be known for certain if true coal measures exist beneath these more modern deposits.

The Vasse.

At the Vasse three bores have been sunk, but up to the present no coal seams of any commercial value have been struck; good seams may exist, but there is no indication that they will. It is worth testing, however, as should coal be found so near a port it would be of great value.

THE COLLIE RIVER COALFIELD.

The Discovery.

About the end of the year 1889, when coal was attracting considerable attention in this Colony, Mr. David Hay, of Bunbury, became possessed of information which led him to believe that coal existed in the bed of the Collie River, at no great distance from Bunbury, and for this he set out to prospect with a party of men, and was rewarded by the discovery of some fragments of coal on the rocky bars at the lower end of a pool. As no sign of an out-

crop occurred above, it was naturally inferred that the seam was to be found in the bed of the water-hole, and, as a dark patch could be seen from the bank, some men were sent into the water to dive, who brought up good samples of coal. Mr. Hay and his whole party then went in and collected coal in this way, until some hundredweight or so was raised.

The Collie River.

The Collie River is somewhere about 70 miles in length, taking its rise in the table-land to the eastward of the Darling Range, at about 50 miles from the coast.

For the first 35 miles of its course it flows over a sandy and swampy elevated plain, with here and there sandstone and gravelly ridges. For the next 25 miles it flows in a deep channel or gorge through the Darling Range, the rocks being hard crystalline schists and granite.

From this gorge it emerges on the plain a little above the Collie Bridge on the Perth-Bunbury Road, below which it flows over clay, sandy, and swampy flats to its mouth.

At Australind, near its mouth, it joins the Brunswick River, and then together they discharge themselves into Leschenault Estuary, about 5 miles to the North-East of Bunbury, which town is situated at the mouth of this estuary.

The Situation of the Coal Seam.

There are two seams which outcrop in the bed of the river, the first or Western one being situated just on the Eastern side of the range, and must be very near the junction of the coal-bearing formation with the older crystalline rocks, but no junction is visible, as most of the surface is covered by ferruginous sandstones and nodular claystones (gravel).

The second seam is situated about five miles higher up the river, to the Eastward; or between 20 and 25 miles nearly due East of Bunbury.

Workings.

At the first discovery a shaft has been sunk on the edge of the water-hole. It is now full of water, but, just showing above the water, at the Eastern end, a seam of coal is visible, overlaid by white sandstone beds. This seam also outcrops in the bed of the pool, but below the water level, and dips at an angle of about 20 degrees to the Westward, proving that the greater elevation has taken place to the Eastward in this district since the deposition of these beds.

At the second seam a shaft has also been sunk on the edge of the pool, and which, like the first, is now full of water. In this, 13 feet 7 inches of coal is said to have been sunk through, but further prospecting was stopped by the large quantities of water which made in the shaft.

Another shaft has been sunk further from the river to a depth of 35 feet through sandstone and shale, but no coal seam has yet

been met with; as might have been expected, the seam dips to the West, so that when the distance and the dip are taken into consideration it will most likely be found here some 50 or 60 feet from the surface.

The coal here is of a rather better quality than in the first seam, which would point this out as the best place to start testing the seams in depth, especially as the seam is thicker, and at a greater distance from the crystalline rocks.

Testing.

The Government has now tested this outcrop, by a series of bores, for a distance of two and a half miles, in which the seam has varied from 10ft. to 18ft. in thickness, the samples being of a good quality of non-caking coal, suitable for steam and household purposes.

One hundred tons have been raised, which will be used on the Government railways, so as to give it a thorough trial, the small samples already tested having yielded such good results.

Prospects in Depth.

The seams already discovered are sufficiently good to encourage further prospecting, and as coal seams very rarely occur singly, it is highly probable that many more will be met with in depth, some of which may be much better in quality.

Quality.

This coal, as will be seen from the following assays, is of a very good quality, but it is non-caking.

It is clean to handle, solid, and will travel well without forming much dust and smalls; it has a very high heating power when burnt in a sharp draught, but will burn slowly until all is consumed but ash if the draught is cut off. It forms no clinkers or slag, gives off little smoke, and the percentage of ash is small; so that it should be a very suitable coal for furnace purposes.

Assay.

		1	2	3	4
Volatile	Water	15·20	10·87	11·70	12·75
	Gases, etc.	32·46	31·47	21·83	37·04
	Sulphur	2·23	2·23	2·99	0·71
Coke	Fixed Carbon... ...	45·08	52·87	54·17	46·70
	Ash	5·08	2·56	9·31	2·80

No. 1 being from the first sample obtained, which was from the bed of the river itself; No. 2 from a depth of 17 feet, close by No. 4, from an intermediate depth, the same being three feet thick; No. 3 from a shaft five miles further East.

Nos. 1, 2, and 3 were made by Mr. Bernard H. Woodward, F.G.S., Government Analyst, and No. 4 by Mr. Richard Smith, Instructor in Assaying, R.S.M.S., Kensington, London.

Geological Age.

Professor Etheridge reports as follows on two samples:—

"No. 1.—This I believe to be a good and true palæozoic coal; it is bright, dense, evenly-bedded, and bituminous. This sample is equal to the better class of coals of South Wales and the North of England. Portions of *Glossopteris*, or *Nœggerathia*, occur in this coal. This is interesting, as both these genera are abundantly represented and very characteristic of the coal of Newcastle, New South Wales; so that we are probably dealing with a coal from the same horizon (geologically) and marked by the same flora.

"The highly carbonized condition of this sample, I doubt not, characterises the general condition of the seam from which it was taken. It burns slowly but with considerable heat, leaving little ash.

"No woody or *ligneous* structure could be detected, and there is no resemblance to any coal of that type. No spores could be detected under the microscope.

"No. 2.—This sample closely resembles No. 1, but it is hardly so strong or firm a coal, though, apparently, as highly carbonized. The difference is, however, so small that I should have been inclined to believe that both samples came from part of the same seam, merely exhibiting those minor differences of density and quality only ascertained under combustion. Both these samples consume slowly, with but little smoke. They are both sound coals, and doubtless of palæozoic age."

Associated Rocks.

The rocks with which it occurs are very similar to those associated with the other coal seams of this Colony, viz., white sandstone, ferruginous sandstone, micaceous sandstone and clays, and dark shales.

Extent.

This basin appears to run in a South-Easterly direction at the back, or to the Eastward of the Darling Range, crossing the Blackwood from 10 to 20 miles to the Eastward of Jayes, and so on in the direction of the Franklin River, where it is cut off and turned to the South-West by a bold mass of crystalline rocks, through which this river has cut its channel.

Means of Export.

The nearest port is Bunbury. The road is very good for 15 miles to the Collie Bridge, after which it has to cross the high rough Darling Range (about 1,000 feet), but no doubt a much better road could be found. There would be considerable difficulties in constructing a railway to the Westward, whilst there would be hardly any in making a line to the Eastward over the table-land to Albany.

Timber and Water.

Timber suitable for mining purposes is in great abundance, as near the fields some of the finest tracts of jarrah country in the Colony are to be met with.

As to the question of water, it is in such abundance that it will probably be a great source of trouble in deep workings.

This field is now being tested both by the Government and a private company.

IRON.

This is essentially an iron country, for one cannot travel a mile in the parts where the older rocks appear at the surface, without encountering a lode.

It occurs in many forms, but the chief are magnetite and hematite (black and red oxides), which occur in immense lodes, and would be of enormous value if cheap labor were abundant. There is enough to supply the whole world, should the present sources be worked out.

From the large quantity of iron in this Colony it is almost impossible to work with any degree of accuracy with a magnetic compass.

ANTIMONY.

There are some very good lodes of stibnite (sulphide of antimony) in the Roebourne District, and their value in most cases is greatly increased by the quantity of gold they contain. They have not been worked yet, having often been put down as small lead lodes.

ZINC.

Blende occurs in the Geraldton District, associated with galena, but not in sufficient quantity to be worth working. Lately a lode has been found a little to the South of Perth, and the samples sent in assayed 75 per cent. of zinc. It also occurs with the galena at Cardup.

MANGANESE.

Manganese has been found in many places in the Colony, and some of the lodes are very good both in size and quality, but none have been worked.

MICA.

Very good mica has been found at Bindoon and also on the Blackwood River, and in many other places, often of considerable size and splitting well; the specimens are frequently much iron-stained, but, now that a use has been found for discolored mica, it will pay very well for working, and it is certain to be far less stained, if not quite clear, when quarried below the depth to which it has been weathered.

ASBESTOS.

Specimens of very fair asbestos have lately been found in several localities.

KAOLIN.

(*China-clay and Pipe-clay*).—Throughout the Darling Range, and in most of the granitic country, large and very pure deposits of kaolin occur, many of which are pure enough to be used as whitewash. These deposits will be of great value for china-making, when the population increases.

GRAPHITE.

Graphite was found in some ferruginous lodes in the Champion Bay District, and was tested some years ago, but proved to contain too much iron to be of any commercial value.

Some fair deposits also occur between the Warren and the Blackwood Rivers, in the South-West, where several claims have been taken up, though as yet very little work has been done.

Some years ago a deposit of graphite was worked at Kendenup, and the samples sent away were stated to be of very fair quality, but, owing to the distance from a port, the mine was abandoned. Now that the railway passes so close, another attempt should be made to utilise this deposit, and would most likely meet with success.

Miners' Rights, Leases, &c., for Gold-mining purposes.—Miners' Rights, Leases, &c., are obtained in accordance with the Regulations for the Management of Goldfields, Gazetted on 10th October, 1892, and 15th December, 1892.

Mining Licenses, Leases, &c., for Mining for Minerals other than Gold.—In accordance with "The Mineral Lands Act of 1892," and Regulations issued thereunder, dated 29th June, 1892.

APPENDICES.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Area and Population:									
Total area in Square Miles	975920								
Estimated population: Males	18005	18623	19989	23044	24807	24275	25066	26794	32228
Estimated population: Females	13695	14335	15197	16540	17681	17862	18632	19496	21057
Total	31700	32958	35186	39584	42488	42137	43698	46290	53285
Mean population: Males	17778	18314	19306	21516	24339	24315	24772	26017	31070
Mean population: Females	13955	14005	14766	15668	17360	17744	18281	19100	20533
Total	31733	32319	34072	37184	41699	42059	43053	45117	51603
Births, Males	541	564	623	787	791	786	825	761	938
Females	517	530	577	679	766	732	769	800	848
Total	1058	1094	1200	1466	1557	1518	1594	1561	1786
Deaths, Males	384	459	406	525	453	459	412	346	580
Females	176	248	194	281	249	214	199	194	289
Total	560	707	600	806	702	673	611	540	869
Marriages	217	230	256	297	316	304	300	278	413
Immigration, Males ...	1121	1741	2277	4300	3312	1205	2086	2815	4971
Females ...	386	693	770	1315	1138	393	764	752	1375
Total	1507	2434	3047	5615	4450	1598	2850	3567	6346
Emigration, Males ...	824	1228	1128	1507	1886	2064	1708	1502	2093
Females ...	247	335	291	370	514	730	564	494	568
Total	1071	1563	1419	1877	2400	2794	2272	1996	2661
Legislative Council:									
No. of Members	24	24	24	26	26	26	26	15	15
,, Electoral districts	14	14	14	15	15	15	14	* Nil.	* Nil.
Legislative Assembly:									
No. of Members	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30
,, Electoral districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30
Finance:	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Public Revenue by Taxation: Customs	121269	118443	134842	164048	170972	159059	171990	182546	237686
Public Revenue by Taxation: Other taxes ...	13109	12678	14657	20951	17939	20885	22258	21859	26369
Crown Lands: Rental	76323	74252	75364	70173	71104	75194	77498	74794	75977
Crown Lands: Sale...	17475	16219	24874	34274	5825	6154	9518	32842	26003
From other sources ...	56187	68727	73476	99118	112063	95711	161461	102273	131635
Total Revenue ...	284363	290319	323213	388564	377903	357003	442725	414314	497670

* Nominated.

Statistical Summary—*continued.*

	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	18
ation per head of mean population ...	£ s. d. 4 4 8	£ s. d. 4 1 2	£ s. d. 4 7 9	£ s. d. 4 19 6	£ s. d. 4 10 8	£ s. d. 4 5 7	£ s. d. 4 10 3	£ s. d. 4 10 7¼	£ s. d. 5 2 4	£ s. 5 7
ome per head of mean population from Land	2 19 1	2 16 0	2 19 0	2 16 2	1 16 1	1 18 7	2 0 5	2 7 8¾	1 19 6¾	1 7
l Revenue per head of mean population...	8 19 3	8 19 8	9 9 8	10 8 11	9 1 3	8 9 5	10 5 8	9 3 7¾	9 12 10¼	9 12
NDITURE:										
partmental and other expenditures	£ 211826	£ 253526	£ 259568	£ 334895	£ 391057	£ 321310	£ 317830	£ 329962	£ 358851	£ 451
erest on Loans ...	28740	37780	49280	59780	65840	63820	68170	71775	76771	98
Total Expenditure ...	240566	291306	308848	394675	456897	385130	386000	401737	435622	550
penditure per head of mean population ...	£ s. d. 7 11 7	£ s. d. 9 0 2	£ s. d. 9 1 3	£ s. d. 10 12 3	£ s. d. 10 15 1	£ s. d. 9 2 9	£ s. d. 8 19 4	£ s. d. 8 18 1	£ s. d. 8 8 10	£ s. 9 14
NS:										
blic debt on 31st December...	£ 611000	£ 765000	£ 1288100	£ 1286000	£ 1280700	£ 1275200	£ 1371981	£ 1367444	£ 1613594	£ 226
le of indebtedness per head	£ s. d. 19 5 6	£ s. d. 23 4 2	£ s. d. 36 12 2	£ s. d. 32 9 9	£ s. d. 30 2 10	£ s. d. 30 5 3	£ s. d. 31 17 4	£ s. d. 27 14 0½	£ s. d. 28 8 4	£ s. 36 16
ms expended on Railways (aggregate amount)	£ 341058	£ 483454	£ 602706	£ 704003	£ 816147	£ 823099	£ 831145	£ 832498	£ 875723	110
„ Telegraphs	74923	94428	130456	138644	170156	188503	231636	234741	238336	25
„ Roads ...	46953	48562	48770	48822	48822	48822	49680	49680	59653	7
„ Other Public Works	31421	35115	39222	64229	125478	144209	220158	231607	252485	33
„ Miscellaneous Services	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26854	29010	1
RNMENT RAILWAYS:										
les Working	54	75½	124½	151	171	† 204	† 204	† 206	† 206	†
„ under construction	70	48½	45½	55	31	...	...	‡ ...	‡ 111	‡
ATE LINES:										
les Working	40	42	51	51	51	51	295	326	453	
„ under construction	...	...	244	534	534	534	302	295	176	
EGRAPHS:										
iles of Telegraph line open	1585	1885	2254	2385	2548	2961	2961	2921	2921	
Do. do. wire do.	1609	1897	2288	2658	2821	3234	3330	3469	3546	
n course of construction	750	450	869	500	337	600	516	516	679	
o. of Offices	29	31	35	38	38	42	42	42	42	
ceipts	3690	3762	4984	7424	8439	8434	10036	10328	12679	1
OFFICE:										
o. of Letters	1194942	1256426	1457891	1847694	2217175	2104500	2737034	3183767	4425669	4998
Do. Newspapers ...	916274	949556	1034415	1153892	1123050	1232832	1392825	2135906	2976895	4205
Do. Packets, &c. ...	108682	128825	122414	146816	158713	178459	247681	329871	548453	1013
eposits in Savings Bank	25799	25445	26147	29124	22561	29749	31061	31486	44767	61
ceipts from Post Office	10959	11268	12039	13305	13413	14268	13330	15459	17573	20
Do. do. Telegraphs	3690	3762	4984	7424	8439	8434	10036	10328	12679	14
Total Receipts ...	14649	15030	17023	20729	21852	22702	23366	25787	30252	35
Total Expenditure ...	24106	26180	29851	31112	40298	35429	33702	36609	41243	49
TERCHANGE:										
Imports from England ...	£ 231338	£ 222940	£ 279937	£ 347915	£ 351460	£ 363884	£ 364386	£ 415149	£ 568570	59
Do. British Colonies	276874	285928	361824	396872	465788	413998	438151	441003	683476	75
Do. Foreign Countries	8633	12298	8629	13226	14965	8368	15590	18295	23047	4
Total Imports ..	516845	521166	650390	758013	832213	786250	818127	874447	1280093	139
Value of Imports per head of the mean population	£ s. d. 16 5 8	£ s d. 16 2 6	£ s. d. 19 1 9	£ s. d. 20 7 8	£ s. d. 19 19 2	£ s. d. 18 13 11	£ s. d. 19 0 0½	£ s. d. 19 7 7¼	£ s. d. 24 16 1¼	£ s. 24 1

* Including Telephone Revenue. † Including Roebourne Tramway. ‡ 84 miles under Survey.
§ Exclusive of 92,307 registered letters.

Statistical Summary—*continued.*

	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Exports to England ...	278278	279660	289901	505331	382073	482262	506024	335162	427693
Do. British Colonies	130548	107881	135394	92716	166041	176521	206268	278186	346500
Do. Foreign Countries	38182	18151	21396	32346	56542	21561	49099	58465	25273
Total Exports ...	447008	405692	446691	630393	604656	680344	761392	671813	799466
Value of Exports per head of the mean population	£ s. d. 14 1 8	£ s. d. 12 11 0	£ s. d. 13 2 2	£ s. d. 16 19 1	£ s. d. 14 10 10	£ s. d. 16 3 6	£ s. d. 17 13 8½	£ s. d. 14 17 9½	£ s. d. 15 9 10½
Value of total trade per head of mean population	30 7 4	28 13 6	32 3 11	37 6 9	34 10 0	34 17 5	36 13 9	34 5 5	40 6 0
Wool Exported ... lbs.	3861927	4272948	4968000	6139917	6675713	8475240	9501695	*6969380	*8783073
Wool Exported ... Value	225279	249255	248400	332578	333785	423762	395903	*261352	329365
Value at per lb.	1s. 2d.	1s. 2d.	1s. 0d.	1s. 1d.	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.	10d.	9d.	9d.
Shipping:									
Outwards — No. of Vessels	212	211	229	261	248	266	345	267	288
Outwards — No. of Tons	194829	215005	236274	239461	240527	409586	507586	420327	512122
Inwards — No. of Vessels	219	231	232	289	266	263	349	281	310
Inwards — No. of Tons	194273	227881	231761	262158	252323	402807	497232	484534	533433
Agriculture:									
Wheat — acres	28768	29416	29511	24043	27512	30739	35517	33820	26866
Wheat — bushels	373984	382400	339376	288516	269611	322759	497238	465025	295526
Oats — acres	1395	1452	1596	1766	1680	1787	2075	1934	1301
Oats — bushels	23715	26140	23142	28512	25424	41852	41500	37693	18214
Barley — acres	5547	5616	6178	5185	5935	5009	5475	5322	3738
Barley — bushels	88768	92660	89581	82816	69710	73630	93075	87813	48594
Hay — acres	20295	24054	19677	25718	25807	23914	25694	23183	28534
Hay — tons	20295	24050	19677	25718	24167	23914	25694	26495	28534
Other Cereals — acres	530	786	831	795	1270	720	649	501	400
Other Cereals — bushels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	†8000
Potatoes — acres	310	500	434	356	474	481	462	510	531
Potatoes — tons	930	1500	1085	1071	1130	1924	1386	1655	1593
Maize — acres	28	74	156	171	164	61	80	81	23
Maize — bushels	840	1258	1950	3933	1762	1769	1200	2146	483
Vines — acres	725	687	624	649	672	891	1088	1023	1004
Vines — gallons	...	...	59488	97350	124240	135888	205632	194881	166664
Total land in crop ...	54570	74930	60058	84403	66162	65699	73408	69676	64209
Total land under cultivation	58421	79669	77728	86248	105582	106015	117833	122033	131900
Live Stock:									
Horses	32884	37111	34392	38360	41100	41390	42806	44384	40812
Cattle	64558	71102	70408	88254	93544	95822	119571	130970	133690
Sheep	1315155	1547061	1702719	1809071	1909940	2112393	2366681	2524913	1962212
Goats	6498	6035	4529	5301	6171	4007	4712	4047	4367
Pigs...	18512	20039	24280	24655	23627	25083	27079	28985	25930
Crown Lands:									
Lands under Pastoral Lease	160007579	146641032	142668334	128425045	121987492	106605171	105057160	102603060	105131075
Conditional Purchase ...	178645	197344	297079	342630	317238	372048	445282	441037	461224
Timber Licenses	199760	155140	204800	154800	144880	202640	452640	452640	452640

* These figures represent the amount of wool actually exported during 1891, not the clip for the yea

† Estimated.

Decennial Return showing the Progress made by the Colony since its Foundation.

Year.	Population.			Stock.					Crop.						Revenue.	Expenditure.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Cultivation (crop).		
															£	£
1830	...	...	1767	101	583	7981	66	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1840	1434	877	2311	506	2318	30961	1533	4604	1670	48	343	...	40	2921	16827	15098
1850	3151	2142	5293	2635	13074	128111	3190	...	4416	140	637	138	1567	7419	19138	16675
1860	9529	5698	15227	9555	32476	260136	10991	2310	13584	507	2412	277	6626	24705	69663	61745
1870	15474	9610	25084	22174	45213	608892	12927	4295	26640	2095	5439	474	...	54527	98132	113046
1880	16559	12460	29019	34568	63719	1231717	24232	6341	27686	1319	6363	471	19563	63902	180050	204338
1890	26794	19496	46290	44384	130970	2524913	28985	4047	33820	1933	5322	510	23183	69676	414314	401737
1892	36095	22579	58674	44973	162886	1685500	24417	4095	35061	1694	3666	529	35124	79603	543889	550616

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF AUSTRALASIAN STATISTICS FOR YEARS 1890, 1891, AND 1892.

Name of Colony. (Area in Square Miles).	Year.	VITAL STATISTICS. Population, Estimated 31st Decr. M.	F.	Total.	Population, Mean for year. M.	F.	Total.	Births. M.	F.	Total.	Rate per 1000 of mean Population.	Illegitimate.
1. Western Australia... ... ... (975,920)	1890	26794	19496	46290	26017	19100	45117	761	800	1561	34·60	†
	1891	32228	21057	53285	31070	20533	51603	938	848	1786	34·61	†
	1892	36095	22579	58674	34641	21890	56531	959	889	1848	32·69	109
2. New South Wales... ... ... (310,700)	1890	609990	511740	1121732	600764	501578	1102342	19889	19075	38964	35·35	2051
	1891	630870	534430	1165300	620260	523320	1143580	20386	19072	39458	34·49	2115
	1892	646378	550672	1197050	638624	542551	1181175	20854	19792	40646	34·41	2289
3. Victoria ... ... (87,884)	1890	596064	537202	1133266	589310	529190	1118500	19175	18403	37578	33·60	1913
	1891	606035	551643	1157678	600860	546070	1146930	19598	18907	38505	33·57	2064
	1892	607801	559572	1167373	606990	555720	1162710	19405	18426	37831	32·54	2116
4. South Australia ... ... (903,690)	1890	161587	152608	314195	160307	151193	311500	5222	5142	10364	33·46	810
	1891	164993	155730	320723	162612	153948	316560	5481	5256	10737	33·92	315
	1892	171476*	160245*	331721*	167471	157813	325284	5227	5317	10544	32·40	309
5. Queensland ... ... (668,497)	1890	243926	178850	422776	239766	174951	414717	7788	7619	15407	37·15	748
	1891	232558	177772	410330	229916	174856	404772	7506	7209	14715	36·35	684
	1892	237965	183332	421297	235261	180552	415813	7738	7165	14903	35·84	752
6. Tasmania ... ... (26,215)	1890	76843	68447	145290	75978	67756	143734	2466	2347	4813	33·49	582
	1891	80917	71702	152619	78880	75075	148958	2510	2461	4971	33·37	185
	1892	82009	71135	153144	81463	71418	152881	2588	2377	4965	32·47	236
7. New Zealand ... ... (104,471)	1890	332844‡	292818‡	625662‡	330870	290642	621512‡	9293	8985	18278	29·41	603
	1891	336174‡	297884‡	634058‡	334366	295417	629783‡	9377	8896	18273	29·01	636
	1892	345146‡	305287‡	650433‡	340660	301585	642245	9101	8775	17876	27·83	593

* Exclusive of Northern Territory. † No return. ‡ Exclusive of Maoris—Males 22,861, Females 19,132; Total 41,993 (Census 1891).

Comparative Summary of Australasian Statistics for Years 1890, 1891, and 1892 (continued).

Name of Colony (Area in Square Miles).	Year.	VITAL STATISTICS.					IMMIGRATION.			EMIGRATION.		
		Marriages.	Deaths.									
			M.	F.	Total.	Rate per 1000 of mean Population.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Western Australia ... ... (975,920)	1890	278	346	194	540	11·96	2815	752	3567	1502	494	1996
	1891	413	580	289	869	16·62	4971	1375	6346	2093	568	2661
	1892	412	621	310	931	16·46	5828	1612	7440	2299	669	2968
2. New South Wales ... ... (310,700)	1890	7876	8281	5936	14217	12·89	98521	41587	140108†	77721	33076	110797†
	1891	8457	9558	6728	16286	14·24	44519	19318	69919‡	33877	14512	52073§
	1892	8001	9027	6584	15611	13·22	41570	20627	62197	35506	17181	52687
3. Victoria ... ... (87,884)	1890	9187	10369	7643	18012	16·10	52171	27606	79777	42740	21080	63820
	1891	8780	10666	7965	18631	16·24	41537	20911	62448	36033	17139	53172
	1892	7723	9098	6753	15851	13·63	42849	20102	62951	46718	22496	69214
4. South Australia ... ... (903,690)	1890	2336	2187	1736	3923	12·66	34832	13003	47835	35283	13566	48849
	1891	2315	2252	1959	4211	13·30	41993	16713	58706	41589	16711	58300
	1892	2119	2039	1672	3711	11·41	41895	15688	57583	38178	14499	52677
5. Queensland ... ... (668,497)	1890	3195	3566	2072	5638	13·59	23334	9671	33005†	19237	7419	26646†
	1891	2905	3344	1826	5170	12·77	19536	8546	28082†	18414	8098	26512†
	1892	2774	3355	1911	5266	12·66	16391	7220	23611†	15367	6914	22281†
6. Tasmania ... ... (26,215)	1890	954	1216	902	2118	14·74	18905	10612	29517	16699	10371	27070
	1891	988	1324	910	2234	15·00	18129	9186	27315	14010	7223	21233
	1892	995	1173	896	2069	13·53	16849	6894	23744	16049	8358	24407
7. New Zealand... ... ... (104,471)	1890	3797	3474	2520	5994	9·64	9753	5275	15028	10809	6001	16810
	1891	3804	3787	2731	6518	10·35	9427	5004	14431	11396	6233	17629
	1892	4002	3791	2668	6459	10·06	12131	5991	18122	8469	4695	13164

† By sea and by rail

‡ Included 6,082 children and 17 Chinese; sexes of these cannot be given.

§ Included 3,681 children and 581 Chinese; sexes of these cannot be given.

Comparative Summary of Australasian Statistics for Years 1890, 1891, and 1892 (continued).

Name of Colony.	Year.	REVENUE. Taxation. Customs.	Taxation. Other taxes.	Taxation. Total.	Taxation. Rate per head of mean population.	Other Revenue. Railways.	Other Revenue. Post and Telegraph.	Other Revenue. Sales and Rents of Crown Lands.	Other Revenue. Other.	Total. Total Revenue	Total. Rate per head of mean population.
		£	£	£	£ s. d.	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1. Western Australia	1890	182546	21859	204405	4 10 7¼	45814	15787	107636	40672	414314	9 3 7¾
	1891	237686	26369	264055	5 2 4	63002	31336	101981	37296	497670	9 12 10½
	1892	276554	28206	304760	5 7 9¾	94258	35572	78628	30670	543888	9 12 5
2. New South Wales	1890	1888321	860018	2748339	2 9 10	†3013921	629894	2243039	863427	9498620	8 12 4
	1891	2168264	748080	2916344	2 11 0	§3439283	648553	2266636	765369	10036185	8 15 6
	1892	2677890	771897	3449787	2 18 5	§3416496	652269	2214062	770124	10501104	8 17 10
3. Victoria	1890	2658010	972804	3630814	3 5 10	3134066	526400	579776	648103	8519159	7 14 5
	1891	2525572	727066	‡3252638	2 17 5	3306580	499327	613451	671592	‡8343588	7 7 3
	1892	2388961	760349	3149310	2 14 2	3098252	502806	519584	459620	7729572	6 12 11
4. South Australia*	1890	602527	187650	790177	2 10 8	1080104	212243	246427	228821	2557772	8 4 2
	1891	617590	212158	829748	2 12 5	1285276	209828	258996	245605	2829453	8 18 9
	1892	573818	208544	782362	2 8 1	1073020	208082	231933	243598	2538995	7 16 1½
5. Queensland	1890	1243046	170279	1413325	3 8 2	799243	216605	576868	254267	3260308	7 17 3
	1891	1201685	300619	1502304	3 19 2	1000082	216122	514352	173127	3405987	8 8 3
	1892	1121206	282679	1403885	3 7 6	1049870	212048	692159	180844	3538806	8 10 2
6. Tasmania	1890	329067	125364	454431	3 3 3	102642	60101	79965	60961	758100	4 5 6
	1891	376130	126009	502139	3 7 5	168046	73150	84145	55718	883198	5 18 7
	1892	318388	119748	438136	2 17 4	178410	63174	63680	44364	787764	5 3 1
7. New Zealand	1890	1535868	638117	2173985	3 9 11	1143989	338315	330956	220784	4208029	6 15 5
	1891	1542780	626959	2172739	3 9 3	1114055	330662	335428	186347	4146231	6 11 9
	1892	1657134	735662	2392796	3 12 10	1154592	‖318758	*a*329897	193208	4389251	6 16 8

* Exclusive of Northern Territory. † Including £277,777 from tramways. § And Tramways. ‡ Year ended 30th June, 1891. ‖ Estimated.
a Including State Forests, etc., £1238.

Comparative Summary of Australasian Statistics for Years 1890, 1891, and 1892 (continued).

Name of Colony.	Year.	EXPENDITURE. Public Expenditure (not including Loans). Interest on Public Debt.	Railways.	Post and Telegraph.	Education.	Other.	Total.	Rate per head of mean population.	PUBLIC DEBT. Total on 31st December.	Accrued Sinking Fund.	Net indebtedness per head of population at end of year.	LOAN EXPENDITURE. Railway Construction.	Roads and Bridges.	Other.	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£	£	£ s. d.	£	£	£	£
1. Western Australia	1890	71775	62270	36609	11494	219589	401737	8 18 1	1367444	85106	27 14 0	1353	...	14553	15906
	1891	76772	68348	41243	11986	237274	435623	8 8 10	1613594	99325	28 8 4	43226	9973	24795	77994
	1892	98211	92600	49975	14897	294933	550616	9 14 9¼	2261864	114294	36 16 10¾	231413	17056	94163	342632
2. New South Wales	1890	1895656	2037168	648993	720984	4250761	9553562	8 13 4	48425333*a*	...	43 18 7	1190502*b*	21971	1646746	2859219
	1891	1905016	2357032	694634	769746	4752215	10478673	9 3 4	50995433†	...	44 11 11	3011356‡	75327	1909884§	§4996567
	1892	1979327	2150220	771016	847790	4800466	10536820	8 18 5	54209933	...	45 5 9	1834927‡	211245	2767608	4813780
3. Victoria	1890	1548145	2599694*c*	709328	710477	4078093	9645737	8 14 10	41443216	..	36 11 5	2933087	...	820918	3754005
	1891	1649019	2570010*g*	742666	928595	3238419	9128699*f*	8 1 1	43638897*d*	156100	37 11 2	2786562	...	640633	*f*3427195
	1892	1726700	2118377	756190	854259	3027391	8482917	7 5 11	46774125	203413	39 17 10	613157	...	438562	1051719
4. South Australia	1890	753289	567663	181996	107608	968702	2579258	8 5 7	20401500	...	65 9 10	475638	58861	358063	892567
	1891	843260	656087	193963	112465	962578	2768353	8 14 10¾	21133300	...	66 15 2	264005	63342	161522	488869
	1892	813962*h*	688079*h*	201446*h*	155332*h*	898956*h*	2757775*h*	8 9 6¾	21230700*i*	12500*i*	63 0 4*k*	294742*k*	29952*k*	252419*k*	*k*576713
5. Queensland ...	1890	1139035	631246	318951	245971	1410014	3745217	9 0 7	28105684	...	66 9 7	1026665	8825	442779	1478269
	1891	1148047	629138	344966	253758	1299423	3675332	9 1 7	29457134	...	71 15 9	854808	190715	250736	1296259
	1892	1190829	632182	320832	251683	1185458	3580984	8 12 3	29457134	...	69 18 5	433117	...	229164	662281
6. Tasmania	1890	223652	110227	67754	41458	279655	722746	5 0 7	6432800	124804	44 5 6	1394483	161285	72513	1628281
	1891	263853	147896	78480	43577	317753	851559	5 14 4	7110290	145004	46 6 6	254321	252797	54543	561661
	1892	308108	161553	84471	46056	319614	919802	6 0 4	7399000	115515	48 6 3	130760	164877	57428	353065
7. New Zealand ...	1890	1640289*d*	725332	257684	397884	1060376	4081566	6 11 4	38832350*e*	1473193	59 12 0	187229	71371	140217	398817
	1891	1597362*d*	727609	253080	441269	1116224	4135544	6 11 4	38713068	1035449	59 16 6	143957	95079	107288	346324
	1892	1601706*l*	690627	283693	408208	1060456	4044690	6 5 11	39192519	1037557	58 13 3	179273	102090	207418*m*	488781

† On the 2nd January, 1892. The public debt on 31st Dec., 1891, was £52,498,533. ‡ And Tramways. § Including £246,400 paid in redemption of Loans.
a. Including £718,000 for redemption of loans. *b*. Including £56,502 on tramways. *c*. Including £88,588 on construction. *d*. Excluding charges for Sinking Fund met by debentures issued to an equivalent amount (£288,000), and, for 1891, £282,300. *e*. On 31st March, 1891. *f*. Year ended 30th June, 1891.
g. Including £107,428 on construction. *h*. Exclusive of Northern Territory. *i*. Exclusive of Treasury Bills. *k*. Including Northern Territory.
l. Not including £280,300 debentures issued to meet charges of sinking fund. *m*. Including £30,345 loans to local bodies.

Comparative Summary of Australasian Statistics for Years 1890, 1891, and 1892 (continued).

Name of Colony.	Year.	Imports. United Kingdom.	Imports. Australasian Colonies.	Imports. Other British Possessions.	Imports. Foreign States.	Imports. Total.	Imports. Per head of mean population.	Exports. United Kingdom.	Exports. Australasian Colonies.	Exports. Other British Possessions.	Exports. Foreign States.	Exports. Total.	Exports. Local produce or manufactures.	Exports. Per head of mean population.
		£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1. Western Australia ...	1890	415149	361839	79164	18295	874447	19 7 7	335162	188433	89753	58464	671813	659661	14 17 9½
	1891	568570	584735	98741	28047	1280093	19 0 11	427693	237390	109110	25273	799466	788767	15 9 4
	1892	592496	679752	77258	41603	1391109	24 12 1¾	395700	314272	157203	14973	882148	870614	15 12 1
2. New South Wales ...	1890	8628007	10981721	663325	2341951	22615004	20 10 3	6623431	11284740	674201	3463565	22054937	17232725	20 0 10
	1891	10580230	11127178	766947	2909042	25383397	22 3 11	8855465	11603170	607971	4877414	25944020	21103816	22 13 9
	1892	8883983	9201193	577707	2113643	20776526	17 11 9	7653915	8917677	481553	4919102	21972247	17707102	18 12 1
3. Victoria	1890	9607193	8525759	1320919	3500144	22954015	20 10 5	6850014	4064106	817704	1534398	13266222	10291828	11 17 3
	1891	8953599	8731080	1085864	2941065	21711608	18 18 7	7993489	4926325	645046	2441883	16006743	13026426	13 19 1
	1892	6857090	7096862	935002	2285591	17174545	14 15 5	7599501	3990976	172696	2451373	14214546	11410808	12 4 6
4. South Australia ...	1890	2483416	4803876	315298	660083	8262673	26 10 5	4296647	3532341	719937	278453	8827378	4410062	25 2 5
	1891	2876548	5960886	277518	841590	9956542	31 9 0	4524396	4930232	698605	358816	10512049	4685313	33 4 2
	1892	2372185	4052896	219405	750692	7395178	22 14 8¼	3167298	3610852	716629	324760	7819539	3232259	24 0 9½
5. Queensland	1890	2120071	2564692	167620	214317	5066700	12 4 4	2365673	6104854	68723	15262	8554512	8412244	20 12 9
	1891	2814006	1895795	164311	204892	5079004	12 10 11	3307674	4926571	54305	16837	8305387	7979080	20 10 5
	1892	2049359	2008652	146463	178183	4382657	10 10 10	4096937	4975667	45379	52425	9170408	9010613	22 1 1
6. Tasmania	1890	680760	1154236	26591	35925	1897512	13 4 0	323239	1163193	...	560	1486992	1430806	10 6 11
	1891	655006	1352991	10618	33349	2051964	13 15 6	379822	1058437	...	2559	1440818	1369927	9 13 5
	1892	541619	935428	1278	18836	1497161	9 15 10	318836	1031093	36	...	1346965	1330144	8 16 2
7. New Zealand	1890	4221270	1087593	397941	553721	6260525	10 1 4	7401350	1634248	75576	700546	9811720	9428761	15 15 9
	1891	4369633	1013549	558184	562483	6503849	10 6 6	7140831	1705561	57389	662616	9566397	9400094	15 3 10
	1892	4767369	1112099	445208	618380	6943056	10 16 3	7483618	1367314	59803	624116	9534851	9365868	14 16 11

Comparative Summary of Australasian Statistics for Years 1890, 1891, and 1892 (continued).

Name of Colony.	Year.	SHIPPING.											
		Inwards.						Outwards.					
		Number.			Tonnage.			Number.			Tonnage.		
		Steam.	Sailing.	Total.	Steam.	Sailing.	Total.	Steam.	Sailing.	Total.	Steam.	Sailing.	Total.
1. Western Australia	1890	204	77	281	440879	34655	484534	192	75	267	390950	29377	420327
	1891	240	70	310	494066	39367	533433	228	60	288	484502	27620	512122
	1892	265	91	356	528346	43744	572090	231	89	320	508987	43488	552475
2. New South Wales	1890	2119	770	2889	1832252	580995	2413247	2029	748	2777	1822562	526063	2348625
	1891	2155	866	3021	2147383	674565	2821898	2169	931	3100	2152458	719880	2872338
	1892	2175	785	2960	2143918	660631	2804549	2266	801	3067	2185716	656919	2842635
3. Victoria	1890	1880	594	2474	1786700	391851	2178551	1859	600	2459	1788353	396437	2184790
	1891	2093	438	2531	2031559	307305	2338864	2109	451	2560	2059498	316747	2376245
	1892	1972	283	2255	2005609	219043	2224652	1980	286	2266	2005755	225847	2231602
4. South Australia	1890	663	378	1041	835389	239744	1075133	676	405	1081	849091	266218	1115301
	1891	755	385	1140	998355	289289	1287644	758	372	1130	1009420	279482	1288902
	1892	693	313	1006	953201	249067	1202268	693	302	995	953532	227463	1180995
5. Queensland	1890	...	...	616	...	...	468607	...	...	606	...	...	442172
	1891	...	...	607	...	...	502794	...	...	563	...	...	494324
	1892	...	...	566	...	...	490869	...	...	532	...	...	481559
6. Tasmania	1890	498	246	746	425009	50609	475618	509	254	763	427210	48419	475629
	1891	548	237	785	472585	42121	514706	557	236	793	487639	42261	529900
	1892	651	165	816	536495	30043	566538	655	174	829	540106	30496	570602
7. New Zealand	1890	299	445	744	405101	257668	662769	293	452	745	395452	254253	649705
	1891	305	432	737	408925	209590	618515	306	438	744	413161	212646	625807
	1892	301	385	686	458391	216832	675223	294	395	689	445596	210504	656100

Comparative Summary of Australasian Statistics for Years 1890, 1891, and 1892 (continued).

Name of Colony.	Year.	Railways.		Telegraphs.				Telephones.	Live Stock.			
				Line.		Wire.						
		Miles Open.	Miles under Construction.	Miles Open.	Miles under Construction.	Miles Open.	Miles under Construction.	Miles of wire Open.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1. Western Australia	1890	*g* 532	*g* 664	2921	516	3469	516	*e* 517	44384	130970	2524913	28985
	1891	*g* 655	*g* 545	2921	679	3546	679	*e* 591	40812	133690	1962212	25930
	1892	*g* 659	*g* 552	3288½	375	4013½	...	*e* 642	44973	162886	1685500	24417
2. New South Wales	1890	*a* 2263	151	11231	266	23698	501	*b*	444163	1909009	55986431	284223
	1891	*l* 2266	*m* 252	11697	174	24780	923	*b*	459755	2046347	61831416	253189
	1892	2185 *n*	333	11905	9	26443	½	*b*	481416	2147074	58080114	249522
3. Victoria	1890	2688	212	6958	41	13499	41	7898	436459	1782978	12736143	282457
	1891	2798	103	*e* 7170	18	13989	18	*e* 8731	440696	1812104	12928148	286780
	1892	2903	56	7137	23	14100	23	10000	439596	1824704	12965306	290339
4. South Australia...	1890	1610	54	5623	227	12177	...	1970	187686	359938	7004642	116277
	1891	1666	...	5640	37	12707	557	2275	188587	399077	7646239	81948
	1892	1664	57½	5267	...	10779	...	2132	186726	411793	7152047	61180
5. Queensland ...	1890	2142	*c* 601	9830	35	17437	35	*b*	365812	5558264	18007234	96836
	1891	2304	*c* 102	9973	23	17622	23	*b*	399364	6192759	20289633	122672
	1892	2353	53	9996	165	17646	495	*b*	422679	6591416	21708310	116930
6. Tasmania ...	1890	399	74	*d* 2004	120	*d* 3060	120	382	31165	162440	1619256	81716
	1891	425	47	2082	157	3178	218	496	31312	167788	1664118	73520
	1892	474¾	...	2221¾	7	3383¼	56	555½	31976	170085	1623338	59267
7. New Zealand ...	1890	1842	132	5060	49	12771	49	2036	*h* 187382	*h* 895461	*i* 16200358	*h* 369992
	1891	*f* 1869	170	5349	43	13235	43	2603	*j* 211040	*k* 831831	*k* 18128186	*k* 308812
	1892	1886	188	5479	...	13459	...	3160	*p* 211040	*q* 808439	*r* 18570752	*p* 308812

a. Including 81 miles private. *b.* Cannot be separated from telegraph lines. *c.* And authorised. *d.* Including in 1890 359 miles of cable, and in 1891 365 miles. *e.* Including those belonging to railways. *f.* Also 142 miles private lines open and 28 under construction. *g.* Including in 1890 326 private lines open and 295 under construction, in 1891 and 1892, 453 open and 176 under construction; also including Government lines authorised. *h.* Up to March, 1886. *i.* Up to May, 1890. *j.* Excluding those owned by Maoris. *k.* Including those owned by Maoris. *l.* Including 81 miles opened on 1st July, 1892. *m.* On 30th June, 1892. *n.* Exclusive of 48 tramways. *p.* Census, 1891. *q.* February, 1893. *r.* May, 1892. The Census of 1891 showed that 262,763 sheep, 42,912 cattle, and 86,259 pigs were owned by Maoris, which figures are not included in the above. The number of horses owned by Maoris has not been ascertained.

Comparative Summary of Australasian Statistics for Years 1890, 1891, and 1892 (continued).

Name of Colony.	Year.	AGRICULTURE.												
		Land in crop in acres.	Artificial sown forage.	Land in fallow.	Total Cultivation.	Wheat.			Oats.			Barley.		
						Acres.	Bushels.	Yield per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Yield per acre.	Acres.	Bushels.	Yield per acre.
1. Western Australia	1890	69676	B 161	52356	122032	33820	465225	13·75	1934	37693	19·50	5322	87813	16·50
	1891	64209	B 238	67691	131900	26866	295526	11·00	1301	18214	14·00	3738	48594	13·00
	1892	79603	B 214	81863	161466	35061	429497	12·25	1694	29645	17·50	3666	56823	15·50
2. New South Wales	1890	872344	385504	260627	1518475	333233	3649216	10·95	14103	256659	18·20	4937	81383	16·48
	1891	846383	333238	*	1179621	356666	3963668	11·11	12958	276259	21·32	4459	93446	20·96
	1892	1010727	361280	*	1372007	452921	6817457	15·00	20890	431603	20·60	4618	91701	19·90
3. Victoria	1890	2031935	385572	235241	2652748	1145163	12751295	11·13	221048	4919325	22·25	87751	1571599	17·91
	1891	2116654	175982	395939	2687575	1332683	13679268	10·26	190157	4455551	23·43	45021	844198	18·75
	1892	2225031	249717	49367	2970115	1342504	14814645	11·04	177645	4574816	25·75	37533	774207	20·63
4. South Australia	1890	...	...	...	2649098	1673573	9399389	5·37	12475	162229	9·13	14472	175583	12·7
	1891	1927689	17519	588083	2533291	1552423	6436488	4·90	12637	80876	6·16	11461	107183	9·18
	1892	2037653	20210	567878	2625741	1520580	9240108	6·50	15645	166489	10·23	13285	175468	13·10
5. Queensland	1890	224993	B 22252	14625	239618	10390	207990	20·02	411	8967	21·82	584	12673	21·68
	1891	242629	B 20921	15375	258004	19306	392309	20·32	715	16669	23·31	739	21302	28·83
	1892	247731	B 28919	13097	260828	31742	462583	14·57	591	12965	21·94	385	6969	18·10
6. Tasmania	1890	157376	201060	158738	517174	39452	642980	16·29	20740	519395	25·04	4376	99842	22·86
	1891	168121	208596	40213	516930	47584	937680	19·71	28360	876573	30·91	2650	71686	27·05
	1892	179396	217905	165136 A	535433	58897	1018550	17·29	22976	631746	27·50	3929	80205	20·41
7. New Zealand	1890	1425670	6922173	210509	8558352	301460	5723610	18·99	346224	9947036	28·73	32740	758833	23·18
	1891	1348890	7403881	*	8752771	402273	10257738	25·50	323508	11009020	34·03	24268	688683	24·38
	1892	1297446	8262045	154254	9713745	381245	8378217	21·98	326531	9893989	30·30	24906	654231	26·27

* No returns. B. Included in land under crop. A Including 112,581 all other cultivated land, grazing, etc.

Comparative Summary of Australasian Statistics for Years 1890, 1891, and 1892 (continued).

Name of Colony.	Year.	AGRICULTURE.													
		MAIZE.			HAY.			POTATOES.			VINES.			OTHER CEREALS.	
		Acres.	Bushels.	Yield per acre.	Acres.	Tons.	Yield per acre.	Acres.	Tons.	Yield per acre.	Acres.	Gallons.	Yield per acre.	Acres.	Bus hels.
1. Western Australia	1890	81	2146	26·50	23183	26495	1·14	510	1655	3·24	1023	194881	171·00	501	...
	1891	23	483	21·00	28534	28534	1·00	531	1593	3·00	1004	166664	166·00	400	8000*
	1892	33	775	23·50	35124	43904	1·25	529	1586	3·00	1218	160776	132·00	454	9090*
2. New South Wales	1890	191152	5713205	29·89	175242	213034	1·22	19406	52791	2·72	A 8044	842182	216·16	923	11546
	1891	174577	5721706	32·77	163863	209417	1·28	22560	62283	2·76	8281	913107	...	1017	16419
	1892	167549	5037256	30·00	214468	302134	1·40	18502	52105	2·80	I 8264	931542	225·00	1747	24088
3. Victoria	1890	10357	574083	55·43	413043	567746	1·37	53818	204155	3·79	20686	2008493	96·00	26940	756893
	1891	8230	461957	56·13	369498	514406	1·39	57334	200523	3·50	25295	1554130	...	31614	776691
	1892	6667	373183	55·97	512648	740049	1·44	40594	142623	3·51	26443	J 1554130	...	32971	989503
4. South Australia	1890	...	...	...	345150	310125	0·90	6626	23963	3·65	9535	762776	79·9	4358	64068
	1891	...	...	...	304171	193317	0·65	6892	27824	4·05	12314	801835	65·00	4290	68655
	1892	...	...	...	434116	389277	0·90	6014	20057	3·30	15418	594038	38·50	4705	69922
5. Queensland	1890	99400	2373803	23·88	31106	50116	1·61	8994	28810	3·20	C 1603	189274	274·30	469	...
	1891	101598	3077915	30·30	30655	58842	1·92	G 9173	25018	2·73	H 1988	168526	247·40	995	33895
	1892	92172	2333553	25·32	25665	53933	2·10	G 8493	20498	2·41	K 1908	193327	225·32	1473	41381
6. Tasmania	1890	...	...	...	45381	52021	1·14	20133	73158	3·63	30	...	...	10142	183471
	1891	...	...	...	45445	67164	1·47	16393	63100	3·84	29	...	...	10220	240656
	1892	...	...	...	46070	53544	1·16	16535	60245	3·64	...	...	...	10898	196653
7. New Zealand	1890	5759	238864	41·48	44045	62901	1·43	32691	178121	5·45	D ...	...	...	17046	330992
	1891	5447	238746	43·83	46652	67361	1·44	27266	162046	5·34	...	...	...	14282	337182
	1892	4491	171661	38·22	61811	93293	1·51	18338	104173	5·68	...	...	...	15918	382517

A. Including 3,096 acres grapes, used for table purposes. C. Including 940 acres grapes, used for table purposes. D. No returns. G. Exclusive of 2,805 acres, producing 15,657 tons, and in 1892 exclusive of 2964 acres, producing 16,168 tons of sweet potatoes. H. Including 1,021 acres grapes, used for table purposes, and 285 acres not yet bearing. I. Including 2,211 for table use, and 1,907 not yet productive. J. For 1891-92. K. Including 880 for table use, and 170 unproductive. * Estimated.

ADDENDUM.

Owing to the unavoidable delay in the publication of the Year Book, caused by the large amount of additional work entailed on the various Departments by the recent protracted Session of Parliament, it has been thought well to compile a short addendum, embodying some useful general Statistics up to the end of June last, and containing a rough outline sketch of some of the principal measures passed during that Session, such as "The Constitution Act Amendment Act, 1893," "The Electoral Act, 1893," "The Homesteads Act, 1893," &c., &c.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR HALF-YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1893.

There were, during the half-year, 1029 births—500 males and 529 females.
Do. do. 459 deaths, 308 do. 151 do.
Do. do. 182 marriages.

Estimated Population.

	M.	F.	T.
Estimated population on 31st December, 1892 ...	36095	22579	58674
Increase by births during half-year ending 30th June, 1893	500	529	1029
Increase by arrivals by sea for half-year ending 30th June, 1893	3009	648	3657
	39604	23756	63360
Decrease by deaths during half-year	308	151	459
Decrease by departures by sea during half-year ...	1349	342	1691
	1657	493	2150
Total population on 30th June, 1893...	37947	23263	61210

METEOROLOGICAL RETURN FOR PERTH FOR HALF-YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1893.

The highest temperature during the half-year, in the shade, was 106°, on the 24th January, and the lowest, 35°, on the 13th June.

The greatest range of temperature took place on the 24th January,—max. 106°; min. 66°; range 40°.

Months.	Mean of Barometer.	Mean Shade Temperature.	Max. on any one day in shade.	Min. on any one day in shade.	Mean Humidity.	Rainfall.		Prevailing Winds.
						Inches.	Days.	
January	29·890	75	106	53	54	0·04	2	E. and S.W.
February	29·877	76	100	50	54	0·67	6	E. and S.W.
March	30·059	73	100	52	65	1·71	8	E., calm, and S.W.
April	29·974	62	81	43	72	3·63	13	Calm and S.W.
May	30·027	58	77	37	77	7·68	19	Calm and S.W.
June	30·121	54	72	35	75	3·22	9	E. and S.W.
Mean	29·991	66	...	...	63	...	..	E. and S.W.
Sum	...	...	...	...	...	16·95	57	
Extreme	...	...	106	35	...	...	...	

The average readings of the barometer, the temperature, and rainfall, for the same half-year, for the 17 years (ending 1892) are—

Barometer	30·031
Temperature	67°
Rainfall	15·58

FINANCE.

The Returns of Revenue and Expenditure for the year ended 30th June, 1893, show a deficiency of Revenue amounting to £53,550 4s. 11d.

	£	s.	d.
Expenditure	629,372	1	1
Revenue	575,821	16	2
Deficiency of Revenue	53,550	4	11

Comparative Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of Western Australia for the Years ended June 30th, 1893, and June 30th, 1892, respectively.

REVENUE.

	Year Ended June 30th, 1893.	Year Ended June 30th, 1892.	Increase. In the year ended June 30th, 1893.	Decrease. In the year ended June 30th, 1893.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Customs	265,181 11 8	274,352 5 4	...	9,170 13 8
Harbour Dues	7,465 18 6	7,193 17 0	272 1 6	...
Land Revenue	98,026 1 2	71,881 4 7	26,144 16 7	...
Rents (exclusive of Land) ...	518 17 4	434 15 6	84 1 10	...
Licenses	9,056 3 10	8,878 12 4	177 11 6	...
Postages and Commission on Money Orders	22,785 13 2	19,098 14 9	3,686 18 5	...
Telephone Receipts	1,662 5 5	1,129 17 11	532 7 6	...
Telegrams	15,509 15 7	12,611 13 6	2,898 2 1	...
Fines, Forfeitures and Fees of Court	5,974 3 4	4,365 2 8	1,609 0 8	...
Fees of Office	6,537 14 7	7,049 17 6	...	512 2 11
Fees on Horses Exported ...	10 0 0	7 11 0	2 9 0	...
Rottnest Establishment ...	684 3 10	641 11 5	42 12 5	...
Sale of Government Property	24 4 8	87 4 1	...	62 19 5
Reimbursements in aid ...	6,785 9 7	4,972 14 6	1,812 15 1	...
Railways Receipts	107,305 1 4	76,024 7 2	31,280 14 2	...
Tramway Receipts	2,181 11 7	2,334 17 10	...	153 6 3
Fremantle Water Receipts ...	1,169 9 3	1,025 9 2	144 0 1	...
Refunds	483 18 0	246 7 10	237 10 2	...
Contributions under Scab Act	510 6 10	642 18 6	...	132 11 8
Penalties do.	114 5 0	135 11 6	...	21 6 6
Special Revenue, North District	1,748 3 0	1,721 15 6	26 7 6	...
Stamp Revenue	11,574 11 1	12,133 10 3	...	558 19 2
Brand Revenue	100 0 0	98 5 0	1 15 0	...
Wharfage Dues*	270 17 9	4,371 11 8	...	4,100 13 11
Special Receipts	1,885 12 0	2,123 19 9	...	238 7 9
Interest	8,255 17 8	4,421 10 6	3,834 7 2	...
Total Revenue ...£	575,821 16 2	517,985 6 9	72,787 10 8	14,951 1 3
Net increase in the year			57,836 9 5	...

* Included during the year ended 30th June, 1893, under "Railways Receipts."

The Revenue for the year ended 30th June, 1893, was the highest ever attained by the Colony. As compared with that of the year ended 30th June, 1892, it shows an increase of £57,836 9s. 5d., which is chiefly derived from Railway Receipts and Land Revenue. The greatest falling off is found to be the Customs Receipts.

RETURN OF PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

EXPENDITURE.

	YEAR ENDED.		Increase.	Decrease.
	June 30th, 1893.	June 30th, 1892.	In the year ended June 30th 1893.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Special Acts—				
Constitution Act	15816 13 6	16378 10 11	...	561 17 5
Loans, Public Works	103837 12 1	89201 7 4	14636 4 9	...
High School	500 0 0	500 0 0	..	...
Annuity to Lady Barlee	187 10 0	150 0 0	37 10 0	...
Second Puisne Judge	900 0 0	256 9 0	643 11 0	...
Five Ministerial Salaries	1000 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	...
£	122241 15 7	106986 7 3	15317 5 9	561 17 5
His Excellency the Governor ... £	629 15 1	571 7 0	58 8 1	...
Legislative Council ... ... £	1306 9 6	1137 4 6	169 5 0	...
Legislative Assembly ... ... £	2342 19 1	2073 2 8	269 16 5	...
Colonial Secretary—				
Office of Colonial Secretary ...	1458 5 6	1390 19 2	67 6 4	...
Audit	1866 7 10	1485 18 3	380 9 7	...
Medical	17335 6 11	13261 15 0	4073 11 11	...
Police	44825 16 11	40182 13 3	4643 3 8	...
Gaols	15958 3 5	15057 7 2	900 16 3	...
Rottnest Native Prison	2744 5 1	3093 17 6	...	349 12 5
Printing	7839 5 10	5433 0 2	2406 5 8	...
Inspection of Stock	1757 10 3	1731 19 8	25 10 7	...
Educational	16160 12 0	13409 11 1	2751 0 11	...
Registry	692 17 0	1320 2 8	...	627 5 8
Charitable Institutions	9658 17 5	8742 11 3	916 6 2	...
Government Gardens	411 19 10	377 11 10	34 8 0	...
Defences	14210 9 10	4297 1 8	9913 8 2	...
Special Coast Survey	...	3000 0 0	...	3000 0 0
Central Board of Health	119 13 9	177 19 11	...	58 6 2
£	135039 11 7	112962 8 7	26112 7 3	4035 4 3
Attorney General—				
Crown Law Officers	1187 10 5	685 0 0	502 10 5	...
Supreme Court	3332 16 4	3160 15 4	172 1 0	...
Stipendiary Magistracy	11778 18 0	11385 14 3	393 3 9	...
Land Titles	2353 8 9	2202 15 10	150 12 11	...
£	18652 13 6	17434 5 5	1218 8 1	...
Colonial Treasurer—				
Treasury	3027 1 6	2318 0 11	709 0 7	...
London Agency	3202 18 3	2153 16 3	1049 2 0	...
Customs	8310 19 8	10112 4 7	...	1801 4 11
Postal and Telegraph	53312 3 5	44676 15 9	8635 7 8	...
Harbour and Light	8588 2 4	7573 5 9	1014 16 7	..
Government Storekeeper ...	5988 6 0	5019 8 8	968 17 4	...
Revenue Services, North-West Coast	1994 4 6	3136 0 1	...	1141 15 7
Ecclesiastical Grant	3543 0 11	3543 0 6	0 0 5	...
Literary, Scientific, and Agricultural Grants	1025 0 0	2245 0 0	...	1220 0 0
Pensions	4320 8 7	4116 18 1	203 10 6	...
Refunds	435 11 4	307 17 5	127 13 11	...
Miscellaneous	37613 1 2	29459 11 2	8153 10 0	...
£	131360 17 8	114661 19 2	20861 19 0	4163 0 6

EXPENDITURE—*(continued)*.

	YEAR ENDED.		Increase.	Decrease.
	June 30th, 1893.	June 30th, 1892.	In the year ended June 30th, 1893.	
Commissioner of Crown Lands—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Lands and Surveys	25543 9 5	15389 7 1	10154 2 4	...
Mining	4312 8 2	3624 15 6	687 12 8	...
Geological	1302 5 1	1142 14 7	159 10 6	...
£	31158 2 8	20156 17 2	11001 5 6	...
Commissioner of Railways and Director of Public Works—				
Railways and Tramways	100944 1 8	77236 14 7	23707 7 1	...
Works and Buildings	64157 17 9	23400 5 0	40757 12 9	...
Roads and Bridges...	21537 17 0	10817 8 9	10720 8 3	...
£	186639 16 5	111454 8 4	75185 8 1	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ... £	629372 1 1	487438 0 1	150694 3 2	8760 2 2
NET INCREASE IN THE YEAR... £	...	...	141934 1 0	

The Expenditure increased £141,934 1s., as compared with the previous year. The chief items which show an increase are Loans, Public Works, Defences, Post and Telegraph, Miscellaneous, Lands and Surveys, Railways and Tramways, Works and Buildings, and Roads and Bridges; whilst the principal decreases are found under the headings Special Coast Survey, Customs, Revenue Services (North-West Coast), and Literary, etc., Grants.

CUSTOMS RETURNS FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1893.

Value of Imports during half-year ended 30th June, 1893 ... ... £782,984

Value of Exports during half-year ended 30th June, 1893 ... ... £401,247

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY

(Opened for traffic 28th August, 1893.)

TABLE OF PASSENGER FARES.

From Perth to the following Stations and Sidings.

Distance. Miles.	STATIONS.	SINGLE 1st Class.	SINGLE 2nd Class.	RETURN 1st Class.	RETURN 2nd Class.	RETURN TICKETS available for
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
1	East Perth	0 3	0 2	0 5	0 3	1 day.
3	Burswood	0 6	0 4	0 9	0 6	7 days.
8	Cannington	1 4	0 10	2 0	1 3	,, ,,
16	Kelmscott	2 8	1 8	4 0	2 6	,, ,,
19	Armadale	3 2	2 0	4 9	3 0	,, ,,
29	Jarrahdale	4 10	3 0	7 3	4 6	,, ,,
	Wongong	...	...	...	...	...
34	Serpentine	5 8	3 7	8 6	5 5	,, ,,
	North Dandalup	...	..	...	...	...
54	Pinjarrah	9 0	5 8	13 6	8 6	,, ,,
62	Coolup	10 4	6 6	15 6	9 9	,, ,,
70	Drake's Brook	11 8	7 4	17 6	11 0	,, ,,
80	Cookernup Brook	13 4	8 4	20 0	12 6	,, ,,
86	Harvey	14 4	9 0	21 6	13 6	,, ,,
93	Mornington...	15 6	9 8	23 3	14 6	,, ,,
99	Brunswick	16 6	10 4	24 9	15 6	,, ,,
102	Collie...	17 0	10 8	25 6	16 0	,, ,,
107	Leschenault	17 10	11 2	26 9	16 9	,, ,,
115	Bunbury	19 2	12 0	28 9	18 0	,, ,,

Fares based on 2d. per mile 1st class single.
,, ,, 1½d. ,, ,, 2nd ,, ,,
50 per cent. added to single fare for double journey.

"THE ELECTORAL ACT, 1889" (53 Vic., No. 23).

LIST OF ELECTORS ON THE ROLLS ON 1ST AUGUST, 1893.

District.	Number.	District.	Number.
Kimberley, East	30	Perth	655
Kimberley, West... ...	38	Perth, East	556
Roebourne...	54	Perth, West	802
Ashburton...	28	Fremantle...	321
Gascoyne	74	Fremantle, South ...	515
DeGrey	38	Fremantle, North ...	357
Murchison	24	Murray	286
Irwin	81	Williams	129
Greenough	98	Wellington	140
Moore	67	Bunbury	203
Geraldton	211	Sussex	204
Swan	257	Nelson	104
Toodyay	201	Albany	354
Northam	176	Plantagenet	145
York	341		
Beverley	115	Total ...	6,604

THE AMENDED CONSTITUTION ACT (57 VIC., 14), AND THE ELECTORAL ACT (57 VIC., 15).

By the Amending Act, the colony is given a Legislative Council of twenty-one elected members instead of fifteen nominated members, and a Legislative Assembly of thirty-three members instead of thirty. The new Constitution of the Council came into force with the passing of the Act on the 18th of October, 1893, but the Act provides that the new Constitution of the Assembly shall not exist until the present Assembly is dissolved. Provision is also made for the continuance of the present Council, as such, until the issue of the writs for the election of members to serve in the Upper House. By this means both Houses of Parliament are kept alive until the writs for the general elections are issued, although, according to section 1 of the Amending Act, the Constitution of the new Council is in force. Writs for the first elections are issued by His Excellency the Governor under sections 12 and 46 of the Constitution Act of 1889.

The Legislative Council consists of twenty-one members, and these sit for seven Provinces, each of which returns three members.

The Qualifications of an elector: Every male of the age of 21, being a natural born or naturalised British subject, and not subject to any legal incapacity, who shall have resided in the colony for twelve months, shall be justified to be registered as a voter, if he:—(1) Has held for twelve months a freehold estate within the Province of the clear value of £100; (2) is a householder occupying a dwelling house of the clear annual value of £25; (3) holds a leasehold estate within the Province of the clear annual value of £25, which has eighteen months to run; (4) holds and has held for the previous eighteen months a similar leasehold estate; (5) holds a Crown lease or license to depasture, occupy, cultivate, or mine on such lands within the Province at an annual rental of not less than £10; or if his name is on the electoral list of a (6) Municipality or (7) Roads Board District in the Province in respect of property of not less than £25 annual rateable value.

The Legislative Assembly has thirty-three districts, each returning a member (the three additional seats being Pilbarra, Nannine, and Yilgarn).

Qualifications of an elector: Every male of the age of twenty-one years, and not subject to any legal incapacity, being a natural born or naturalised subject, who shall have resided in Western Australia for twelve months, shall be entitled to registration as an elector, if he:—(1) Resides in the district and has resided there for the previous six months; (2) has held for six months a freehold estate in the district of not less value than £50; (3) is a householder in the district of a dwelling house of the clear annual value of £10, and has been so for the previous six months; (4) has a leasehold estate in the district of the clear annual value of £10, which has not less than eighteen months to run; (5) or has held a similar leasehold estate for eighteen months; (6) holds and has held for previous six months a pastoral, occupation, cultivation, or mining lease or license from the Crown, at an annual rental of not less than £5; (7) or has his name on the electoral list of a Municipality or (8) Roads Board district within the electoral district.

Disqualifications.—These are similar in the case of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly, and are as follows:—

(*a.*) No aboriginal native of Australia, Asia, or Africa shall be entitled to be registered, except in respect of a freehold qualification.

(*b.*) No elector possessing more than one qualification within a Province [or Electoral District] shall be thereby entitled to be registered more than once for that Province [or District]; and

(c.) A person claiming to be registered as a naturalised subject of Her Majesty must have been so naturalised for the period of twelve (or six) months before making the claim.

Every person is also disqualified from being registered as a voter who :—

(1.) Is of unsound mind or in the receipt of relief from Government or from any charitable institution ; or

(2.) Has been attainted or convicted of treason, felony, or any infamous offence in any part of Her Majesty's dominions, unless he shall have served his sentence for the same or have received a free pardon for such offence or a pardon conditional on his not leaving the Colony.

THE PREPARATION OF THE ROLLS.—During the month of January of each year, all Registrars of births, deaths, and marriages have to forward to the Electoral Registrars of their respective districts, correct lists of all deaths of adult males of twenty-one years and upwards, registered by them during the twelve months then last past; and the Clerks of Municipalities and Roads Boards have to forward to the Electoral Registrars lists, to be called "The List of Ratepayers," containing in alphabetical order of surnames the name of every male person whose name appears in the electoral or voters' list. Any person claiming registration as an elector may deliver his claim, or send it by post, to the Electoral Registrar of his district. The claim has to be in the form prescribed by the Act, and must be signed by the claimant with his own hand, in the presence either of a Justice of the Peace, Electoral Registrar, head male teacher of a Government school, an Inspector, Sub-Inspector, or Sergeant of Police, or the officer in charge of any police station, or a postmaster, who has to attest the signature. These claims are receivable up to the 15th of February.

Between the 1st and 15th of February, the Electoral Registrar has to mark the rolls in respect of all those whom he has reason to believe are either dead or disqualified, or who have left the district, and forward notices to them by post of his intention to omit their names from the electoral roll. The Electoral Registrar has also to make out a list of the names he proposes to omit, and expose a copy to view at his office and such other place as may be convenient. When the Electoral Registrar has reason to believe that any one possessing a residential qualification has left the district, he has to send a notice to such person, informing him that the statement of his place of residence is to be altered in the roll, and where he has reason to believe the elector has gone to reside in another district, he has to notify the Electoral Registrar of that district. On or before 21st February, the Electoral Registrar is required to prepare the electoral lists for the electoral provinces and districts from the material which has been furnished to him. These lists are open for inspection from the 24th of February to the 6th of March, inclusive, and on or before the 7th of the latter month objections may be lodged with the Electoral Registrar. Each notice of objection has to be accompanied by the fee of 5s. The objector has also to send a notice through the post to the person objected to. The Electoral Registrar has also, within the same time, to send a notice to every person whose name is absent from the list of ratepayers, and during the ten days, beginning on the 10th day of March, he gives public notice of all objections.

A Registration Court for revising the annual lists has to be held every year, at some time between the 1st and 30th of April, when the lists are to be revised and settled. Every Electoral Registrar shall, on or before the 5th of May in each year, deliver to the returning officer of the electoral province or district the revised lists, who will forthwith cause the "Annual Electoral Rolls" to be compiled from them with as little delay as possible.

THE HOMESTEADS ACT, 1893 (57 Vic., No. XVIII.)

Assented to, 13th October, 1893.

Under this Act power is given to the Crown to grant, out of lands specially set apart for that purpose, a homestead farm of not more than 160 acres, to any person who is the sole head of a family, or a male who has attained the age of eighteen years, provided that such person does not already hold an estate in the Colony exceeding one hundred acres, either in fee simple or under Special Occupation or Conditional Purchase License.

Should, however, any person be already the owner of land, as before mentioned, not exceeding 100 acres, and reside upon such land, he may, subject to approval, apply for a homestead farm from any Crown lands adjoining his present holding, and the residence condition need not then be complied with.

A statutory declaration having been made to the above effect, and the fee of one pound having been paid, an Occupation Certificate is issued, upon receipt of which the selector can either take immediate possession or not, as preferred, but it is compulsory that, within six months from the date of approval, he shall personally take possession of and occupy the lands upon which, for at least six months during each of the first five years of occupancy, he must personally reside, otherwise the certificate will be cancelled and lands forfeited. In cases, however, of illness, or other valid reasons, satisfactorily proved, permission of absence may be allowed and forfeiture waived.

If the selector dies, or is declared a lunatic, before the fulfilment of the prescribed conditions, the residential condition may, on approval, be dispensed with so long as the conditions of fencing and improvement are duly carried out by his or her legal representatives.

Improvements required.

Within two years a habitable house must be erected upon the holding of at least the value of £30, or, if it is so preferred, the selector can spend £30 in clearing, or clearing and cropping the land; or, again, if two acres of orchard or vineyard be properly prepared and planted, the requirements of the Act are fulfilled.

Within five years at least one-fourth of the land must be substantially fenced, and one-eighth cleared and placed under crop, and during the next two years the whole must be fenced and at least one-fourth of it cleared and cropped.

Unless these requirements are satisfactorily complied with, all lands taken up, whether village allotment or homestead farm, are forfeited, together with all improvements made on them.

Land selected under this Act cannot be mortgaged or otherwise transferred until all the prescribed conditions have been complied with and the selector is entitled to the Crown grant.

At the end of seven years, the requirements of the Act having been fulfilled, the selector, upon payment of survey and departmental fees, is entitled to receive a Crown grant, which in all cases is issued in the selector's own name.

Should any selector desire to get the Crown grant before the expiration of the full term, he can at any time obtain it upon giving satisfactory proof that he has resided for twelve months from the date of taking possession and has made the requisite improvements, and by a payment of 5s. an acre for the land, together with the survey and other fees.

Applicants for homestead farms can apply for and hold other land under the then existing land laws, in addition to land held under this Act.

Village Sites.

Any land not more than five miles from a homestead farm area may be set apart for village sites in allotments not exceeding one acre.

Should twenty families, with a view to facilitating the establishment of schools and churches, and for the attainment of other social advantages, settle together in one of these villages, the requirements as to residence, and erection of house, upon the homestead farm may then, if so desired, apply to the village allotment, but the improvements on the farm will, of course, be still required.

Each holder of a homestead farm may, on approval, select a village allotment, to which the provisions of the Act with respect to residence and erection of house shall then apply; and this allotment becomes the property of the selector upon his receiving the Crown grant of his homestead farm and paying the sum of £1, together with the expenses of the survey and the usual departmental fees.

Homestead Leases.

Any Crown lands in the South-Western Division of the Colony, or in the Eastern or Eucla Divisions, if situated within forty miles of a railway, may be classified as second and third-class lands and declared open to selection for homestead leases, the area of which, in second-class land, shall not be less than 1,000 nor more than 3,000 acres, nor less than 1,000 or more than 5,000 in third-class land.

These leases are granted for and extend over a term of 30 years.

The annual rent for second-class land is one penny per acre for the first 15 years, and twopence per acre for the remaining period; whilst for third-class land it is fixed for the same periods, respectively, at one penny and twopence. Rents are payable at the same time and in the same manner as the usual land rents, and are subject to the same conditions.

No person can hold more than one homestead lease, and the lessee must not be less than eighteen years of age.

The conditions under which these leases are held are as follows:—

1. The lessee must pay half cost of survey in five yearly instalments.
2. The lessee, either personally or by an agent, within six months from the date of approval, if the land has been surveyed, or should the land not have been surveyed within the same period from the date of the completion of the survey, shall take possession of the land, upon which, for the first five years, either the lessee or the representative must reside.
3. Half the leasehold must be fenced within the first two years, and the whole within four years.
4. From the sixth to the fifteenth year, both inclusive, the lessee must expend annually in improving the leasehold, if it be second-class land, an amount equal to eightpence, and if third-class land, fivepence an acre for the whole area, and any moneys exceeding the amount prescribed expended in any one year may be carried forward to credit of future payments.

Improvements consist of subdivision, clearing, cultivating, grubbing, draining, ring-barking, tanks, dams, wells, and any other work which increases or improves the agricultural or pastoral capabilities of the land.

When fenced, the exterior boundary fence of the leasehold must be kept in proper repair. If the land when applied for is not surveyed, the time within which the fencing and improvements must be performed, and completed, dates from the completion of the survey.

If at the expiration of the lease the rent has been regularly paid, and all the prescribed conditions complied with, the Crown grant is issued to the lessee upon payment of the usual departmental fees; under certain circumstances, also, a lessee can obtain the Crown grant prior to the expiration of the lease.

In case of the death of a lessee, the agent or representative can perform the conditions.

Should the conditions imposed not be duly complied with, the lease, with all improvements, is forfeited.

The ordinary Land Regulations operate until it is leased over any land set apart for homestead leases.

When the lessee has fenced in the leasehold, and complied with the residential conditions, he may transfer the lease to any person not then holding a homestead lease; but should the transfer be made to secure money advanced to the transferror, and not with a view to the occupation of the land by any other person, the transfer may be made to the holder of a homestead lease.

The fee chargeable for the transfer is £1.

Applications for homestead farms and leases take priority according to receipt in the Crown Lands Office in Perth.

Forfeited lands are either sold by auction, or revest, together with all improvements, in the Crown.

The Governor has, however, power to waive any forfeiture as he may think fit.

THE POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK ACT (57 Vic., No. 3).*

Assented to, 29th August, 1893.

By this Act it is provided that deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank may be made to the amount of one shilling and upwards, provided that the amount deposited does not exceed £150 during each year, and £600 in all. Interest is allowed at the rate of 3¾ per cent. per annum, but no interest is allowed on any amount less than £1, or on any excess over £300, or for any less period than one month.

*For information under the old Act see pages 168-9.

THE POST AND TELEGRAPH ACT, 1893 (57 Vic. No. 5).

Assented to, 5th September, 1893.

Under the 23rd section of this Act certain adhesive Stamps are allowed to be interchangeable for Stamp duties and Postage dues.

The Section states that :—

(1.) Any Stamp duties chargeable under "The Stamp Act, 1882," of an amount not exceeding One shilling, which may legally be denoted by adhesive Stamps, and any postage fees or dues to the like amount may be denoted by the same adhesive Stamps.

(2.) With a view to exhaust any adhesive postage Stamps denoting an amount not exceeding One shilling, which may have been unissued or unused, such stamps to a proper amount may be used to denote any Stamp duties, chargeable as aforesaid, of an amount not exceeding One shilling, which may legally be denoted by adhesive Stamps.

By the 57° Victoria, No. 11, the Tariff Act, 1888 (see page 91), was repealed, and the following duties were levied, from the 7th September, 1893, when the Act came into force:—

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Table of Specific Duties.

Article.	Per	Rate of Duty. £	s.	d.
Ale, Beer, and Stout, in wood	Gallon	0	1	3
„ „ bottles	Gallon	0	1	6
Arrowroot, Sago, Tapioca, Cornflour, and other Farinaceous Foods, N.O.E.*	℔	0	0	1
Bacon	℔	0	0	3
Barley (other than malting)	Bushel	0	0	4
„ (malting)	Bushel	0	0	6
Beef, salt	℔	0	0	1½
Beans	Bushel	0	0	6
Beeswax	℔	0	0	2
Biscuits	℔	0	0	2
Boots, Men's Leather, invoiced at or under 10s. per pair	doz. pairs	0	18	0
Boots, Women's, invoiced at or under 6s. per pair ...	doz. pairs	0	10	0
Bran	Ton	1	0	0
Brandy, colouring	Gallon	0	16	0
Butter	℔	0	0	2
Camels	each	2	0	0
Candles	℔	0	0	2
Cement	Barrel	0	2	0
Cheese	℔	0	0	3
Chaff	Ton	1	10	0
Chicory	℔	0	0	3
Cigars	℔	0	6	0
Cigarettes	℔	0	6	0
Cider and Perry	Gallon	0	1	0
Cocoa and Chocolate, N.O.E.	℔	0	0	3
Cocoa, in slabs	℔	0	0	1
Coffee (roasted or ground)	℔	0	0	3
„ Raw	℔	0	0	1
„ Date	℔	0	0	6
„ Mixed with Chicory	℔	0	0	6
Confectionery	℔	0	0	4
Currants	℔	0	0	2
Dates	℔	0	0	1
Dogs	each	1	0	0
Eggs	dozen	0	0	2
Essences, being spirituous compounds	Gallon	0	16	0
Fish (preserved, tinned, salted, and dried)	℔	0	0	1
Flour	Ton	1	10	0
„ Self-raising	℔	0	0	1

*N.O.E.—"Not otherwise enumerated."

FIRST SCHEDULE—*(continued)*.

Article.	Per	Rate of Duty. £	s.	d.
Fruit (dried) N.O.E.	℔	0	0	3
„ Pulp	℔	0	0	2
Ginger (whole)	℔	0	0	2
„ (ground)	℔	0	0	4
Glue	℔	0	0	1
Glucose	cwt.	0	2	0
Gram	Bushel	0	0	6
Hams	℔	0	0	3
Hay	Ton	1	10	0
Hides (green)	Hide	0	1	6
Honey	℔	0	0	2
Hops	℔	0	0	4
Iron (galvanised, corrugated)	Ton	1	0	0
Iron (galvanised, plain)...	Ton	0	10	0
Lard	℔	0	0	2
Lead (sheet, pig, and piping)	cwt.	0	2	6
Linseed (whole)	Bushel	0	0	6
Maize	Bushel	0	0	6
Malt	Bushel	0	3	0
Meat (preserved)	℔	0	0	0¾
„ (fresh)	℔	0	0	1½
Molasses and Golden Syrup	cwt.	0	2	0
Nuts (edible)	℔	0	0	2
Oats	Bushel	0	0	4
Oatmeal	Ton	1	0	0
Oil Cake	Ton	0	10	0
Oil—Fish, Vegetable, and Turpentine, N.O.E. ...	Gallon	0	0	6
„ Mineral	Gallon	0	0	4½
Onions	Ton	1	0	0
Opium	℔	1	10	0
Peas	Bushel	0	0	6
„ (split)	cwt.	0	2	0
Peel (candied)	℔	0	0	3
Pepper (ground)	℔	0	0	3
„ (whole)	℔	0	0	1
Plaster Paris	cwt.	0	2	0
Pollard	Ton	1	0	0
Pork (salt)...	℔	0	0	2
Potatoes	Ton	1	0	0
Powder (gun and sporting)	℔	0	0	4
Powder (blasting)	℔	0	0	1
Powders (baking, egg, yeast, and custard)	℔	0	0	3
Raisins	℔	0	0	3
Rice	cwt.	0	2	0
„ Paddy	cwt.	0	2	0
„ Ground	cwt.	0	4	0
„ Meal	cwt.	0	4	0
Rye	Bushel	0	0	4
Salt, N.O.E.	Ton	1	0	0
Shot	cwt.	0	5	0
Snuff	℔	0	6	0
Soap, all other kinds, N.O.E.	cwt.	0	5	0
Soda Crystals	cwt.	0	2	0
Spices (ground)	℔	0	0	4
„ (whole)	℔	0	0	2

FIRST SCHEDULE—*(continued)*.

Article.	Per	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
Spirits, spirits of wine, cordials, or strong waters of all kinds, N.O.E., for each and every Imperial gallon of such spirits of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, or any quantity greater or less than a gallon ...	Gallon	0	16	0
„ of Wine, proof as above, destroyed in Bond, under Regulations to be framed	Gallon	0	5	0
„ Methylated	Gallon	0	2	0
Sugar	cwt.	0	4	0
Tea	℔	0	0	4
Tongues	℔	0	0	3
Tobacco (manufactured)	℔	0	3	0
„ (unmanufactured)	℔	0	2	0
„ (Sheepwash) destroyed in bond	℔	0	0	3
Vinegar	Gallon	0	0	6
Wheat	Bushel	0	0	6
Whiting	cwt.	0	1	0
Wine (sparkling)	Gallon	0	10	0
„ (still)	Gallon	0	6	6
Woolbales	each	0	0	4

SECOND SCHEDULE.

On the undermentioned Goods, Wares, Articles, Merchandise, or things imported into the Colony, a Duty of 5 per cent., according to the value of the same :—

Abdominal Belts and Trusses
Agricultural, Horticultural (not Garden Rollers), and Viticultural Implements, and Machinery, and parts of same
Alkalies, of all kinds, N.O.E.
Anchors
Asbestos
Atlases, Maps, Charts, Globes, and Picture Cards for School use
Bags and Sacks, N.O.E.
Bagging in the piece
Bark for tanning
Bedsteads
Belting for Machinery
Blocks and Sheaves
Bluestone (sulp. copper)
Boilers (steam and parts of), N.O.E.
Bookbinders' Machinery and Materials, N.O.E.
Bottles (empty)
Bottling Plant, Wire, and Capsules
Brewery and Distilling Plant
Bristles and Bass

Buttons
Bunting in piece
Bungs
Cables and Chains
Cane, N.O.E.
Canvas
Cardboard for boxmaking
Carriage and Cartmakers' Materials, N.O.E.
Casks (empty)
Cod Liver Oil (refined)
Copper Wire
Cordage and Rope
Corks
Dyers' Materials
Engine Packing
Flock, Kapock, and Horsehair
Forges and Anvils
Furniture-makers' Material, N.O.E.
Forfars, Dowlas, and Flax Sheeting in the piece
Grindstones
Grindery (Shoemakers')
Harness Oil, Leather Dressing, and Composition
Hat and Bonnet Shapes
Hoop Iron
Hose of all kinds, N.O.E.
Inks of all kinds, N.O.E.
Iron, Gas, Water, and Drain Pipes
" Gates and Hurdles
" Wire Netting
" and Steel Fencing Wire, Standards and Staples
Iron, Sulphate
Jute Piece Goods
Leather, all other kinds, N.O.E.
Lithographic Machinery, Presses, and Materials, including Stones
Machinery, and parts of, N.O.E.
Marble, Stone, and Slate (in the rough)
Metals, N.O.E.
Millboard
Millstones
Music
Nails, Screws, Tacks, and Bolts
Oakum
Oil (cod, in bulk)
Paper (unprinted) in the flat, in original wrappers, N.O.E.
Paraffine Wax
Pine and other Softwoods (in balks, rough or hewn)
Pitch
Printing Machinery, Presses, Type, and Material, N.O.E.
Presses (copying and embossing)
Pumps and Apparatus for raising Water, N.O.E.
Quicksilver
Resin
Saddlers' Materials, Furniture, and Ironmongery
Salt, Rock
Sewing Cottons, Silks, and Threads
Sheep Dip
Shellac
Silk for Flour dressing
Slips and Docks (patent)
Smelting Material, N.O.E.
Soda-ash and Nitrate of Potash
Spun Yarn
Spars
Staves and Hoops
Strawboard
Sulphur
Tanning Materials—Sumach, Myrabollams, Valonia
Tar
Telegraph and Telephone Material, including Instruments
Timber (in balks, rough or hewn), N.O.E.
Timber in short lengths for case-making
Tin (block, plate, and foil)
Tools, and parts thereof
Typewriters
Weighing Machines and Scales
Wire Cloth for Quartz Crushing
Zinc (sheet and plain).

FIRST SCHEDULE—*(continued)*.

Article.	Per	Rate of Duty. £	s.	d.
Spirits, spirits of wine, cordials, or strong waters of all kinds, N.O.E., for each and every Imperial gallon of such spirits of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, or any quantity greater or less than a gallon ...	Gallon	0	16	0
„ of Wine, proof as above, destroyed in Bond, under Regulations to be framed	Gallon	0	5	0
„ Methylated	Gallon	0	2	0
Sugar	cwt.	0	4	0
Tea	℔	0	0	4
Tongues	℔	0	0	3
Tobacco (manufactured)	℔	0	3	0
„ (unmanufactured)	℔	0	2	0
„ (Sheepwash) destroyed in bond	℔	0	0	3
Vinegar	Gallon	0	0	6
Wheat	Bushel	0	0	6
Whiting	cwt.	0	1	0
Wine (sparkling)	Gallon	0	10	0
„ (still)	Gallon	0	6	6
Woolbales	each	0	0	4

SECOND SCHEDULE.

On the undermentioned Goods, Wares, Articles, Merchandise, or things imported into the Colony, a Duty of 5 per cent., according to the value of the same :—

Abdominal Belts and Trusses
Agricultural, Horticultural (not Garden Rollers), and Viticultural Implements, and Machinery, and parts of same
Alkalies, of all kinds, N.O.E.
Anchors
Asbestos
Atlases, Maps, Charts, Globes, and Picture Cards for School use
Bags and Sacks, N.O.E.
Bagging in the piece
Bark for tanning
Bedsteads
Belting for Machinery
Blocks and Sheaves
Bluestone (sulp. copper)
Boilers (steam and parts of), N.O.E.
Bookbinders' Machinery and Materials, N.O.E.
Bottles (empty)
Bottling Plant, Wire, and Capsules
Brewery and Distilling Plant
Bristles and Bass

By the 57° Victoria, No. 11, the Tariff Act, 1888 (see page 91), was repealed, and the following duties were levied, from the 7th September, 1893, when the Act came into force:—

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Table of Specific Duties.

Article.	Per	Rate of Duty. £	s.	d.
Ale, Beer, and Stout, in wood	Gallon	0	1	3
„ „ bottles	Gallon	0	1	6
Arrowroot, Sago, Tapioca, Cornflour, and other Farinaceous Foods, N.O.E.*	℔	0	0	1
Bacon	℔	0	0	3
Barley (other than malting)	Bushel	0	0	4
„ (malting)	Bushel	0	0	6
Beef, salt	℔	0	0	1½
Beans	Bushel	0	0	6
Beeswax	℔	0	0	2
Biscuits	℔	0	0	2
Boots, Men's Leather, invoiced at or under 10s. per pair	doz. pairs	0	18	0
Boots, Women's, invoiced at or under 6s. per pair ...	doz. pairs	0	10	0
Bran	Ton	1	0	0
Brandy, colouring	Gallon	0	16	0
Butter	℔	0	0	2
Camels	each	2	0	0
Candles	℔	0	0	2
Cement	Barrel	0	2	0
Cheese	℔	0	0	3
Chaff	Ton	1	10	0
Chicory	℔	0	0	3
Cigars	℔	0	6	0
Cigarettes	℔	0	6	0
Cider and Perry	Gallon	0	1	0
Cocoa and Chocolate, N.O.E.	℔	0	0	3
Cocoa, in slabs	℔	0	0	1
Coffee (roasted or ground)	℔	0	0	3
„ Raw	℔	0	0	1
„ Date	℔	0	0	6
„ Mixed with Chicory	℔	0	0	6
Confectionery	℔	0	0	4
Currants	℔	0	0	2
Dates	℔	0	0	1
Dogs	each	1	0	0
Eggs	dozen	0	0	2
Essences, being spirituous compounds	Gallon	0	16	0
Fish (preserved, tinned, salted, and dried)	℔	0	0	1
Flour	Ton	1	10	0
„ Self-raising	℔	0	0	1

*N.O.E.—"Not otherwise enumerated."

FIRST SCHEDULE—*(continued)*.

Article.	Per	Rate of Duty. £	s.	d.
Fruit (dried) N.O.E.	℔	0	0	3
„ Pulp	℔	0	0	2
Ginger (whole)	℔	0	0	2
„ (ground)	℔	0	0	4
Glue	℔	0	0	1
Glucose	cwt.	0	2	0
Gram	Bushel	0	0	6
Hams	℔	0	0	3
Hay	Ton	1	10	0
Hides (green)	Hide	0	1	6
Honey	℔	0	0	2
Hops	℔	0	0	4
Iron (galvanised, corrugated)	Ton	1	0	0
Iron (galvanised, plain)...	Ton	0	10	0
Lard	℔	0	0	2
Lead (sheet, pig, and piping)	cwt.	0	2	6
Linseed (whole)	Bushel	0	0	6
Maize	Bushel	0	0	6
Malt	Bushel	0	3	0
Meat (preserved)	℔	0	0	0¾
„ (fresh)	℔	0	0	1½
Molasses and Golden Syrup	cwt.	0	2	0
Nuts (edible)	℔	0	0	2
Oats	Bushel	0	0	4
Oatmeal	Ton	1	0	0
Oil Cake	Ton	0	10	0
Oil—Fish, Vegetable, and Turpentine, N.O.E. ...	Gallon	0	0	6
„ Mineral	Gallon	0	0	4½
Onions	Ton	1	0	0
Opium	℔	1	10	0
Peas	Bushel	0	0	6
„ (split)	cwt.	0	2	0
Peel (candied)	℔	0	0	3
Pepper (ground)	℔	0	0	3
„ (whole)	℔	0	0	1
Plaster Paris	cwt.	0	2	0
Pollard	Ton	1	0	0
Pork (salt)...	℔	0	0	2
Potatoes	Ton	1	0	0
Powder (gun and sporting)	℔	0	0	4
Powder (blasting)	℔	0	0	1
Powders (baking, egg, yeast, and custard)	℔	0	0	3
Raisins	℔	0	0	3
Rice	cwt.	0	2	0
„ Paddy	cwt.	0	2	0
„ Ground	cwt.	0	4	0
„ Meal	cwt.	0	4	0
Rye	Bushel	0	0	4
Salt, N.O.E.	Ton	1	0	0
Shot	cwt.	0	5	0
Snuff	℔	0	6	0
Soap, all other kinds, N.O.E.	cwt.	0	5	0
Soda Crystals	cwt.	0	2	0
Spices (ground)	℔	0	0	4
„ (whole)	℔	0	0	2

Buttons
Bunting in piece
Bungs
Cables and Chains
Cane, N.O.E.
Canvas
Cardboard for boxmaking
Carriage and Cartmakers' Materials, N.O.E.
Casks (empty)
Cod Liver Oil (refined)
Copper Wire
Cordage and Rope
Corks
Dyers' Materials
Engine Packing
Flock, Kapock, and Horsehair
Forges and Anvils
Furniture-makers' Material, N.O.E.
Forfars, Dowlas, and Flax Sheeting in the piece
Grindstones
Grindery (Shoemakers')
Harness Oil, Leather Dressing, and Composition
Hat and Bonnet Shapes
Hoop Iron
Hose of all kinds, N.O.E.
Inks of all kinds, N.O.E.
Iron, Gas, Water, and Drain Pipes
" Gates and Hurdles
" Wire Netting
" and Steel Fencing Wire, Standards and Staples
Iron, Sulphate
Jute Piece Goods
Leather, all other kinds, N.O.E.
Lithographic Machinery, Presses, and Materials, including Stones
Machinery, and parts of, N.O.E.
Marble, Stone, and Slate (in the rough)
Metals, N.O.E.
Millboard
Millstones
Music
Nails, Screws, Tacks, and Bolts
Oakum
Oil (cod, in bulk)
Paper (unprinted) in the flat, in original wrappers, N.O.E.
Paraffine Wax
Pine and other Softwoods (in balks, rough or hewn)
Pitch
Printing Machinery, Presses, Type, and Material, N.O.E.
Presses (copying and embossing)
Pumps and Apparatus for raising Water, N.O.E.
Quicksilver
Resin
Saddlers' Materials, Furniture, and Ironmongery
Salt, Rock
Sewing Cottons, Silks, and Threads
Sheep Dip
Shellac
Silk for Flour dressing
Slips and Docks (patent)
Smelting Material, N.O.E.
Soda-ash and Nitrate of Potash
Spun Yarn
Spars
Staves and Hoops
Strawboard
Sulphur
Tanning Materials—Sumach, Myrabollams, Valonia
Tar
Telegraph and Telephone Material, including Instruments
Timber (in balks, rough or hewn), N.O.E.
Timber in short lengths for case-making
Tin (block, plate, and foil)
Tools, and parts thereof
Typewriters
Weighing Machines and Scales
Wire Cloth for Quartz Crushing
Zinc (sheet and plain).

FIRST SCHEDULE—*(continued)*.

Article.	Per	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
Spirits, spirits of wine, cordials, or strong waters of all kinds, N.O.E., for each and every Imperial gallon of such spirits of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, or any quantity greater or less than a gallon ...	Gallon	0	16	0
„ of Wine, proof as above, destroyed in Bond, under Regulations to be framed	Gallon	0	5	0
„ Methylated	Gallon	0	2	0
Sugar	cwt.	0	4	0
Tea	℔	0	0	4
Tongues	℔	0	0	3
Tobacco (manufactured)	℔	0	3	0
„ (unmanufactured)	℔	0	2	0
„ (Sheepwash) destroyed in bond	℔	0	0	3
Vinegar	Gallon	0	0	6
Wheat	Bushel	0	0	6
Whiting	cwt.	0	1	0
Wine (sparkling)	Gallon	0	10	0
„ (still)	Gallon	0	6	6
Woolbales	each	0	0	4

SECOND SCHEDULE.

On the undermentioned Goods, Wares, Articles, Merchandise, or things imported into the Colony, a Duty of 5 per cent., according to the value of the same :—

Abdominal Belts and Trusses
Agricultural, Horticultural (not Garden Rollers), and Viticultural Implements, and Machinery, and parts of same
Alkalies, of all kinds, N.O.E.
Anchors
Asbestos
Atlases, Maps, Charts, Globes, and Picture Cards for School use
Bags and Sacks, N.O.E.
Bagging in the piece
Bark for tanning
Bedsteads
Belting for Machinery
Blocks and Sheaves
Bluestone (sulp. copper)
Boilers (steam and parts of), N.O.E.
Bookbinders' Machinery and Materials, N.O.E.
Bottles (empty)
Bottling Plant, Wire, and Capsules
Brewery and Distilling Plant
Bristles and Bass

Buttons
Bunting in piece
Bungs
Cables and Chains
Cane, N.O.E.
Canvas
Cardboard for boxmaking
Carriage and Cartmakers' Materials, N.O.E.
Casks (empty)
Cod Liver Oil (refined)
Copper Wire
Cordage and Rope
Corks
Dyers' Materials
Engine Packing
Flock, Kapock, and Horsehair
Forges and Anvils
Furniture-makers' Material, N.O.E.
Forfars, Dowlas, and Flax Sheeting in the piece
Grindstones
Grindery (Shoemakers')
Harness Oil, Leather Dressing, and Composition
Hat and Bonnet Shapes
Hoop Iron
Hose of all kinds, N.O.E.
Inks of all kinds, N.O.E.
Iron, Gas, Water, and Drain Pipes
" Gates and Hurdles
" Wire Netting
" and Steel Fencing Wire, Standards and Staples
Iron, Sulphate
Jute Piece Goods
Leather, all other kinds, N.O.E.
Lithographic Machinery, Presses, and Materials, including Stones
Machinery, and parts of, N.O.E.
Marble, Stone, and Slate (in the rough)
Metals, N.O.E.
Millboard
Millstones
Music
Nails, Screws, Tacks, and Bolts
Oakum
Oil (cod, in bulk)
Paper (unprinted) in the flat, in original wrappers, N.O.E.
Paraffine Wax
Pine and other Softwoods (in balks, rough or hewn)
Pitch
Printing Machinery, Presses, Type, and Material, N.O.E.
Presses (copying and embossing)
Pumps and Apparatus for raising Water, N.O.E.
Quicksilver
Resin
Saddlers' Materials, Furniture, and Ironmongery
Salt, Rock
Sewing Cottons, Silks, and Threads
Sheep Dip
Shellac
Silk for Flour dressing
Slips and Docks (patent)
Smelting Material, N.O.E.
Soda-ash and Nitrate of Potash
Spun Yarn
Spars
Staves and Hoops
Strawboard
Sulphur
Tanning Materials—Sumach, Myrabollams, Valonia
Tar
Telegraph and Telephone Material, including Instruments
Timber (in balks, rough or hewn), N.O.E.
Timber in short lengths for case-making
Tin (block, plate, and foil)
Tools, and parts thereof
Typewriters
Weighing Machines and Scales
Wire Cloth for Quartz Crushing
Zinc (sheet and plain).

Third Schedule.

On the undermentioned Goods, Wares, Articles, Merchandise, or things imported into the Colony, a Duty of 10 per cent., according to the value of the same:—

Air Beds and Cushions.
Apparel and Slops.
Asphalt.
Barometers.
Blankets, Rugs, and Shawls.
Boots, Shoes, and Slippers—Children's.
Boot and Shoe Vamps, Uppers, and Laces.
Brooms and Brushes.
Calicoes in the piece N.O.E.
Cardboard (unprinted) in the flat.
Carpeting, Mats, Matting, Floor Cloths, and Verandah Chicks.
Clocks and Watches.
Clothing, Piece Goods for, N.O.E.
Cotton Piece Goods, N.O.E.
Counterpanes and Quilts.
Cricket and other Outdoor Games, Materials for.
Dentists' Materials.
Enamelled Ware of all kinds, N.O.E.
Explosives of all kinds, N.O.E.
Filters.
Firearms, and parts of and accessories, N.O.E.
Fruit, Fresh.
Garden Rollers.
Glass in sheets.
Hats and Caps (for men).
Ice Cream Machines and Coolers.
Instruments, Surgical, Optical, and Scientific, N.O.E.
Iron Tanks, Grates, Stoves, and Ovens.
Lamps and Lampware.
Lead (red and white).
Mouldings, Gilt.
Meters (Gas and Water).
Muslins of all kinds, in the piece.
Oars.
Oil Baize, in the piece.
Opera, Field, Marine Glasses, and Telescopes.
Paints, Colours, and Varnish, N.O.E.
Perambulators.
Photographic Apparatus and Material.
Poultry and other birds.
Shirts, Collars, and Cuffs.
Spectacles and Eyeglasses.
Tallow.
Textile Piece Goods not containing Silk, and N.O.E.
Thermometers.
Timber of all kinds (unworked).
Vegetables (preserved).
Waterproof Material, in the piece.
Wheels for Carriages.

Fourth Schedule.

On the undermentioned Goods, Wares, Articles, Merchandise, or things imported into the Colony, and all others so imported and not included in the First, Second, Third, Fifth, or Sixth Schedules, a Duty of 15 per cent., according to the value of the same :—

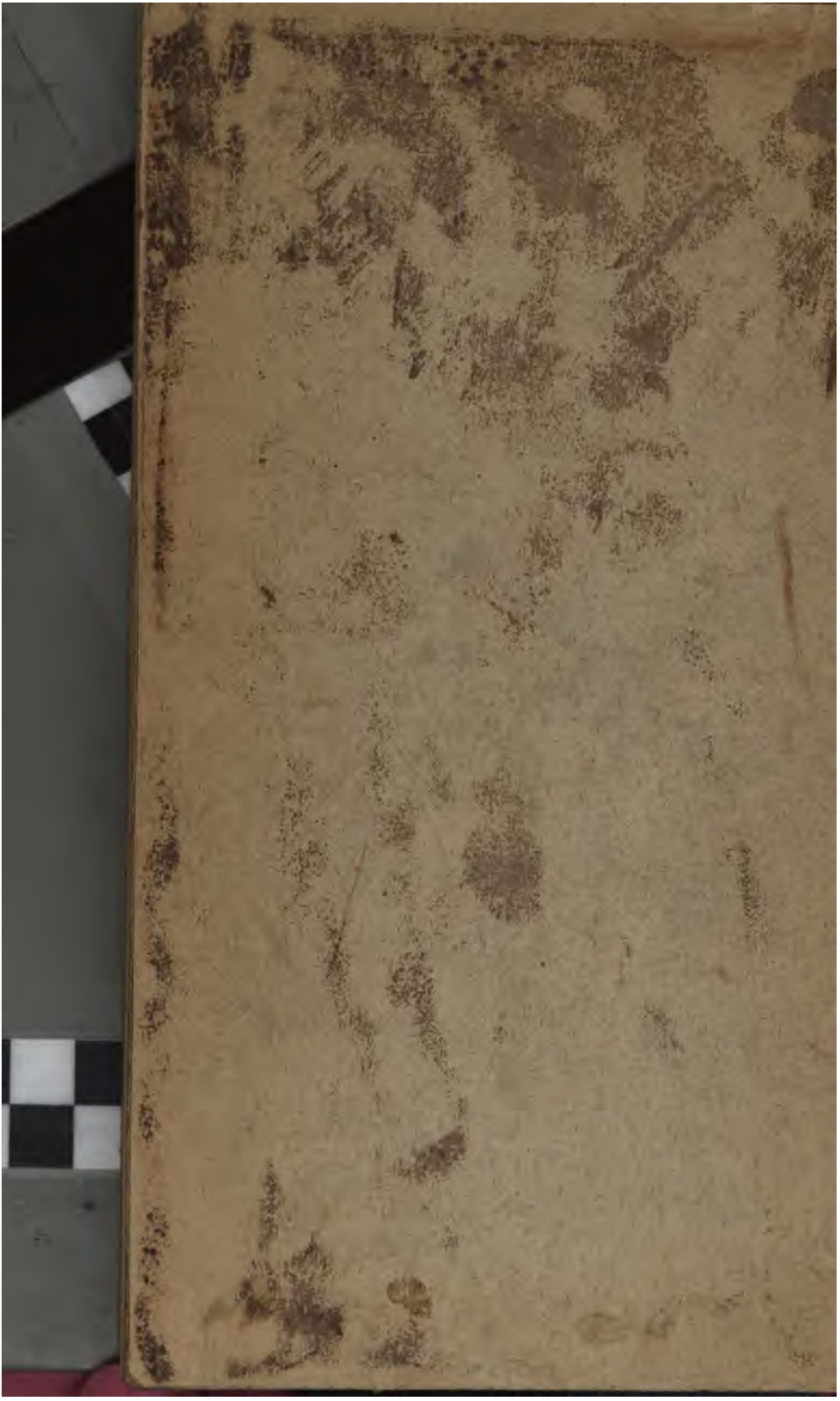
Acids of all kinds, N.O.E.
Apothecaries' Wares, N.O.E.
Artists' Materials.
Bags (paper).
Baskets.
Bicycles, Tricycles, and parts thereof.
Boots, all other, including Shoes, Slippers, and Goloshes, N.O.E.
Books, Account and Diaries.
Books of printed forms, including reports or methods of business.
Boxes (paper and cardboard), whether made up or not.
Brassware, N.O.E.
Castor Oil (refined).
Castings of all kinds, not being parts of Machinery.
Cigarette Papers.
Copperware of all kinds, N.O.E.
Cutlery, N.O.E.
Drapery, N.O.E.
Dresses and Skirts, made up
Drugs and Druggists' Sundries, N.O.E.
Earthen, Stone, and Chinaware, N.O.E.
Feathers
Fashion Plates, printed and engraved
Flags
Fruit, preserved and in syrup
Furs
Galvanised Ironware of all kinds, N.O.E.
Glassware, N.O.E.
Gloves
Gum of all kinds, N.O.E.
Haberdashery, N.O.E.
Handbills (printed and engraved)
Harness and Saddlery, N.O.E.
Hardware, N.O.E.
Holloware N.O.E.
Hosiery
Ironmongery, N.O.E.
Iron Safes
Lace Goods, N.O.E.
Leather, Kip, whole and split, bridle, stirrup, bag and basil, rim skirt and sear
Leather, Sole and Harness
" Manufactured Goods, N.O.E.
Mantles
Matches and Vestas
Meat, Extract of
Medicines (Patent) of all kinds, N.O.E.
Millinery
Musical Instruments of all kinds, N.O.E.
Oilmen's Stores, N.O.E.
Paper (wall)
Platedware, N.O.E.
Posters (printed and engraved)
Potted Hams, Chicken, Tongues, or other Meats, and Fish in Paste
Printed, lithographed, or otherwise mechanically produced Forms, Circulars, and Prospectuses
Seltzogenes
Silks, Satins, Velvets, Plush, in piece
Spice, Horse and Cattle
Starch
Stationery, N.O.E.
Tobacco Pipes
Tobacconists' Ware
Umbrellas and Parasols
Wickerware
Woodenware.

FIRST SCHEDULE—*(continued)*.

Article.	Per	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
Spirits, spirits of wine, cordials, or strong waters of all kinds, N.O.E., for each and every Imperial gallon of such spirits of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, or any quantity greater or less than a gallon ...	Gallon	0	16	0
„ of Wine, proof as above, destroyed in Bond, under Regulations to be framed	Gallon	0	5	0
„ Methylated	Gallon	0	2	0
Sugar	cwt.	0	4	0
Tea	℔	0	0	4
Tongues	℔	0	0	3
Tobacco (manufactured)	℔	0	3	0
„ (unmanufactured)	℔	0	2	0
„ (Sheepwash) destroyed in bond	℔	0	0	3
Vinegar	Gallon	0	0	6
Wheat	Bushel	0	0	6
Whiting	cwt.	0	1	0
Wine (sparkling)	Gallon	0	10	0
„ (still)	Gallon	0	6	6
Woolbales	each	0	0	4

SECOND SCHEDULE.

On the undermentioned Goods, Wares, Articles, Merchandise, or things imported into the Colony, a Duty of 5 per cent., according to the value of the same :—

Abdominal Belts and Trusses
Agricultural, Horticultural (not Garden Rollers), and Viticultural Implements, and Machinery, and parts of same
Alkalies, of all kinds, N.O.E.
Anchors
Asbestos
Atlases, Maps, Charts, Globes, and Picture Cards for School use
Bags and Sacks, N.O.E.
Bagging in the piece
Bark for tanning
Bedsteads
Belting for Machinery
Blocks and Sheaves
Bluestone (sulp. copper)
Boilers (steam and parts of), N.O.E.
Bookbinders' Machinery and Materials, N.O.E.
Bottles (empty)
Bottling Plant, Wire, and Capsules
Brewery and Distilling Plant
Bristles and Bass

Buttons
Bunting in piece
Bungs
Cables and Chains
Cane, N.O.E.
Canvas
Cardboard for boxmaking
Carriage and Cartmakers' Materials, N.O.E.
Casks (empty)
Cod Liver Oil (refined)
Copper Wire
Cordage and Rope
Corks
Dyers' Materials
Engine Packing
Flock, Kapock, and Horsehair
Forges and Anvils
Furniture-makers' Material, N.O.E.
Forfars, Dowlas, and Flax Sheeting in the piece
Grindstones
Grindery (Shoemakers')
Harness Oil, Leather Dressing, and Composition
Hat and Bonnet Shapes
Hoop Iron
Hose of all kinds, N.O.E.
Inks of all kinds, N.O.E.
Iron, Gas, Water, and Drain Pipes
" Gates and Hurdles
" Wire Netting
" and Steel Fencing Wire, Standards and Staples
Iron, Sulphate
Jute Piece Goods
Leather, all other kinds, N.O.E.
Lithographic Machinery, Presses, and Materials, including Stones
Machinery, and parts of, N.O.E.
Marble, Stone, and Slate (in the rough)
Metals, N.O.E.
Millboard
Millstones
Music
Nails, Screws, Tacks, and Bolts
Oakum
Oil (cod, in bulk)
Paper (unprinted) in the flat, in original wrappers, N.O.E.
Paraffine Wax
Pine and other Softwoods (in balks, rough or hewn)
Pitch
Printing Machinery, Presses, Type, and Material, N.O.E.
Presses (copying and embossing)
Pumps and Apparatus for raising Water, N.O.E.
Quicksilver
Resin
Saddlers' Materials, Furniture, and Ironmongery
Salt, Rock
Sewing Cottons, Silks, and Threads
Sheep Dip
Shellac
Silk for Flour dressing
Slips and Docks (patent)
Smelting Material, N.O.E.
Soda-ash and Nitrate of Potash
Spun Yarn
Spars
Staves and Hoops
Strawboard
Sulphur
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Zinc (sheet and plain).